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# THE PASTORAL REVIEW and Graziers' Record

ESTABLISHED 1891

NUMBER 2 | FEBRUARY 16, 1945 | VOLUME LV

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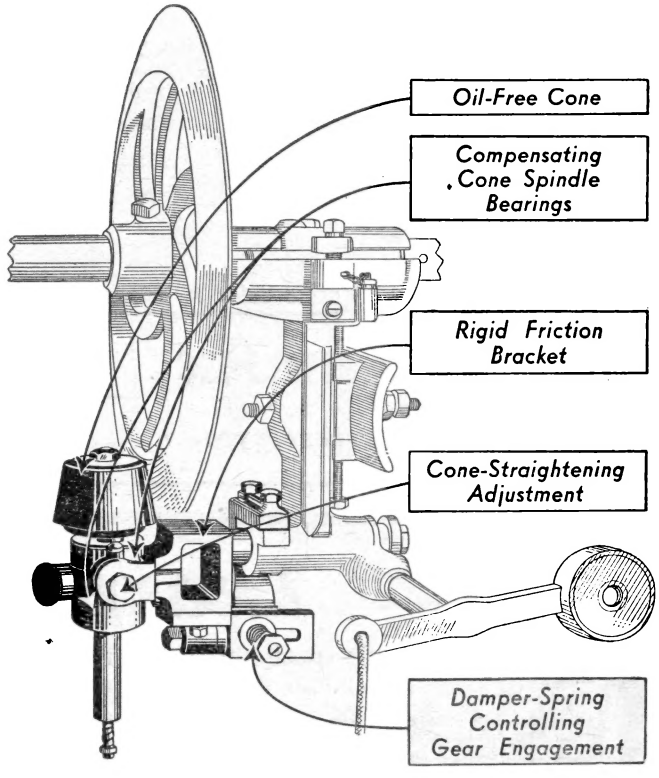


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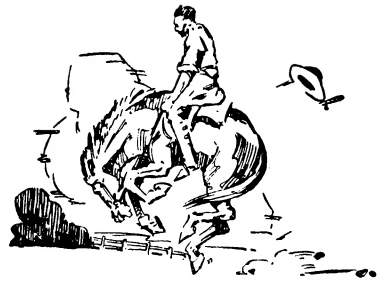

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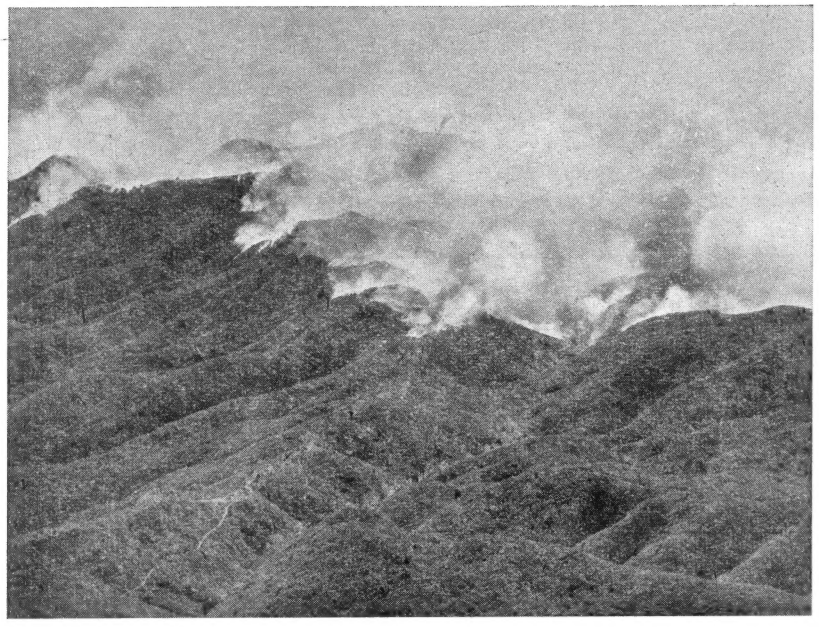

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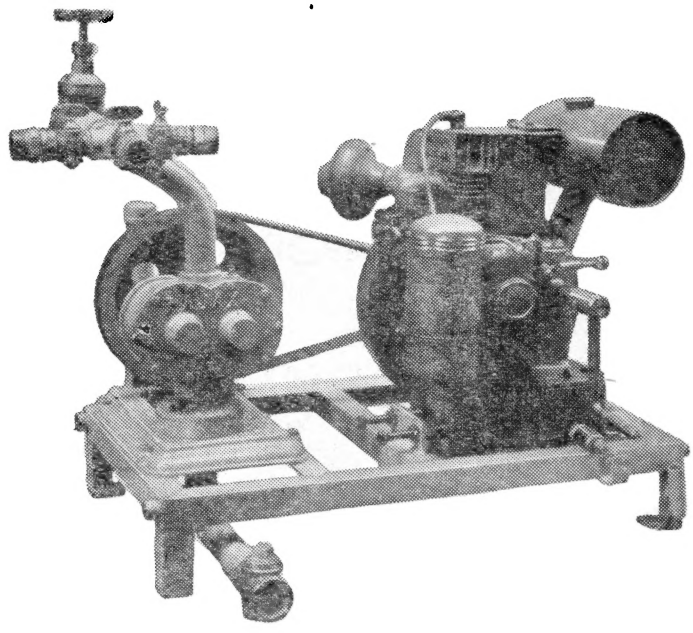

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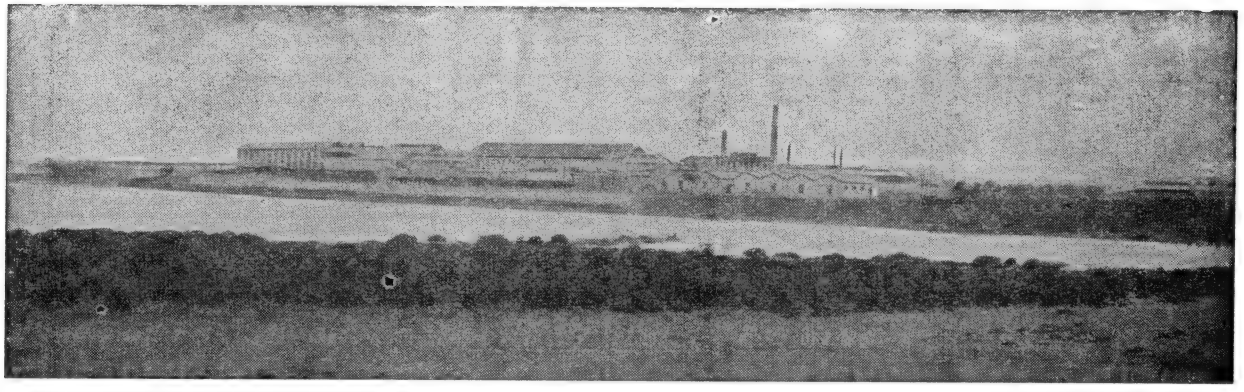

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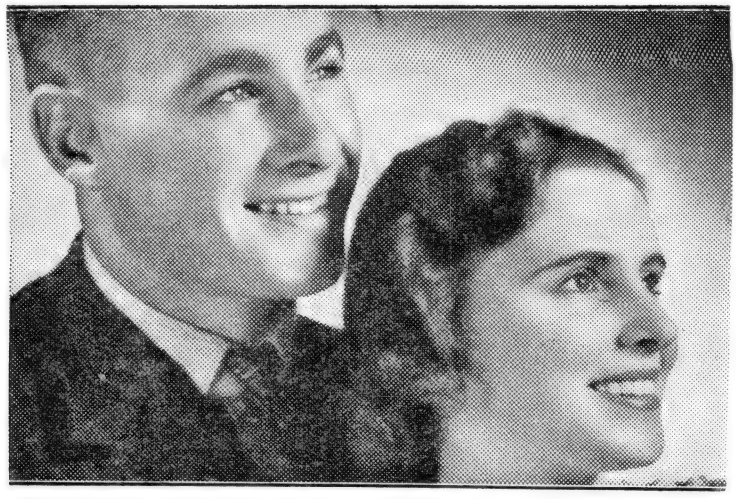

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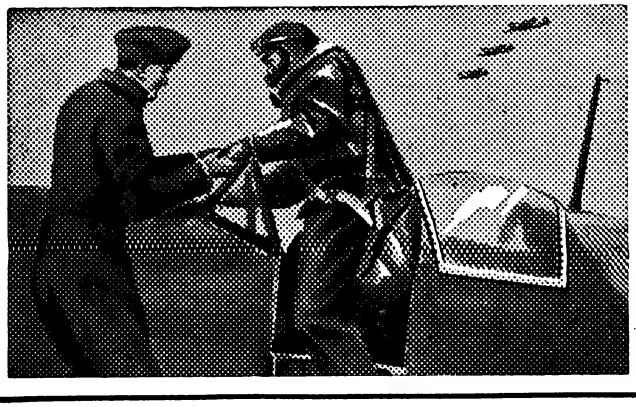

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No. 2. FEBRUARY 16, 1945. VOL. LV.

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**Other "Pastoral Review" Publications are :—The Australian Pastoral Directory; Sheep, Farm and Station Management; Stockowner's Guide (at present out of print); The Pastoral Homes of Australia; Pasture Management and Improvement.**

# Editorial Notes

**The Great Australian Meat Ration**

Official and semi-official pronouncements have been persistently appearing in the daily press to the effect that Australia will not produce enough meat this year to feed the civilian population at the past twelve months' rationing rate, supply all service demands, and maintain even the reduced quantities of export meat sent to Great Britain during the past year or two.

That there *will* be a shortage anyone who is aware of the extent and severity of the drought has little doubt, but the steps which were announced last week with a view to meeting that shortage and allowing Australia to fulfil its commitments to the United Nations appear to be quite inadequate. The alteration in the Australian civilian ration makes no change in the popular cuts such as sirloin, prime ribs, thick flank and legs, loin and chops of lamb and mutton, while liver, kidneys and tripe will continue to be unrationed, as will also cooked meats. The ration reductions will be made in Group C meats (from 1½ lbs. to 1¼ lbs. per coupon) and Group D (from 2 lbs. to 1½ lbs. per coupon), and it is alleged that these will effect an overall saving of about 10 per cent. in supplies of meat needed for civilian consumption in Australia.

No statement has ever been made by the Minister for Commerce (Mr. Scully) or the Meat Industry Commission as to how much meat has been saved as a result of the introduction of meat rationing in Australia, but from all indications it is very little, and it would not have been too drastic if the Government had imposed a further 20 per cent. cut to ensure full supplies going to the Services and a maintenance, if not an increase, of shipments to Britain, whose people for four years have been forced to exist on the most meagre rations of essential foods, including meat to the munificent value of 1s. 2d. per week. It is not as though the present civilian meat allowance in Australia, especially when unrationed and tinned meats are taken into consideration, constitutes the slightest hardship. If the average civilian is any worse off under meat rationing than before it came into force it is to such a small extent as to be not worth mentioning, and there is not the slightest doubt that a real reduction of 20 per cent. in the present consumption would not involve us in anything of which we could legitimately complain.

So far as the staple articles of diet are concerned this country has not known the real meaning of shortage. Neither have we experienced the physical horrors of war. Horrors and food shortage alike have, however, been the daily portion of the people of Britain for year after year, and to their stamina and courage we primarily owe the fact that we are not to-day a German colony. It would be a small enough return—now that we are like to be a little short of meat—if we drew our own well-filled belts a little tighter and sent more to Britain.

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**Meat Prospects**

Though in the foregoing note we have already discussed the Australian meat situation and prospects at some length, further comment may be made on the Government's plan to restrict civilian consumption, a plan which is equivalent to "locking the stable when the horse has gone." While there was meat in plenty the people of Australia were permitted to secure by coupons practically all that was required, while the unrationed meat, to say nothing of what was

obtainable without coupons through the black markets, gave an almost unlimited supply to consumers. Now when nearly universal drought conditions have reduced the fat stock of Australia to less than local and service requirements, excepting perhaps in the case of old ewes, thousands of which, although in most cases already mated, are being forced to slaughter, the Government seeks to cover up its inefficiency by reducing the quantities of meats now rationed but allows the same freedom of sale in so far as cooked meats and the numerous other edible offals are concerned.

It is claimed by the Commonwealth Meat Controller that the urgent demand is for beef for the services. If such be the case, and in view of the shortage of fat cattle that now exists and will become increasingly acute for some weeks at least, why not remove beef, other than that used in the manufacture of small goods, from local consumption altogether and limit local requirements to mutton and lamb with, perhaps, an increase in the coupon value of the former?

While admitting that the task has not been an easy one by reason of the drought conditions prevailing over large areas of Australia, it cannot be said that the war-time control of the meat industry has been successful. As a matter of fact it has been inefficient control that has largely created the present serious position. With any consideration of the uncertainty of Australian climatic conditions the Government and the Meat Commission should have at least made some provision to meet an emergency such as has now arisen, while in the early stages of the adverse season, or even later when a shortage of fat stock was regarded by those with practical knowledge as unavoidable, the introduction of greater rationing restrictions and the exercise of control over black markets would have done much towards creating a reserve which would now offset the serious shortage that is facing us.

The trouble is that the public has never been taken into the confidence of the Minister in respect to the meat position. The whole proceedings have been clouded by a policy of silence, resulting in a sense of false security which has led to a general indifference to the need for real observance of meat rationing.

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**Value of Stud Stock to Australia**

Stud stock breeders during recent years have experienced many setbacks in respect to the importation of sires and dams wherewith to maintain or improve the quality and type of their flocks and herds, in addition to which they have been subjected to severe transport restrictions in regard to the marketing of their stock and, more recently and in respect to some States at all events, a very low priority in the provision of fodder for the maintenance of their studs.

In many quarters stud stock breeders are regarded as a section of the idle rich who have no other responsibility than the indiscriminate mating of their stock and the collecting of a large income through the sale of the progeny. As a matter of fact, it is very doubtful if there is one person in fifty in Australia, including those responsible for the government of the country, who have the slightest conception of just what the pastoral and some allied industries owe to the stud stock breeder, or, to go further, just what the financial outlook for Australia would have been but for the men whose enterprise and energies have made possible the development of the country's flocks and herds. Who will deny the outstanding improvement that has eventuated in our beef cattle over the last two decades, or in the type of our export lambs and pigs or in the quality and quantity of our wool? Such increases in production and improvement in quality are not brought about by indiscriminate breeding, but by the use of purebred sires and high quality dams. To what extent the financial status of the Commonwealth would deteriorate if stock owners were not able to secure these high class animals is beyond conjecture.

And now as to the instances in which stud breeders have been and are being hampered by restrictions that have no bearing on the war effort, but that appear to be imposed with a total disregard for the future of the stock industry. Sir Charles McCann, Agent General for South Australia, who has selected large numbers of all classes of stud stock for Australia, advised only a fortnight ago that owing to the action of the Commonwealth Government in refusing space on vessels coming to Australia, stud stock already purchased for despatch and others for which orders had been received could not be shipped. Again, in connection with the annual exhibition and sale of stud beef cattle in Sydney, the transport authorities have ruled that no stock can be brought forward for exhibition that are not to be sold. This debars stud breeders from exhibiting their top sires and females, and would-be buyers will not be afforded the opportunity of inspecting the top stud animals from which the sale animals are bred. While trains and trams can be run in every capital city solely for pleasure or sporting purposes the powers that be restrict transport in respect to the exhibition and sale of stock required for the country's most important industries!

Immediate steps should be taken by stud stock owners to have their position in the stock industry defined by Commonwealth and State Governments. There is obviously a serious disregard for what is the most important section of our essential food producing industries, and the most urgent representations should be made for a removal of all restrictions that tend to a lowering of production and quality.

* * *

**Post-War Disposal of Wool**

The recent address given by Mr. J. P. Abbott on the future of the wool industry, and which is summarised elsewhere in this issue, has attracted very considerable attention and interest among woolgrowers and the trade generally. Mr. Abbott, who is a member of the House of Representatives, vice-chairman of the Australian Wool Board and who has held responsible positions in woolgrowers' associations, has the necessary qualifications to speak with authority on the industry's problems.

Woolgrowers are of course assured of an outlet for all production for the period of the war and the following twelve months, but they would like some indication of what form of marketing will prevail when the present arrangement ceases. According to recent advices, Britain has now on hand about 10,000,000 bales of raw wool, and this tremendous volume will further increase. As in addition the world's exported wool amounts normally to 7,000,000 bales a year the seriousness of the position becomes apparent, and Mr. Abbott has suggested a means of providing for the liquidation of accumulated stocks and the concurrent growing clips. The idea is to form an association between Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa which would buy the three Dominion clips and market them until all surplus stocks had been liquidated. The financial obligations of each member of the association would be a matter for discussion and determination.

Under pre-war conditions Britain was the leading wool textile manufacturing country in the world, and the three Dominions between them produce 70 per cent. of the world's exported wool. Europe, and, we hope, the United States and China will require large quantities of wool after the war and it would appear that bulk selling might be the best method of doing business. At all events, the suggestion is a constructive, worthy attempt to grapple with the industry's problems and it should certainly be explored to the utmost. Mr. Abbott also recommends that the British authorities and representatives from the three Dominions should confer in London immediately.

It is decidedly a matter for congratulation that the woolgrowing industry's leaders are taking such an active part in meeting its problems. Difficulties will undoubtedly be met, but if they are tackled in the right spirit by the right people there is no occasion to be over-fearful of the future.

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**American Wool Import Duty**

Attention has again been drawn to the effect of the import duty of 34 cents a lb. on the clean scoured content of all apparel wools entering the United States. Since the war, wool comsumption in the United States has soared to tremendous heights, and there is no doubt that maintenance of this demand when peace returns would do much to liquidate the world's accumulated stocks within a reasonable period.

Under war conditions price is more or less ignored and consumption rises accordingly, but with a return to normal trade the effects of the import duty, which amounts to about 1s. 6d. a lb. on a good style Merino, will again be felt. Although much of the present demand is due to the requirements of the

fighting services there are nevertheless definite indications that the American public is showing an increasing preference for wool apparel. When we recall that normally American consumption was no more than 4 lbs. per unit of population, compared with 8 to 9 lbs. in Britain and Australia, the scope and possibilities for wool in the United States become obvious. If the American civilian consumption could be raised to our level total American consumption would continue at present volume, even after the war, when the great bulk of the demand for the fighting services will cease.

However, even now in Australia many authorities do not realise the extreme difficulties which must be overcome before the tariff duty can be eliminated or substantially reduced. American growers regard the duty as their sheet anchor, and they insist that unless it continues unaltered their industry will collapse. Wool production costs in the United States are very high, much above the general average in other countries, and growers say that acceptance of world parity for their clip would result in speedy ruin for them, a contention with which Australian growers who have experienced rising costs for many years will sympathise.

It has been suggested, however, that the duty be eliminated and the American Government pay an equivalent amount to growers in the form of a subsidy. Financially, growers would not be affected, and every opportunity would be given for the free consumption of wool by the American public. The wool-growing industry in Australia will follow with the greatest interest any move, directly or indirectly, made in the United States in connection with this matter.

* * *

**Stock Slaughtering at Homebush (N.S.W.)**

The General Council of the Graziers' Association of N.S.W. has forwarded to the Federal and New South Wales Governments copies of resolutions regarding delays in slaughtering stock at Homebush. These resolutions are quoted in full elsewhere in this issue, and it is sufficient to state here that they are, in effect, a recapitulation of protests and requests that have repeatedly been made in the past—with little success—to the Governments concerned.

It is surely not much to ask that any illegality affecting stock slaughtering at Homebush shall be firmly and fearlessly dealt with in accordance with National Security Regulations or other relevant law, but so far there has been very little indication that either the Federal or State Government is particularly interested in asserting authority when authority in this connection is called for. The Graziers' Association does not appear to have received any undertaking from the Federal Government that it will punish illegal stoppages at the abattoirs, while the reply of the Premier of New South Wales on behalf of the State Government has been couched in the usual non-committal and circumlocutory terms. It contains no promise or undertaking that unlawful strikes or other forms of intransigeance which cause delays in slaughtering will be "dealt with," but consists of vague generalities to the effect that the Government supports the principles of arbitration and conciliation and believes that existing machinery could be improved by the development of conciliation in the form of round table conferences before the Conciliation Commissioner.

The grazier does not ask to be told that the Government supports the principles of arbitration. What does interest him is some indication by the Government that it upholds the law as applied to arbitration and that it is prepared to see that arbitration awards are obeyed by employees as well as by employers. As for the "development of conciliation" it is difficult to see how this can help matters much so long as slaughtermen persist in "taking it easy" or going slow to suit themselves or for reasons that are not matters for conciliation.

The Graziers' Association is particularly strong in its views on the cruelty to dumb animals through starvation and thirst attendant upon delays in slaughter caused by strikes at Homebush. There can be few who will disagree with the statement that the fact that such is allowed to occur is a terrible indictment of the social standards of the nation, and for which the Governments and the authorities concerned must accept the full responsibility. It cannot be said that it is a credit to the Governments and the authorities that the responsibility seems to sit so lightly on their shoulders.

**Northern Territory Cattle Industry**

War, as we well know, stands for destruction and waste of material and human elements, but there are certain fields in which it has encouraged modern methods that should confer lasting benefits. This is neither the time nor the place to enumerate even a few of the many scientific discoveries emanating from the war, but there is now being carried out in Northern Australia a measure of scientific investigational work which, although initiated as a wartime need, will undoubtedly prove of immense value to the beef cattle industry of the Commonwealth in the post-war period.

War having occasioned the collapse of the civilian veterinary services in the Northern Territory, a staff of qualified Army veterinary officers was appointed and posted as stock inspectors to specific areas—the Kimberleys, the east-west stock route and the northern areas—where supervision is exercised to control exotic diseases. There are many disease and pest problems in the Northern Territory, including cattle tick, redwater or tick fever, contagious pleuro pneumonia, and buffalo fly, while 3000 cattle are reported to be lost annually in one district as a result, it is suspected, of plant poisoning. What a field is here represented for veterinary research, and it has taken a war to impress, on the powers that be, the necessity for such action.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that, according to a recent circular from the Director-General of Public Relations, when the Australian Army took a large number of tick-free cattle from North-Western Australia to a known "ticky" area, normally a calamitous action, it illustrated in perhaps a small way what resource and modern facilities can do to help put the northern cattle industry on a healthy payable basis. The tick-free cattle were inoculated with blood from an infected animal, a "bleeder bullock" which was flown in a transport plane from Yeerongpilly, Queensland, to Hall's Creek, Western Australia.

There are great areas in the Territory with a sure rainfall and many of them watered by good rivers, but all capable of carrying tens of thousands of cattle and worthy of every consideration that scientific research, together with practical stock husbandry and station management, can bring towards the building up of a profitable beef industry. In the final words of the Director General's circular, "it is to be hoped that what has been done by the Army since 1942 will be merely the start of the development that will rapidly lead to Australia's north reaching its full productive capacity and thus becoming a national asset."

* * *

**A Remedy for Overclassing**

There does not appear to be any sound reason why the method outlined by "Jason" in our January issue for preparing medium to large sized Merino clips, as adopted by the Australian Pastoral Co. Ltd. on their Queensland and New South Wales properties, could not, with necessary modifications, be applied to wool clips throughout Australia. It is realised, of course, that the specific instructions referred to could not be applied generally, but we believe that if an authoritative directive along similar lines could be given to persons responsible for the preparation of any particular type or breed of wool in any particular district it would go a long way towards eliminating the uncertainty which is undoubtedly responsible for a good deal of overclassing.

In Western Australia a few years ago a conference of growers, buyers, brokers and classers drew up a method for preparing wool clips that was considered to meet most effectively the requirements of the varying conditions throughout the State. A standard or uniform system of descriptive class marks for the various lines was established at the same time. Armed with this knowledge and an assurance that the methods decided upon would be put into operation throughout the State, classers displayed much more confidence in their work at shearing time, and a high degree of uniformity, which made for smoother working at all points until the wool was finally processed, was quickly achieved.

It should be a fairly simple matter for appropriate bodies. i.e., growers, appraisers, brokers and classers, to do something along somewhat similar lines in the other States. The suggestion has already been made in certain quarters in Victoria that efforts by responsible authorities in the direction proposed would meet with a good response by shed classers in that State, and as overclassing is probably more prevalent there

than in any other State, except perhaps New South Wales, the onus appears to be on some organisation in Victoria to make a move.

At all events something more than non-constructive criticism of an evil that has assumed serious proportions, and that apparently shows no signs of lessening, is called for. The Australian Pastoral Co. Ltd. has proved to its own and the appraisers' and consumers' satisfaction that effective action can be taken to check uneconomical overclassing, and many competent observers in wool growing and trade circles are now convinced that what appears to be a practical remedy is available for some authoritative body to put into effect.

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**First Steps on the Downward Path**

The Federal Government is apparently determined to go ahead with its unnecessary and dangerous banking control legislation, but there seems to be little that those who are opposed to the proposals can do about them. The Government has the numbers in both Houses, and what it says goes—for the time being.

Briefly, it is understood, the Government aims to dissolve the present Commonwealth Bank Board, with reversion to control by a governor with increased powers, and to give the Commonwealth Bank, in its central reserve bank functions, the right to supervise the trading banks' investments and to limit their power to expand and contract credit. In other words, control of the national currency and credit will be vested in the political party of the day, while the continuance of present controls over the trading banks in the post-war period will mean that borrowings will be subject to government permission and the political party in power will, in effect, exercise complete dominance over industry and the individual.

Political interference in many comparatively straightforward commercial enterprises in the past has so often been characterised by incompetence, and left such a trail of financial loss and general wreckage in its wake, that no one can be blamed for feeling extreme trepidation regarding the consequences—to the capital, income and savings of every individual—of political tinkering with the delicate machinery of national finance. The only way to protect that machinery and to ensure its efficient functioning is to entrust it to a soundly constituted and expertly managed central bank, free from all political and other outside influences and responsible directly to Parliament and the people. With the abolition, however, of the present safeguard—the Commonwealth Bank Board—the way will be opened to control by inexperienced and impractical, though possibly well-meaning, theorists and by others, not so well-meaning, whose only objective is political power.

The primary industries, which at the moment have a direct share in the management of the Commonwealth Bank—as provided for in the Act—will henceforth have their financial needs subjected to political decisions. Political control of the central bank and the trading banks is the thin end of a wedge which will be driven deeper till the whole Australian financial structure is split asunder. The threat of such a disaster—the inevitable consequence of purely political control of currency and credit—should be the strongest possible incentive to a closing of the anti-socialist ranks and replacement of the present Government with a sound liberal administration which will confine itself to the true functions of a national democratic legislature.

## WHO GOVERNS ?

"The Government elected by the people no longer governs. The boards and departmental officers who do govern are most of them incompetent, but they have one thing in common—a knowledge of fascist dictatorship and of its rules and methods, which they put into operation as aggressively and rudely as is humanly possible.

"To-day the people have no freedom, no right to improve their social status, to invest their savings, to build homes, or to purchase essentials without running the gauntlet of a barrage of impudence and arrogance by these petty dictators, appointed and supported by a government which was elected to give expression to the wishes of the great majority of the people."

The above remarks were not made by a dyed-in-the-wool ultra-Conservative. They were a recent exasperated outburst by the president of the N.S.W. branch of the Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association!!

# Review of Pastoral Situation

## New South Wales Letter

Sydney, 10th February, 1945

Several very promising rainfall disturbances operated over New South Wales during January, resulting in good but scattered rains over practically all the State, except the far North-West and the Western Division. These rains have been of some benefit, particularly to the water supply, but on the whole the position as regards feed is little better than it was a month ago, as the rains were followed by very hot weather which burnt up the resultant green pick.

The best falls occurred between the 15th and 17th and the 28th and 31st January, those districts which benefited to the greatest extent being the North-Western Slopes, New England, parts of the Central Western Plains and the South Coast and metropolitan areas. As a result there is now quite good feed north of Armidale to the border and west towards Goondiwindi, and also in the metropolitan area, the South Coast and the Monaro, as well as in the Central West, north from Forbes through Parkes, Peak Hill, Dubbo and westwards to about Trangie. There has also been an improvement in conditions in parts of the Liverpool plains and the country adjacent to the north-western railway from Werris Creek out to about Narrabri.

However, apart from the Monaro and the South Coast, the relief can only be regarded as temporary and further falls are eagerly looked for. The rains in southern and south-western districts, whilst in many cases ending anxiety as far as water is concerned, have been insufficient to bring on any body of feed, and as there have been no good follow-up rains the shoot that appeared is rapidly burning off.

Drought conditions in the Western Division and Western Riverina are as bad as ever and they have now extended to the Walgett, Collarenebri and Burren Junction districts. They are, in fact, practically generally west of Moree.

It is too early yet to form any idea as to what stock losses are likely to amount to in New South Wales, but unless steady and frequent rains are recorded between now and April they must be very severe, and, unfortunately, will be greatly increased as a result of the sudden stoppage of further supplies of wheat for feeding sheep.

### Store and Fat Stock Market

Despite the rains recorded over large areas in the eastern portion of the State during the latter half of January there was no improvement in the demand for store sheep. In fact it is many years since so few lines have changed hands over a similar period. Practically the only sales which have taken place have been around Armidale, Glen Innes and Guyra, where seasonal conditions are good, and where considerable numbers of sheep are on agistment and travelling on the stock routes in that vicinity.

The edict issued recently by the Federal Government that wheat will not be available for starving sheep will inevitably lead to severe losses if the drought does not break in the near future.

The only demand for store cattle is from the above-named districts, and it is very limited. Prices have held firm. It would appear that there will be a definite shortage of fattening age bullocks when the drought breaks in Victoria and Riverina, and that the demand will exceed the supply.

Since last month's report there have been eight sale days at Homebush, at which 257,720 sheep and 16,363 head of cattle changed hands. Closing quotations were as follows:—

Sheep.—Prime wethers, 28s. to 34s. (some to 36s.); prime heavy ewes, 23s. to 28s.; prime light ewes, 17s. to 22s.; prime hoggets, 28s. to 34s.; prime heavy lambs, to 34s.; prime light lambs, 26s. to 28s.; prime suckers, 28s. to 32s.

Price per lb. (estimated weight on hoof):—Prime wethers, 7d. to 7½d.; prime ewes, 4¾d. to 5¼d.; prime hoggets, 7½d. to 8d.; prime lambs, 8d. to 9d.; prime suckers, 8½d. to 9d.

Cattle.—Prime heavy bullocks, £19 to £23; prime medium-weight bullocks, £16 to £17; prime steers, £15 to £17; prime heavy cows, £14 to £16; prime heifers, £11 to £13; prime heavy-weight vealers, £11 to £13; prime light-weight vealers, £8 10s. to £9 10s.

Price per 100 lbs. (estimated weight on hoof):—Prime heavy-weight beef, 48s. to 50s.; prime medium-weight beef, 52s. to 56s.; prime light-

weight beef, 54s. to 58s.; prime cow beef, 46s. to 50s.; prime heifer beef, 52s. to 56s.; prime vealers, 58s. to 64s.

### Substantial Reduction in Wool Clip

The New South Wales clip shows a reduction of 10 per cent. in number of bales this season to date and the quantity of wool pressed in the packs shows a decrease of 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. The decline in the clip is, therefore, substantial and is likely to continue into next year because of sheep losses which have occurred, particularly on the outer plain areas.

In some districts the growth of wool on the sheep's back has been very limited since shearing, many of the stock showing skins with the appearance of a few weeks "off shears" in comparison with a good three to six months' growth in a favourable period.

### Homebush Abattoirs

Still another strike occurred at Homebush abattoirs when all employees, totalling 2000, went on strike early this month in sympathy with an electrician whose home was raided by the police, allegedly without a warrant. However, although causing a short supply of meat to Sydney residents for several days, the strike was of short duration as the men returned to work on obtaining an assurance from the Premier that there would be no more searches of employees' homes without warrants, and that inquiries would be made as to whether the management of the abattoirs had in any way instigated the action.

### Fictitious Prices at Stud Stock Sales

Representatives of Stud Sheep Breeders' Associations, the United Stud Beef Cattle Breeders' Association, and the Stud Stock Salesmen's Association met in Sydney last week to discuss ways and means of wiping out, absolutely, the possibility of faked or make-believe sales at public auctions of stud stock. As a result the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That in the opinion of this meeting steps should be taken to add to or amend conditions of sale at all stud auction sales in any direction where it might be considered that such conditions or amendments are calculated to ensure the greatest public confidence in any such sales.

(2) That the above resolution should be submitted for consideration to interested breed societies.

(3) That in the event of the endorsement of the resolution mentioned, the breed societies are requested to co-operate "in committee" with agents with the object of assisting the latter in formulating the necessary alterations and amendments.

(4) That all breed associations be approached to take steps to amend their rules and conditions if necessary, and to co-operate with the selling agents with relation to auction stud sales as rendered advisable by the passing of the three above-mentioned resolutions.

## Victorian Letter

Melbourne, 10th February, 1945

Although the rainfall for January was above the average for the month throughout the greater part of the eastern half of the State seasonal conditions have nowhere improved to any great extent except in a few isolated areas where heavy local rains were recorded. The water supply position benefited in some districts, particularly in the north-east, but in many other parts of the State supplies are low and water is being carted in numbers of districts.

The north-western portion of the State again missed out and in the Mallee and over a strip of country between Donald and Daylesford less than half the average for January was recorded. Fortunately, apart from a few short hot spells, weather conditions have been moderate, and although a few bush and grass fires occurred no serious damage was done.

Pastures in the southern half of the State are drying off and are very short in some places, and though stock generally are holding their condition fairly well hand and supplementary feeding, where feedstuffs can be obtained, are becoming increasingly necessary.

Harvesting has been completed, and according to an announcement during the week by the Department of Agriculture the wheat crop will be the smallest since the 1914 drought, when less than four million bushels was harvested. The total yield this season, including wheat retained for seed and feed, is estimated at approximately four million bushels. Oat and barley crops have almost completely failed, practically the whole production being retained on properties as grain or hay. Moreover, the cereal hay crop was only about one-third of normal and is being sold under control to meet urgent requirements.

Summarised, the position is that while a few districts are in fairly good order conditions are very unsatisfactory over a large area and a definite and general early autumn break is essential.

### Fat and Store Stock Markets

A somewhat uneven distribution of supplies of fat sheep to Newmarket, together with a considerable variation in the quality of the offerings, has caused some fluctuation in values in recent weeks, but on the whole prices for good sheep have been maintained on a basis reasonably satisfactory to sellers. Present values for fat lambs appear to be out of all proportion to those ruling for mutton, contributing factors to this state of affairs being reduced offerings in the past few weeks, the bigger proportion of good quality lambs penned, and the probability of still lighter supplies in the future.

Approximate quotations for fat sheep and lambs at last Tuesday's (6th inst.) sale, when about 41,000 sheep and 31,000 lambs were yarded, the quality of the offerings in each case being rather better than in the previous week, were:—Prime wethers, 26s. to 32s.; extra prime, to 34s. 6d.; secondary and useful trade wethers, 19s. to 24s.; prime ewes, 19s. to 24s. 6d.; middling sorts, 14s. to 18s.; canners, 5s. 6d. to 13s.; prime heavy lambs, 35s. to 40s.; extra heavy, to 42s.; prime light and medium weights, 27s. to 33s.; useful trade lambs, 21s. to 25s.

There is a good market for store sheep at Newmarket at present, and considering the quality of the offerings prices must be considered very satisfactory to vendors. Prices noted for a few fairly representative lots last Tuesday, when about 25,000 stores were submitted to a good attendance of graziers, were as follows:—120 Border Leicester cross ewes, one year, joined to B.L. and Dorset rams January, big frames, fat, shorn, 30s. 11d.; 120 Corriedale cross ewes, four years, well grown, forward condition, October shorn, 26s.; 170 Merino wethers, four and five years, big frames, light condition, October shorn, 10s.; 300 Romney and B.L. cross wethers, one and two years, good frames, good store condition, October shorn, 19s. 9d.

There has been no great change in the fat cattle market since last report. There appears to be sufficient beef offering to meet requirements under the existing restricted quota, and though supplies of fat cattle to Newmarket have been regular the quality generally has not been good. Good prices are being obtained for a few choice offerings, but values for the bulk of the yardings have tended to be in favour of buyers. Last Wednesday (7th inst.) prime heavy bullocks brought from £22 to £24 2s. 6d.; prime medium weights, £19 to £21 10s.; prime light weights, £16 to £19; and useful trade quality, £13 10s. to £16. Steers sold to £18 12s., heifers to £15 17s., prime light vealers at from 53s. to 56s. per 100 lbs., prime heavy from 58s. to 61s. per 100 lbs., and useful to good from 46s. to 52s. per 100 lbs.

Although good quality young store cattle are fetching high prices a big proportion of recent yardings at Newmarket have been middling sorts and mixed bred cattle, and demand generally has lacked animation.

### Acquisition of Grazing Properties for Soldier Settlement

Provisions of the Land Settlement Acquisition Act (1943) to enable the State Government to acquire land for the settlement of returned servicemen have already been put into operation in respect to four pastoral properties in the Western District, and the acquisition of the whole or portion of approximately 30 other estates in that and adjoining areas, with an aggregate of about 270,000 acres, is understood to be under consideration.

The properties regarding which initial proceedings have already been taken for acquisition by the Government are Berry Bank, about 4000 acres, owned by Berry Bank Pty. Ltd.; Woodhouse, Penshurst, 12,000 acres, owned by Woodhouse Pastoral Co.; Langi Kal Kal, approximately 26,000 acres, near Beaufort; and Runnymede, owned by T. H. Laidlaw and Co. Pty. Ltd., and comprising about 4000 acres near Sandford, in the county of Normanby.

## Queensland Letter

Brisbane, 7th February, 1945

The rains in December were not followed by any appreciable relief in January except in a few parts of the State, and anxiety regarding the future remains. This applies to the

central district, but more so to the drought-stricken area along the southern border, sandwiched between the Darling Downs and the Far South-West. Movement of stock through this part of the State is naturally attended with difficulties. A flock of 5000 sheep from Longreach district intended for Bourke, N.S.W., came to a stop north of Charleville, and had to be transported with trailers back to the Tambo area, where there is good feed. A mob of cattle coming south also struck trouble, and they got in such low condition that they had to be held up and fed with hay.

The least favoured districts last month, so far as rainfalls were concerned, were Warrego, Far South-West and Lower Western, but the Central Lowlands and Upper Western and parts of Upper Carpentaria were also below average. Of inland areas the Maranoa obtained relief, as also did the Darling Downs (East and West). Most of the coastal areas north of Brisbane and the nearer inland areas had good rains, while the Far North Coast, including the Peninsula, had torrential falls, as instance the 40 inches in the sugar district of Babinda.

These northern coastal rains were caused by a cyclonic storm that swept in from the sea, but did not penetrate to the west, so that Queensland had the anomaly of coastal rivers in high flood while western pastures were being blotted out by dust storms.

Generally speaking, the far north-west remains in good condition; the central west is in fair condition; the northern coastal districts are in a flush state; the southern coast is in fair order, with nearer inland districts growing grass; the Darling Downs are carrying good pastures, but the border districts west thereof are in a deplorable condition, with the more remote south-west just holding out where rains have fallen. The whole position has been made hard by the extreme temperatures ruling in most western places for weeks past.

In the north-west there have been some signs of an approaching wet season. That is the direction from which relief is expected—not from the cyclonic storms from the east—and until there are good general rains anxiety must be felt in all parts of the State, even in those that are so much better favoured than others. If February passes without these rains the position will be serious.

### Stock Market

The store stock market is absolutely dead. Even in the north-west, which has been best favoured seasonally, the market is described as very slow, with only small lots changing hands. Buyers are numerous notwithstanding, but sellers are holding off. In the dry south-west the same story of stagnation is told, though a recent sale at Charleville saw a line of 14,000 wethers, October-November 1943 drop, change hands at 20s.

As soon as rains come it is expected that there will be a very active demand for good quality ewes and young wethers in the south-west to meet the calls expected from New South Wales for re-stocking. Until then, sheep and cattle cannot be handled owing to the state of the country and the difficulties of transport.

Indications are that store cattle will be dear. The Gulf country has been drained of young cattle and large supplies cannot be expected from there. The north-west's good season will enable some supplies to be obtained from that area, but these are more likely to go to the coast at Townsville than to come south, owing to the difficulty of overlanding them. The central coastal areas suffered severely in the dry period, and many losses occurred. Good rains have fallen in the Burnett district, cattle are putting on condition rapidly, and the district is expected to market its normal number. This area turns off about 20,000 fat cattle a year.

On the Darling Downs best bullock beef is selling to 55s., cows to 52s., light heifers to 55s., steers to 55s. per 100 lbs.

In the Brisbane market, as will be seen from reference elsewhere in this issue, the question of ceiling prices is causing some upset to the trade. At the most recent sales cattle drawn from southern areas, of fair average quality, sold as follows:—Prime light bullocks 48s., heavy 46s. to 47s., good 45s., prime heifers 46s. to 47s., light cows 45s. to 46s., heavy 44s. to 45s., good 42s. to 43s. per 100 lbs.

Fat sheep supplies are already showing a tendency to drop off. Exporters have bought up in the country large lots of trade mutton, and these, as well as sheep in districts that usually supply the market, will not come forward on account of the dry conditions.

In the Brisbane market prices are:—First quality light wethers 5d. to 5¼d., heavy 5d. to 5¼d., good 4¾d., first quality light ewes 4½d. to 4¾d., heavy 4½d. to 4¾d., good 4d. to 4¼d. per lb., plus skin values.

### Abattoirs Inquiry in Queensland

A Royal Commission has been appointed by the Queensland Government to inquire into proposals for the establishment of additional abattoirs or meat works in inland areas or other centres. It consists of Mr. E. F. Sunners, general manager of the Brisbane abattoir and chairman of the Queensland Meat Industry Board, Mr. J. W. Fletcher, a well-known grazier and former State member, and Mr. E. A. Crosser, Under-Secretary to the Treasury. The terms of reference include the question of the desirability of acquiring any existing meat works to be conducted as public utilities, and, if desirable, what meat works.

[Further details regarding the proposed investigations by the Commission will be found in the Meat Trade Section of this issue.—Ed.]

### Buffalo Fly

Reports indicate that the buffalo fly is spreading inland, it having been reported near Emerald. It is also spreading southwards along the Belyando River, Theresa Creek and Isaacs River watersheds, and was reported lately on the Mackenzie River.

### Trucks for Store Stock

The Railway Department is providing trucks for the carriage of store stock in the dry south-western parts of the State. The question of continuing the service will be reviewed at the end of February.

## Central Queensland Notes

Longreach, 7th February, 1945

During the month conditions deteriorated considerably in all western areas, assisted greatly by persistent dust storms and absence of good rains. The small exception to the latter statement was a series of scattered storms from Arrilalah down the Thomson, where falls ranged from 50 points between Arrilalah and Stonehenge up to an inch in some gauges round Jundah. North of Julia Creek there were some heavy falls of up to 6 in., with Dalgonally faring best with between 6 and 7 in. Cloncurry district had some useful storms round the inch mark, and other fair falls extended down to Winton, with 95 at Evesham, over 200 points at Eureka (an out-station of Alroy, Longreach), and over an inch at Culladar, Longreach.

Generally, however, the season is causing concern, and attempts must be made shortly, in the absence of a break, to seek relief, which will be most limited. Stock routes are still traversible in most directions, but only for strong sheep, and even this state of affairs cannot last much longer without rains. There have been several good indications, but without much result, the last in the Central West—last week—ending in one of the worst dust storms so far this summer.

### Stock Markets

The most interesting item on the store stock markets for the month was the sale of 14,000 2-tooth wethers, shorn June/July, from Thylungra, Quilpie, to a Longreach buyer at 20s. per head. Some of these sheep will continue to the buyer's Winton property. In a very quiet market this is considered an excellent sale, especially as considerably more rain is yet required in all central districts to enable the balance of the summer to be negotiated without trouble.

Apart from this sale, business during the month was very slack indeed. The effects of the December storms are wearing off, grass which came from those falls is drying off fast, and at least one Ilfracombe grazier is seriously considering travelling all his flock of about 15,000 to a desert property where conditions are better. In another part of the same district millions of tiny grasshoppers are making their presence felt.

Although these disabilities exist, there are several buyers prepared to operate for young sheep, especially wethers, but there is little offering. A late sale of 5000 Ilfracombe 2 and 4

tooth wethers is reported at 13s. 6d. carrying three months wool. Dry conditions caused these to be offered.

### Shearing Disputes

During the past fortnight there has been unrest and threatened strikes in the shearing industry in the western pastoral areas, due to demands for an increase of 15 per cent. over the current award rates. Most of the sheds which were working at the inception of the trouble continued, though exceptions included Maneroo (Longreach), Ambo (Muttaburra), and Dunraven (Barcaldine), where shearing had been started but where work ceased last week.

The strikers have been acting without the backing of the A.W.U., which counselled the men to resume working and await the hearing of the claim, already lodged by the union with the Arbitration Court, for an increase of 15 per cent.

Many meetings were held, mostly unofficial and with varying results. Longreach at an official meeting voted 172 to 85 in favour of working, but Barcaldine and Blackall were strongly in favour of a strike. After the Longreach meeting it was thought that work would be resumed this week, but matters went against the union's counsels and the better judgment of the moderates, and no fresh sheds were commenced.

The trouble at Ambo was not over the demand for the 15 per cent. increase, but over a claim for an extra 5s. per 100 for shearing "long tails" (the so-called "four inch" tail). The Longreach magistrate attended at the shed and advised that he had no authority to order any increase over the award rates, this being confirmed next day by a telegram from the Registrar. However, the shed ultimately closed down, as unanimity was not obtained from the men regarding a re-start.

The strike committees working in the various centres are practically all self-appointed, and that at Blackall had the front to advise the Graziers' Association branch that it was prepared to "negotiate" with the association's members, who fittingly replied that they still adhered to the principles of arbitration.

## South Australian Letter

Adelaide, 10th February, 1945

There has been little change in seasonal conditions during the past month. Some rains have been experienced in the northern areas, but they extended only to portions of the pastoral lands west of Port Augusta and here the falls were very patchy. In comparison with the rest of the pastoral country that to the west of Port Augusta is probably in the best condition.

Rains have fallen, some heavy registrations being notified, in the country from Alice Springs northward, and this has been the means of providing both feed and water to the extent that fat cattle can be expected from these areas from April onwards.

Of course, except in the lucerne growing areas, rain in the agricultural districts is not as a rule desirable at this time of the year, but with the acute shortage of reserve fodders many farmers have sought to implement their needs by sowing summer crops, and these would be greatly benefited by timely showers.

### Store Stock Sales

Shortage of feed has limited the demand for store stock in all the northern districts of the State excepting Yorke Peninsula, but there is still some inquiry from the southern districts and South East. The following are some representative sales:—

Elder, Smith and Co. Ltd., Peterborough, 25th January.—Slack demand from fair attendance—354 Merino wethers, 2 years, just shorn, good stores, 9s.; 322 Merino lambs in wool, stores, 4s. 11d.

Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. Ltd., Millicent, 17th January.—Large attendance, satisfactory sale.—Crossbred ewes, 1½ years, 16s., 21s. 6d., 22s., 24s. 3d., 27s. to 28s.; crossbred ewes, 2½ years, 14s. 3d., 17s. 1d., 19s. 3d. to 24s. 6d.; crossbred ewes, 3½ years, to 17s.; 4½ to 5½ years, 13s., 14s., 15s. to 16s. 1d.; crossbred wethers, 1½ years, 19s. 6d. to 20s.

Elder, Smith and Co. Ltd., Burra, 19th January.—Small attendance, but strong competition at improved prices—154 Merino wethers, 1½ years, well bred, 10s.; 142 Merino lambs, fair frames, 6s. 11d.; 162 crossbred lambs, uneven, 5s. 2d.; 250 Merino lambs, small and uneven, 4s. to 4s. 7d.

Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. Ltd., Millicent, 25th January.—Cattle sale. Strong buying power from Adelaide and Mt. Gambier for all killable cattle. Forward condition cows and heifers, £6 to £8; forward condition steers, £8 to £10; stores, £6 to £7 10s.

### British Farmers in S.A.

Before leaving South Australia on Monday last the leader of the United Kingdom farmers' delegation visiting Australia said that, viewing the matter in retrospect, it would have been a great loss to the mission undertaken if South Australia had not been visited.

No small section of any community visiting this State (there were six delegates in all) has left such a favourable impression on those who were fortunate enough to meet them as these representatives of Great Britain's primary producers, and the address given by the leader, Mr. James Turner, to a body representative of primary producers on the evening of 3rd February was not only eloquent but an inspiring and most informative statement.

Briefly the aims and objects of the delegation and the bodies represented by it are:—The maintenance of efficient British agriculture, producing to full capacity; the adoption of methods of marketing to provide a satisfactory standard of living for British farmers; the perpetuation of an adequate standard of living for all the people of Great Britain; the importation of commodities from other countries, preference being given to components of the Empire, in sufficient quantities to fill the British demand in excess of local production; and the determination to raise the standard of living of all the peoples of the world so that they will be in a position to absorb the bounteous production of the world.

Talking to the leader of the party it was apparent from every word he said that the farmers of Great Britain are determined that never again will the producing countries of the world, foreign or Empire, be permitted to indulge in unregulated competition with their goods on the British market. He said that all political parties in Great Britain had agreed that an Import Board would be created through which the distribution of overseas products would be regulated. "We are not going to allow any country to dump its surplus goods on to us," Mr. Turner said. It was pleasing, however, to learn from the leader and other delegates that there was no desire on their part, or on the part of those they represented, for uneconomical production of any primary product in Great Britain. What could not be produced economically must be bought from overseas, they admitted.

### Sheep Market Restrictions

There is an Operational Committee operating in this State through which recommendations are made to the Minister for Agriculture in respect to regulating supplies of sheep and lambs to the abattoirs market, the object being to avoid gluts and consequent delays in slaughtering. During the past five weeks restrictions have applied to deliveries by rail, these having been limited to 200 trucks, and for one week, that of the Christmas market, both sheep and lambs by road were totally prohibited. The restrictions on lambs by road have since been lifted, but those on sheep remained until this week.

The unfair aspect of the road restrictions was that whereas the sheep owner having property close to the market or in the hills districts not served with a railway was debarred from marketing his stock, the exporters and wholesale and retail butchers could purchase fat sheep privately in the country and secure trucks to consign them to the abattoirs, or deliver them by road, on other than market days. As a consequence it was contended in many quarters that wholesale and large retail butchers were buying privately and then neglecting the regular markets, which, with the loss of this competition, recorded a decline in values, for wethers in particular. Moreover it was obviously unfair to the farmer close to the market that he had no means whatever of selling his sheep unless he disposed of them by private sale to one or another of the trades mentioned.

The contention of the Operational Committee was that to lift the restrictions would result in greatly increased yardings and a consequent crash in values. However, public opinion was strong enough to influence the committee to raise the restrictions for the market of 7th February, and 5000 more sheep and

2000 more lambs were penned, but prices remained firm and the inquiry for wethers was definitely better.

### Fat Stock Markets

What is thought to be a record for this State was established at the abattoirs fat stock sales during the past five weeks, when only one consignment of station cattle, a draft of 100 from Bushey Park, via Alice Springs, reached the market. The yardings, which averaged just under 1300 cattle weekly, comprised, with the exception given above, cattle of dairy breeds drawn from the agricultural districts. Prices per 100 lbs. for all quality beef of right age ranged from 55s. to 62s., good clean cows made from 40s. to 53s., heifers to 63s., canner cows from 10s., according to age and condition.

Just under 100,000 sheep were yarded in the five weeks. The bulk of the offerings consisted of old ewes, mostly Merinos, in killable to overfat condition, and for all classes there was a keen demand from processors and the trade. On the other hand, wethers were difficult to sell.

An average offering of 13,000 lambs has been available, but quality was at all times scarce, though a few drafts of prime crossbred lambs have come to hand from the hills and northern lucerne country. The demand for quality lambs was keen throughout the period under review, and there was fair inquiry for useful trade sorts, but all other classes were neglected.

Fat wethers (Merinos) have realised from 3½d. to 4½d. a lb. for handy weights, 3d. to 3¾d. for heavy, and 5d. to 6d. for hoggets; prices have ranged from 2d. to 3¾d. for clean good conditioned ewes, with canners much lower. Best quality lamb has made from 8d. to 9½d., occasionally higher, and useful trade lamb 7½d. to 8d.

## Western Australian Letter

Perth, 1st February, 1945

Weather for the month of January was rather disappointing. December indications of an opening to the wet season in the Kimberleys were not followed up and although further rains were reported in East Kimberley the falls were not as frequent there as during December. In North and West Kimberley there was hardly what could be called a break in the season, although West Kimberley recorded one good rain with a registration exceeding 150 points. Elsewhere in the pastoral areas falls were erratic. Scattered rains in West Gascoyne brought mixed benefits, some stations faring well, with registrations up to 194 points at Towera and quite a number of other falls of between 100 and 150 points.

There was little or no rain in the agricultural areas, but of course summer rains at this time of the year are not expected

(Continued on page 84.)

## Rainfall Tables

**EXPLANATION.**

In the first column will be found the total rainfall since 1st January, 1945, to 31st Jan., 1945; in the second the average for the same period; in the third the total fall for the last month; in the fourth the average rainfall for the current month based on the return of rainfall since records were taken; and in the fifth the condition of the pastures — E, Excellent; G, Good; F, Fair; I, Indifferent; B, Bad. (100 points = 1 inch.)

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

| No. | Division. | Total 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. | Average 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. | Total Fall for Jan. 1945. | Average Rainfall Feb. | Pastures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| 1 | North Kimberley | 5.35 | 7.63 | 5.35 | 6.32 | I |
| 2 | East Kimberley | 5.34 | 5.54 | 5.34 | 4.33 | F |
| 3 | West Kimberley | 4.94 | 5.68 | 4.94 | 4.70 | I |
| 4 | De Grey | 0.38 | 2.54 | 0.38 | 2.30 | B |
| 5 | Fortescue | 0.03 | 1.52 | 0.03 | 1.62 | B |
| 6 | West Gascoyne | 0.16 | 0.64 | 0.16 | 0.79 | B-F |
| 7 | East Gascoyne | 0.14 | 1.48 | 0.14 | 1.24 | I |
| 7a | Murchison | 0.20 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 0.78 | I-F |
| 8 | S.W. North Coastal | 0.01 | 0.42 | 0.01 | 0.52 | F |
| 9 | S.W. Central Coastal | 0.05 | 0.35 | 0.05 | 0.45 | G |
| 9a | S.W. South Coastal | 0.17 | 0.65 | 0.17 | 0.65 | G |
| 10 | S.W. Central North | O | 0.41 | O | 0.54 | F-G |
| 10a | S.W. Central South | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.49 | F-G |
| 11 | Eucla | 0.93 | 0.55 | 0.93 | 0.54 | I |
| 12 | South-eastern | 0.20 | 0.79 | 0.20 | 0.71 | B-I |
| 13 | North-eastern | 1.09 | 1.47 | 1.09 | 1.11 | B-I |

**NORTHERN TERRITORY AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

| No. | Division. | Total 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. | Average 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. | Total Fall for Jan. 1945. | Average Rainfall Feb. | Pastures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | |
| 14 | Northern Rivers | 7.37 | 10.80 | 7.37 | 9.13 | G |
| 15* | Northern Plateau | 0.83 | 2.71 | 0.83 | 2.59 | G |
| 16 | North-west | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.85 | I-F |
| 17 | Far North | 0.31 | 0.61 | 0.31 | 0.62 | I |
| 18 | West of Spencer's Gulf | 0.74 | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.70 | F |
| 19 | Upper North | 0.45 | 0.80 | 0.45 | 0.66 | B |
| 20 | North-east | 0.09 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 0.64 | B |
| 21 | Lower North | 0.89 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 0.71 | I |
| 22 | West-central | 0.37 | 0.64 | 0.37 | 0.64 | F |
| 23 | East-central | 1.14 | 1.00 | 1.14 | 0.77 | I |
| 24 | Murray Valley | 0.44 | 0.70 | 0.44 | 0.67 | B |
| 25 | Upper South-east | 0.31 | 0.78 | 0.31 | 0.71 | F-G |
| 26 | Lower South-east | 0.65 | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.87 | G |

* District 14a temporarily deleted and combined with district 15.

**QUEENSLAND.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Peninsula North | 11.38 | 13.89 | 11.38 | 13.08 | G |
| 28 | Peninsula South | 6.05 | 9.35 | 6.05 | 8.96 | G |
| 29 | Lower Carpentaria | 3.51 | 7.25 | 3.51 | 6.17 | G |
| 30 | Upper Carpentaria | 1.64 | 6.28 | 1.64 | 5.56 | F-G |
| 31 | Barron | 18.21 | 13.28 | 18.21 | 12.88 | E |
| 32 | Herbert | 11.01 | 14.11 | 11.01 | 14.77 | E |
| 33 | East-central Coast | 2.93 | 8.93 | 2.93 | 7.92 | F |
| 34 | West-central Coast | 2.79 | 5.37 | 2.79 | 4.75 | F |
| 35 | Central Highlands | 3.11 | 4.00 | 3.11 | 3.51 | I-F |
| 36 | Central Lowlands | 1.15 | 3.21 | 1.15 | 3.10 | I-F |
| 37 | Upper Western | 1.75 | 3.16 | 1.75 | 3.04 | F-G |
| 38 | Lower Western | 0.45 | 1.70 | 0.45 | 1.95 | F-G |
| 39 | Port Curtis | 4.63 | 6.58 | 4.63 | 5.76 | F-G |
| 40 | Moreton | 4.29 | 6.71 | 4.29 | 6.58 | F-G |
| 41 | East Darling Downs | 3.42 | 3.75 | 3.42 | 3.04 | F |
| 42 | West Darling Downs | 2.35 | 2.98 | 2.35 | 2.33 | F |
| 43 | Maranoa | 1.95 | 3.02 | 1.95 | 2.82 | B-I |
| 44 | Warrego | 0.87 | 2.14 | 0.87 | 2.09 | B-I |
| 45 | Far South-west | 0.63 | 1.91 | 0.63 | 1.65 | B-I |

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Western (Far North-west) | 0.49 | 0.79 | 0.49 | 0.90 | B |
| 47 | Western (Lower Darling) | 0.07 | 0.72 | 0.07 | 0.80 | B |
| 48 | Western (Upper Darling) | 0.75 | 1.56 | 0.75 | 1.42 | B |
| 49 | Western (South-west Plains) | 0.55 | 1.10 | 0.55 | 1.02 | B |
| 50 | Cent. West Plains (Southern) | 2.75 | 1.64 | 2.75 | 1.42 | I-F |
| 51 | Cent. West Plains (Northern) | 2.27 | 1.85 | 2.27 | 1.58 | B-I |
| 52 | North-west Plains (West) | 1.88 | 2.35 | 1.88 | 2.03 | B |
| 53 | North-west Plains (East) | 3.04 | 2.58 | 3.04 | 2.23 | I-F |
| 54 | North-west Slopes (North) | 3.32 | 3.17 | 3.32 | 2.56 | F-G |
| 55 | North-west Slopes (South) | 3.09 | 2.81 | 3.09 | 2.28 | F |
| 56 | Northern Tablelands (Western) | 3.94 | 3.95 | 3.94 | 2.95 | F-G |
| 57 | Northern Tablelands (Eastern) | 6.84 | 5.29 | 6.84 | 5.03 | F |
| 58 | North Coast (Upper) | 3.08 | 6.56 | 3.08 | 6.68 | I-F |
| 59 | North Coast (Lower) | 4.17 | 6.19 | 4.17 | 7.03 | I-F |
| 60 | Manning | 4.05 | 4.84 | 4.05 | 5.61 | I |
| 61 | Hunter | 2.49 | 3.13 | 2.49 | 3.11 | B-I |
| 62 | Central Tablelands (North) | 4.33 | 2.42 | 4.33 | 2.02 | F |
| 63 | Central Tablelands (South) | 4.79 | 3.27 | 4.79 | 2.87 | I-F |
| 64 | Cent. West. Slopes (North) | 3.79 | 2.51 | 3.79 | 2.21 | F |
| 65 | Cent. West. Slopes (South) | 3.81 | 2.11 | 3.81 | 1.62 | I-F |
| 66 | Metropolitan (East) | 2.68 | 3.53 | 2.68 | 3.23 | G |
| 67 | Metropolitan (West) | 5.89 | 3.06 | 5.89 | 2.80 | G |
| 68 | Illawarra | 4.82 | 3.93 | 4.82 | 3.56 | G |
| 69 | South Coast | 5.26 | 3.79 | 5.26 | 3.42 | G |
| 70 | S. T'lands (Goulburn-Monaro) | 2.84 | 2.55 | 2.84 | 2.01 | I-G |
| 71 | S. T'lands (Snowy Mts.) | 3.61 | 2.82 | 3.61 | 2.29 | F-G |
| 72 | South-west Slopes (South) | 1.79 | 1.99 | 1.79 | 1.71 | B-I |
| 73 | South-west Slopes (North) | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.96 | 1.51 | B |
| 74 | Riverina (East) | 1.44 | 1.28 | 1.44 | 1.21 | B |
| 75 | Riverina (West) | 1.21 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 0.90 | B |

**VICTORIA.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76 | Mallee North | 0.11 | 0.78 | 0.11 | 0.85 | B |
| 77 | Mallee South | 0.28 | 0.66 | 0.28 | 0.93 | B |
| 78 | North Wimmera | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.87 | B |
| 79 | South Wimmera | 0.57 | 0.89 | 0.57 | 0.94 | B |
| 80 | Lower North Country | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | B |
| 81 | Upper North Country | 1.72 | 1.19 | 1.72 | 1.14 | B |
| 82 | Lower North-east | 2.83 | 1.64 | 2.83 | 1.69 | I |
| 83 | Upper North-east | 3.96 | 2.33 | 3.96 | 2.15 | I |
| 84 | East Gippsland | 3.20 | 2.74 | 3.20 | 2.25 | I-F |
| 85 | West Gippsland | 2.43 | 2.34 | 2.43 | 2.15 | I-F |
| 86 | East-central | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.20 | 1.95 | I-F |
| 87 | West-central | 1.32 | 1.40 | 1.32 | 1.50 | I-F |
| 88 | North-central | 1.41 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 1.43 | B-I |
| 89 | Volcanic Plains | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 0.08 | I-G |
| 90 | Western Coast | 0.95 | 1.39 | 0.95 | 1.37 | I-G |

**TASMANIA.**

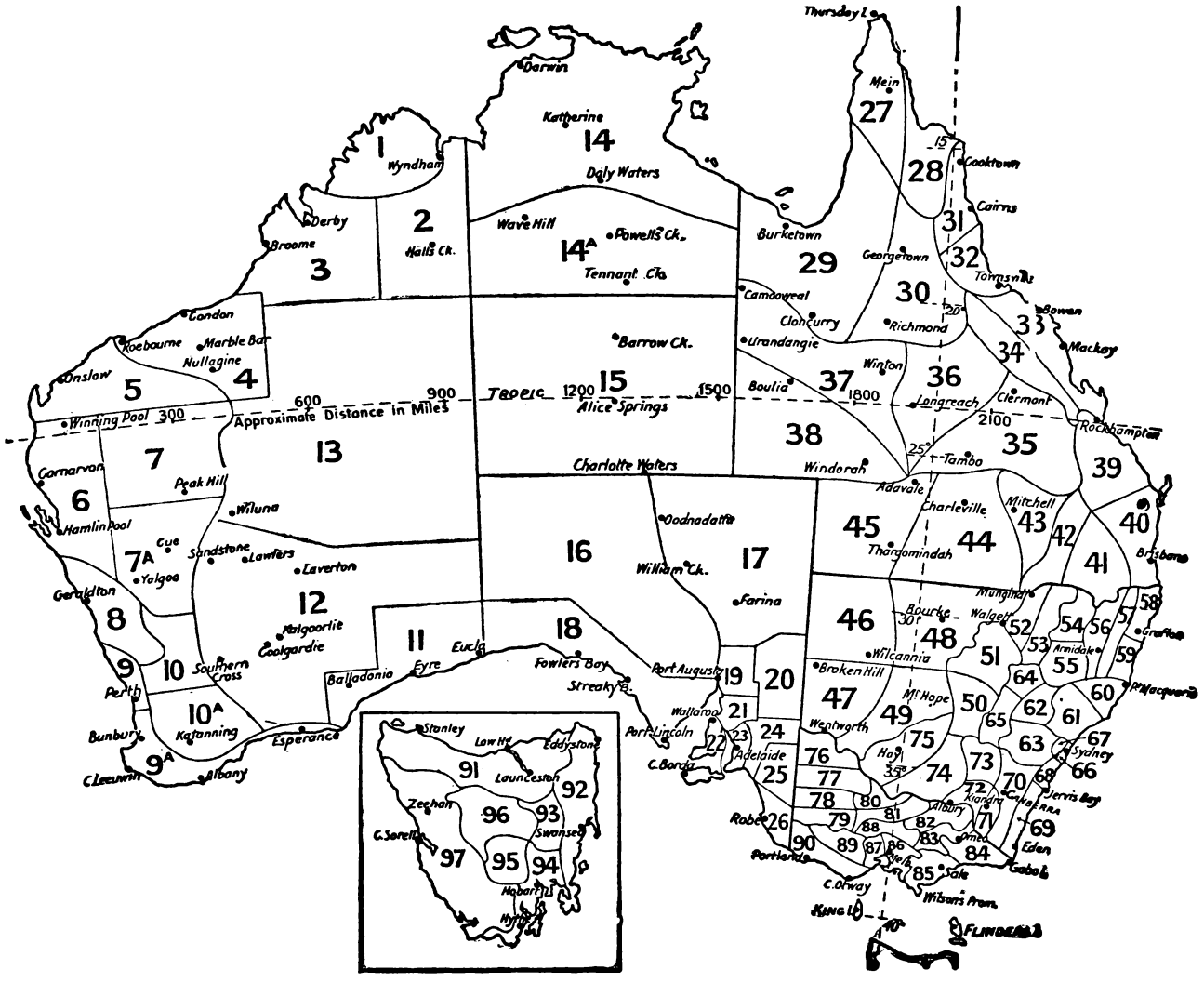
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | Northern | 2.97 | 1.93 | 2.97 | 1.84 | G |
| 92 | East Coast | 3.70 | 2.02 | 3.70 | 2.16 | G |
| 93 | Midland | 3.02 | 1.78 | 3.02 | 1.37 | F-G |
| 94 | South-eastern | 3.24 | 2.17 | 3.24 | 1.82 | G |
| 95 | Derwent | 2.81 | 1.74 | 2.81 | 1.65 | F-G |
| 96 | Central Plateau | 3.32 | 2.48 | 3.32 | 2.21 | G |
| 97 | West Coast | 4.85 | 5.42 | 4.85 | 4.25 | G |
| 98 | King Island | 0.97 | 1.50 | 0.97 | 1.56 | G |
| 99 | Flinders Island | 1.93 | 1.77 | 1.93 | 1.77 | F-G |

O no rain, and — no record.

H. N. WARREN, Director.

## Key Map to Australian Rainfall Divisions

N.B.—100 points = 1 inch.




## Summary of the Season

Unfortunately the rain in December which afforded some relief over a fair portion of Queensland was not followed up to any great extent last month except in a few isolated areas, and the outlook over the greater part of the State is far from satisfactory. Most of the coastal areas immediately north of Brisbane, together with the closer inland areas, had good rain in January, while relief was also obtained on the Darling Downs and in Maranoa, but in most other parts of the State except on the Far North Coast and in the Peninsula very little useful rain was received. Most of the north-west and north coastal areas are in good order, in the central west and south coastal regions conditions are fair, but the southern border country between the Darling Downs and the far south-west is still in a bad way. Though water supplies benefited to some extent by fairly good though scattered rain over a large part of New South Wales last month, but which missed the far north-west and Western Division, the feed position generally in that State has not improved, as in many districts what green pick there was after the rains was soon burnt off by hot weather. There is, however, some good feed north of Armidale to the Queensland border and west towards Goondiwindi, and also in the central west, south coast and Monaro districts. In western Riverina and the Western Division drought conditions continue, and increasingly severe losses of stock are being experienced. The water supply position in Victoria was improved by fairly general useful rain over the eastern half of the State last month, but except in a few areas where heavy falls were registered the seasonal outlook is still unsatisfactory. The north-west and Mallee again missed the rain and conditions in those places continue bad. In South Australia some fair but patchy rain fell over portion of the pastoral country west of Port Augusta, while good falls were recorded in the country north from Alice Springs, but otherwise seasonal conditions in South Australia have not altered during the past month and generally are far from satisfactory. Fairly general rain in Tasmania has maintained growth of pastures and should ensure reasonably good feed for some time to come. There has been little or no rain in the agricultural areas of Western Australia in recent weeks and water supplies in some districts are low, but a cyclonic storm which worked south from the Kimberleys early this month brought excellent and fairly general rains to the pastoral country, some of the registrations being in the neighbourhood of six and seven inches.

(Continued from page 82.)

there, and in the main would not do good if they eventuated. The circumstances, however, are somewhat different this year in that in the areas east of the Great Southern the water position is now extremely precarious and stock are being unloaded heavily before remaining water supplies cut out altogether. In those parts, despite the adverse effect which a summer rain would have on the feed, water at the moment is all-important, and any rain which would replenish supplies would be a boon to many hundreds of farmers.

Later—7th February—Drought breaking pastoral rains in this State have resulted from a cyclonic storm which opened on 1st February with light falls in West Kimberley, the best being Derby 135 and Broome 196. The storm travelled down the coast to Port Hedland (234 points), Mundabullangana (300), Boodarrie (120), and Pippingarra (100), but there were only light falls inland. The rains were more extensive in the Roebourne area, registrations including Andover 185, Karratha 155, Croydon 125, Mallina 175, Cain's Well 343, and Whim Creek 242. At Onslow the cyclone reached 92 miles per hour with some damage to the township, mills and station buildings. Rain reports from this centre are so far meagre, but apparently falls did not penetrate inland. The Gascoyne rains included Marron 195, Edaggee 160, Wahroonga 100, Cobra 300, Manberry 530, Cooralya 350, Booloogooroo 600, Boolathana 90, Brickhouse 480, Callagiddy 200, Wooramel 140, Gascoyne Junction 447, Minilya 350, and Doorawarrah 354. The storm then veered inland, travelling south-east through East Gascoyne, Upper and East Murchison, and thence across the Murchison to the coast, passed Geraldton, and then out to sea, so the rains did not reach the lower Murchison, Goldfields or agricultural areas.

East Gascoyne and Murchison rains reported include:—Meekatharra 87, Tuckanarra 187, Moorarie 120, Boolardy 480, Nallan 125, Cue 205, Koonmarra 340, Wiluna 130, Coodardy 219, Berringarra 320, Belele 144, Nannine 144, Yarraquin 160, Polele 80, Wandarrie 80, Big Bell 350, Youanmi 180, Murgoo 413, Woolgorong 215, Woogalong 369, Tallerang 223, Yuin 227, Billabalong 292, Meeberrie 724, Pindar 153, Yallalong 301, Twin Peaks 427, Yalgoo 185, Jingemarra 474, Wurarga 277, and Mullewa 120. A better idea regarding the rains in inland areas Carnarvon to Onslow will be obtained when telephone communications are resumed.

[Feb. 10th.—Additional to those in my previous telegram the following rain registrations are reported:—West Gascoyne-Yalbalgo 226, Ellavalla 292, Meeragoolia 306, Pimbee 400, Jimba Jimba 487, Wandagee 700, Bidgemia 450. Murchison District-Meka 543, Noondie 460, Kalli 438, Errabiddy 246, Mt. Wittenoom 535, Wooleen 547, Dalgaranga 350, Murrum 143. East Gascoyne District-Mt. Phillip 310, Gifford Creek 301.]

### Wheat for Stock Feed

The announcement of rationing restrictions on wheat for stock feed has caused widespread concern in Western Australia. In this State there is a surplus of wheat above and beyond what rolling stock can haul to the ports—in other words there is wheat in plenty that can be delivered as back loading on schedule trains to those areas where it is needed. As the Primary Producers' Association pointed out to the responsible Minister, wheat for stock feed in Western Australia is not being used to any great extent for the feeding of stock in drought areas, but primarily for the feeding of pigs, the production of which has grown so considerably in this State. Last year, following the widespread outbreak of swine plague, pig numbers were depleted in Western Australia and wheat quantities required for feed were not as great as would otherwise have been the case. They were certainly not as great as are required to-day now that the numbers have built themselves up again.

It is anomalous, therefore, that whereas on the one hand the authorities are calling for more and more meats for export, dehydration, canning and service requirements, on the other they restrict the fodder supplies without which those meats—in this case pig meats—cannot be produced. Every effort has been made to secure appreciation of this fact by the Federal authorities, but so far with conflicting results. Individual members have published statements and made broadcast announcements that the Federal Government is appreciative of the conditions in Western Australia and that the restrictions will not, therefore, apply in this State, but the Wheat Board, as the distributing authority controlling wheat, is, at time of writing, not aware of this decision, and growers' quotas are being cut drastically.

Many thousands of pigs will be forced on to the market through shortage of feed unless the conflicting voices of officialdom are able to combine in a joint declaration that will ensure fodder supplies.

### Country Stock Markets

In most parts of the State at the present time very few stock are finding their way on to the market, but in the southern areas yardings are showing a tendency to increase as many farmers are finding their water supplies petering out. All things considered, values are holding well, as the following brief extracts from sale reports will indicate:—

Bruce Rock:—Merino ewe weaners, well grown, 14s. 6d.; Merino ewes, 1½ years, 19s.; Corriedale cross ewes, 2½ and 3½ years, 17s. to 19s.; ewe weaners, 11s. to 14s.; Merino wethers, good skins, 15s. 2d.; store Merino weaners, mixed sexes, 9s. to 9s. 6d.

Narrogin:—Merino ewes, 1½ and 2½ years, tops, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; other lines, good frames, 16s. to 18s.; Merino ewes, 3½ years and sound full mouth, large framed, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; Merino wethers, 1½ years, 12s. to 13s. 9d.; smaller, 10s. to 11s.

Korbel:—Merino wether hoggets, good order, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; smaller, 10s. 6d.; Corriedale cross ewe weaners, 18s. 6d.; ewes, 2½ to 4½ years, 15s.

Pithara:—Merino ewes, 1½ and 2½ years, to 21s. 6d.; 3½ and 4½ years, to 17s. 6d.; 1½ and 2½ years, mated to British breeds, 20s. 6d.; Merino weaners, mixed sexes, 14s. 3d.; smaller, 11s. 3d.

### An Outstanding Wool Clip

The biggest wool clip produced in the agricultural areas of Western Australia is, without doubt, Mr. F. W. G. Liebe's Waddy Forest clip, produced in the north Midlands between the Midland and Wongan Hills railway lines. Two years ago a clip of 494 bales was shorn from 18,600 sheep. This season some 21,428 sheep yielded a clip of 469 bales, but the actual poundage was greater than in the 1942 clip by 7000 lbs. owing to the heavy-weight bales (averaging 372 lbs.).

Of this season's excellent clip, no less than 241 bales realised 15d. per lb. or better. Mr. Liebe's is an outstanding performance when it is realised that it is less than 11 years since sheep were first introduced to the property. Good rams and careful selection have resulted in the steady improvement made, whilst the flock increases annually as more of the 53,000-acre property is brought under production.

### The Fat Stock Market

During January four weekly sales of fat stock were held at Midland Junction, at which some 40,443 sheep, 37,461 lambs and 3464 cattle were absorbed. The market was very steady throughout the month, and quotations for all commodities were unchanged. Best quality light-weight wether mutton was realising 4¾d. to 5¼d. and heavy-weight 4¼d. to 4½d., top wethers returning 19s. to 20s. Best light-weight ewes were making 3½d. to 4d. and heavy-weights up to 2¾d., with top pens of ewes returning 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

In the lamb market best quality light-weight lambs were realising 7½d. to 8d. and heavy-weights 6¾d. to 7¼d., with top pens ranging between 19s. and 21s.

The beef market was equally steady, with best quality handy-weight bullocks at 6¾d. per lb. and heavy at 6½d., while medium quality dairy sorts, which were yarded in large numbers, were only returning 4¾d. Top quality bullocks, when available, were making from £19 to £20. Actually the cattle market does not reflect the true position, in that unprecedented quantities of South-Western cattle have been purchased privately on the property by butchers and service contractors and are not reaching the markets at all. Keen competition for service contracts is responsible for this changing trend, which has been making itself noticeable to a more and more marked extent over the past three years.

## Tasmanian Letter

Hobart, 10th February, 1945

The rains during the month of January have greened pastures throughout the State generally, and fatteners seem assured of abundance of feed until the autumn. In some districts, however, these summer rains are not considered altogether beneficial, as they are not infrequently conducive to ill-health

in young sheep. The rains have also interfered with harvesting, and a dry warm February will be welcome.

### Fat Stock Market

Owing to the abundance of feed, especially in the north of the Island, beef can now be held much more easily, with the result that less is coming forward and prices have shown a hardening tendency. This also applies to fat sheep and lambs. Growers can now hold their lambs, and are doing so, with the result that a very short supply is going into the freezers. It will now be a duel between the Meat Board and fatteners, and the latter will have the advantage of plenty of feed.

There is very little alteration in the actual quotes for beef, although the supply to the market is being regulated rather sparingly and this must eventually lift the prices somewhat.

### Store Stock Market

There is a very keen demand for all young sheep at very good values, and all ewes are eagerly booked up at prices considerably firmer than last season.

Good young two-tooth ewes for fat lamb raising are making from 33s. to 38s., while four-year-old ewes are round about 26s., and woolled lambs have met with keen competition at prices ranging round 18s. to 23s.

The Government restrictions last year prevented the sale of lambs on the open market and induced quite a number of growers to sell their ewes when fat. This is definitely showing its effect this season, as ewes are particularly scarce.

### Stud Sheep Sales

The 21st Annual Tasmanian Stud Sheep Sales are to be held on the 14th February, when the auctioneers, Messrs. Allan Stewart Pty. Ltd., will submit a catalogue of 742 sheep, comprising Merinos, Corriedales, Polwarths and both long and short wool British Breeds. All sheep offered in this sale are subject to inspection by the various associations' inspectors, and therefore growers will be able to buy with every confidence.

## BRITISH FARMERS' VISIT

After spending about five weeks in New Zealand the party of six delegates of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain, led by Mr. James Turner, who has since been elected president of that organisation, arrived in Australia on 19th ult.

In the meantime the party has visited Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, and last week conferred in Sydney with the Primary Producers' Council of Australia, the chairman of which body, Mr. R. C. Gibson, has accompanied the delegation on its tour of Australia. After leaving New South Wales the delegates will visit Queensland en route to Canada, where they will have one or more conferences with primary producers, and possibly one with United States farmers, before returning to Britain.

When interviewed in Melbourne prior to their departure for South Australia the visitors were obviously impressed with the seriousness and variety of the problems confronting the man on the land in both Australia and New Zealand, particularly in the former. Another obviously deep impression registered by the visitors as a result of their tour of Australia up to the time of their departure from Melbourne was the amazing adaptability of rural communities to drought conditions.

It was plain in Melbourne, however, that the well-organised speed with which their tour had been conducted to date had not permitted the delegates to arrive at any very deliberate or final decisions concerning their impressions of the various phases of primary production, and no doubt these will be made known later.

Mr. Turner did, however, give some idea of the probable motives actuating a conference of Empire producers which it is hoped to convene in London in October. He stated that to avoid an agricultural depression such as swept the world between the 1914-18 war and the present conflict, all primary production forces should be regimented as soon as possible to tackle relevant problems.

Mr. H. J. Wilkins, of Narbethong, Kondinin, Western Australia, writes under date 4th January, 1945:—

"Kindly forward copy for another 12 months. Your paper and articles much appreciated in these parts."

## Albany Hereford Stud (Vic.)

Although the prefix "Albany" used in connection with Mr. H. A. Lindsay-Field's Hereford stud at Eyton-On-Yarra, Healesville, Vic., is only of comparatively recent origin the stud itself is one of the oldest established in the Commonwealth, its foundations going back to 1854. Most of the foundation stock originated from the herd of J. D. Toosey, of Richmond Hill, Cressy, Tas., who was manager of the Cressy Company, which made some of the first importations of Herefords into Tasmania.

A perusal by a representative of *The Pastoral Review* of the carefully kept pedigrees of some of the matrons in the Albany stud took him well back into the very early history of the breed in this country, such names as Trojan (imp.), Cressy (imp.), Billy (imp.), Cronstadt (imp.), Commerce (imp.), Figaro (imp.), Thruxton (imp.), Chippendale (imp.), Knight Errant (imp.), and more recently Freetown Commander (imp.), Eyton Director (imp.), Defiance (imp.), &c., figuring prominently right through from the foundation of the stud until the present day. Numbers of additional females were brought into the Albany herd at the dispersal of the historic Tocal (N.S.W.) stud.

Mr. Henry Beattie carried on with the herd founded by J. D. Toosey before transferring it to Mr. S. P. Winter, who later sold it to the Hon. S. W. Cooke, of Murndal, Hamilton, Vic. The stud came into Mr. Field's possession in 1916 and he transferred it intact to his Warbreccan property at Deniliquin, N.S.W. Because of the periodical dry spells there, however, together with other environmental difficulties militating against the maintenance of a Hereford stud on a high level, Mr. Field sought a more favourable situation and eventually purchased the Healesville property in 1937.

This property had originally been established by the late Mr. David Mitchell, father of Dame Nellie Melba, and was later owned by the late Mr. David Syme before being purchased by Mr. Field, who named it Eyton-On-Yarra to commemorate the memory of his friend, the late Mr. Edward Craig Tanner, of Eyton-On-Severn, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Eng.

The Albany stud cattle have never been pampered in any way, and last year a reduction sale was held to better enable Mr. Field to attend to the management of the stud with the depleted resources available in the way of experienced labour, &c., as a result of wartime conditions.

When we visited the stud last month we inspected about 40 cows with calves at foot—quite a number with twins—and the herd sire, Timor Mariner, together with a number of young bulls and heifers which Mr. Field is sending over to the Sydney Stud Beef Cattle Fair at the end of April. Mariner is of course well known to Hereford breeders. By Timor Navigator from Timor Olive 7th, he was first prize winner in the under 12 months class in Sydney in 1940, when he was purchased by Mr. Field. When seen the other day he was in great fettle; in fact, the general air of well-being and contentment throughout the whole herd provides definite evidence of the wisdom of Mr. Field's choice of a stud property. Eyton-On-Yarra is ideally situated for the purpose, as although it is only 41 miles from Melbourne it provides an adequately varied range of grazing and pasture country.

Of the entries for Sydney—four heifers and seven bulls—one of the heifers is by Timor Rostrum by Wickton President 2nd (imp.) from Timor Rosebud 4th (9969). Rostrum won in a very strong class in Sydney in 1940 and was purchased by Mr. Field on that occasion for 340 gns. The other entries are by Timor Mariner and are bound to create considerable interest among Hereford enthusiasts.

Several interesting sales to Victorian and interstate buyers have been effected on the property in recent weeks, outstanding among them probably being that of the special stud bull Don Romano to Mr. H. J. Youngman, of Ardgartan, Grassdale, Vic., for 500 gns. Don Romano is by Timor Mariner from a cow by Eyton Director (imp.) and goes back to the English champion bull Lion, sire of many winners at English Royal Shows.

**MANAGER REQUIRED**

to commence duties early April, for Queensland Gulf Cattle Property, running about twenty-five thousand head.

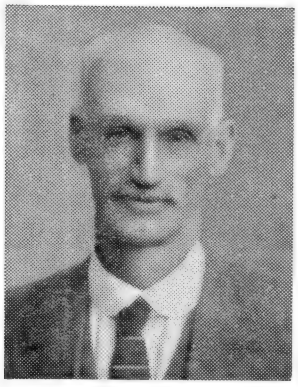
Apply in writing, stating age and enclosing copies of references, with full particulars of experience, to :—

SIR WILLIAM ANGLISS, 524 Collins Street, Melbourne.

# Obituary

## R. J. Jones

Mr. R. J. Jones, whose death at Warrnambool, Vic., in December, was briefly recorded in these pages last month, had devoted practically the whole of his lifetime to grazing activities in the Warrnambool district. He was the only child of the late Mr. William Jones, who, prior to purchasing Cooramook, near Grassmere, and which was originally portion of Lyall Park Station, was in business at Warrnambool, where the subject of this notice was born 79 years ago.



THE LATE MR. R. J. JONES.

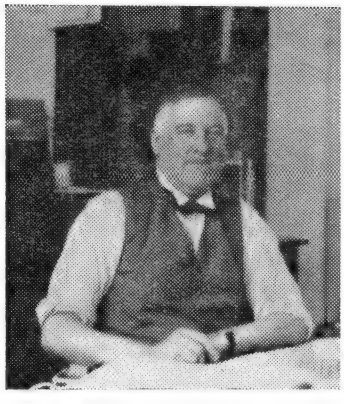
The late Mr. R. J. Jones was only 21 years of age when his father died and he was called upon to manage the estate. He proved so successful in that capacity, however, that in a relatively short time he acquired other properties in the district. Although he displayed a lively interest in local public affairs the greater part of his time was devoted to his pastoral interests, and his careful management and the thoroughness with which his operations were carried out were reflected in the high standard of his cattle, sheep and wool clip.

Mr. Jones married a daughter of the late Mr. James Robinson, of Grassmere, Vic., and she died 24 years ago. He is survived by his daughters Gwen and Edna, who in 1935 purchased Union Station, Woolsthorpe, Vic., and with whom Mr. Jones was living at the time of his death.

## R. P. Allen

By the death of Mr. R. P. Allen, Chief Commonwealth Veterinary Officer, Australia has lost an outstanding public servant, the meat export trade a very good friend, and meat producers one who had their interests at heart.

Commonwealth Veterinary Officers of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture perform many important functions connected with the export of primary products, and the reputation of these products on oversea markets is to a large extent in their keeping. Mr. Allen, as chief, was noted for his uncompromising opposition to anything that might adversely affect standards of quality, whether prompted by political or more worthy considerations. With him the reputation of Australian produce was of prime importance, as was also the welfare of the export trade. On behalf of the latter he always endeavoured to maintain a fair balance between the interests of producer and shipper.



THE LATE MR. R. P. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen died in Melbourne on 29th January in his 64th year. He graduated at the Melbourne Veterinary College in 1906, and after being in private practice in Wangaratta and Euroa (Vic.) for about five years joined the Commonwealth Veterinary Service in 1911. He held posts as Veterinary Inspector at the Q.M.E. Co.'s Eagle Farm works on the Brisbane River and Ross River works, Townsville, Queensland, before becoming senior State Veterinary Officer in Victoria and in New South Wales. On the retirement of the late Mr. D. J. Kerr in 1921 he was appointed Chief Commonwealth Veterinary Officer, the position he so ably filled to the day of his death.

In addition to being Chief Commonwealth Veterinary Officer Mr. Allen was chairman of the Meat Canning Committee, Commonwealth nominee on the Australian Meat Board, a member of the Canning and Tinplate Board, and Chief Fruit Inspector controlling the inspection and grading of dried and canned fruits for export.

## SHEARING HOLD-UP THREATENED IN QUEENSLAND

Resulting from a rejection by graziers and shearing contractors in Western Queensland of demands by a minority of workers in the shearing industry for a substantial increase in rates, a partial hold-up of shearing operations is threatened in that State.

The trouble appears to have commenced on a property near Hughenden when a section of the team demanded a 15 per cent. increase in rates. This demand was refused and shearing terminated. Further meetings were subsequently held at Hughenden and other centres. As is usual in a shearing dispute of a widespread nature reports of proceedings at these meetings are somewhat conflicting and confusing.

At some of them fairly large majorities are said to have been opposed to direct action in an effort to secure an increase, but in certain districts, notably Barcaldine, Blackall and Charleville, a strong demand was made for a strike.

The Australian Workers' Union has applied for an increase in the Queensland shearing rate from 43s. 9d. to 50s. per 100, and an increase of 14.28 per cent. in all other rates in the shearing industry. The State Arbitration Court has decided to hear the union's application on 21st inst., provided that work in the industry is carried on as usual in the meantime.

The State branch executive of the A.W.U. has instructed the shearing employees to resume work immediately to afford the court an opportunity to decide their claims. A fairly authentic report states that nine out of fifteen districts at which meetings of shearing employees were held decided against direct action, notwithstanding that the meetings were attended by delegates advocating a strike.

It is reported that in accordance with the union's instructions shearing is proceeding in several districts, but it appears that a militant minority is intent on disrupting work as much as possible, and the secretary of the United Graziers' Association of Queensland has appealed to members to stand firm against any unjustifiable demands by any section of shearing employees.

## "ARROWS IN THE AIR"

Those who have listened to the Sunday evening "The News Behind the News" broadcasts by The Watchman (Mr. E. A. Mann) may be interested to know that a selection of these has lately been published in book form under the above title. Mr. Mann's talks have always been noted for their saneness and depth of feeling, which no doubt accounts for his large following, and the book referred to affords listeners an opportunity of obtaining a permanent record of some of his addresses. The selection includes New Year addresses for the years 1939 to 1944, as well as those delivered on the occasion of the declaration of war and when Allied troops landed on the coast of France. There are many others.

The published price of "Arrows in the Air" is 2s. 6d., and it is obtainable from all leading booksellers.

**Mr. J. B. Thomson,** one of New Zealand's best known live stock auctioneers and a recognised judge of stud stock, died recently at his home at Hastings, Hawkes Bay. He first joined the staff of Abraham and Williams Ltd., Palmerston North, and later, in association with the late Mr. T. A. Moodie, he established the Palmerston North branch of Dalgety and Co. Ltd. Subsequently Mr. Thomson took charge of the wool and stock departments of the Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Association before joining the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd. as stud stock expert, a post he occupied until his retirement some three years ago.

# Roll of Honour

Have compassion, O most merciful Lord, on all who are mourning for those dear to them, and all who are lonely and desolate. Be Thou their Comforter and Friend; give them such earthly solace as Thou seest to be best for them; and, bringing them to the fullest knowledge of Thy love, do Thou wipe away all their tears; for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.—From "Before the Throne."

**Group Captain John Raeburn Balmer, O.B.E., D.F.C.,** who was previously reported missing in air operations over Europe in June 1944, is now officially reported to have been killed on 11th May last, and to have been buried at St. Trond, Belgium, on 15th May. Group Captain Balmer, who was a son of the late Mr. S. R. Balmer and Mrs. C. H. Balmer, of Bradford Hills, Maldon, Vic., was commander of a R.A.A.F. Lancaster squadron in the United Kingdom when he was reported missing.

**Cyril Allan Walter Finch,** born in Tucuman, Argentina, on 1st May, 1913, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Finch, of Estancia "Garruchos," Corrientes, Argentina, was killed in France on 6th August. He was educated at St. George's College, Buenos Aires, and at Bembridge School, Isle of Wight. He enlisted in the Scots Guards in 1940 and was driving a tank in Normandy during an attack on 6th August when his machine hit an enemy mine. He was seriously wounded and died half an hour afterwards His younger brother Paddy was killed in action over Holland on 26th March, 1942, while flying a bomber plane in the R.A.F. Mr. F. H. Finch is well known to many Australians, both personally and as a contributor for many years to "The Pastoral Review," and the deepest sympathy will be felt for him and his wife. Their other three children—two sons and a daughter—are also in the Services.

# Personal Notes

## On Active Service

**Flight-Sergeant Engineer David Little, R.A.A.F.,** youngest son of our esteemed contributor "Culkah" (Mr. J. Kyle Little), of Palmwoods, N.C.L., Queensland, has been reported missing after being shot down by anti-aircraft fire in the vicinity of Timor on 23rd January. Our readers will, we feel sure, join with us in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Little and in the sincere hope that they will receive good news regarding their son.

**Mr. N. Yeo,** executive officer of the Central Wool Committee, has left for England on business associated with the Wool Purchase Arrangement.

**Mr. W. E. Felsman,** of Ouchy, has taken over the management of Bendigo Park, Cloncurry, Q., for Mr. Roderick Parker, who also owns Crewkerne, Muttaburra, Q.

**Mr. James Turner,** who is leading the British farmers' delegation now touring Australia, has been elected president of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain.

**Dr. F. H. Roberts, D.V.Sc.,** parasitologist attached to the Yeerongpilly Animal Health Station, Brisbane, Q., is being released from the army to resume his scientific research work.

**Mr. W. H. Hanrick,** of Alroy Downs, Longreach, Qld., who is a patient in the Ryde District Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, Eastwood, Sydney, as the result of a serious accident to his hip, is reported to be making good progress.

**Mr. J. K. Knight,** of Cannobie Lea, Palmerston North, N.Z., was unanimously re-elected president of the New Zealand Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders' Association at the recent annual meeting. This is Mr. Knight's fourth term as president.

**Mr. E. J. Eggins, M.L.C.,** a well-known Lismore (N.S.W.) business man and president of the North Coast National A. and I. Society, was elected chairman of the Australian Country Party in New South Wales at the recent annual meeting of the central council.

**Mr. Clive A. Fisher,** late manager of the Bank of New South Wales, head office, Sydney, has joined the board of Schute Bell Badgery Lumby Ltd. Mr. Fisher's record of service with the Bank of New South Wales extended over a period of more than 50 years, during which time he acquired a sound financial knowledge of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

**Visitors to Our Melbourne Office.**—From Victoria: Messrs. John L. Bear, Canary Island; R. K. Ainslie, Montrose; Geoffrey Austin, Eltham; R. W. Pickford, Buangor Park; G. Dougall, Wallan East; H. S. Officer, Melbourne. From Tasmania: Mr. H. W. McKenzie, Aberfoyle. From South Australia: Mr. C. N. Gove, Millewa. From Western Australia: Mr. C. Campbell, Mount Seabrook. R.A.N.—Lieut. Peter Colclough, D.S.C.

All Australian soldiers, sailors, and servicemen generally, of last war and this, will be very sorry to learn that Miss Ethel Campbell, "The Angel of Durban," has had a serious nervous breakdown. Her mother, Mrs. M. W. Campbell, of Mucklenenk, 220 Marriott-road, Durban, has written, under date 24th November, 1944, to Mr. J. F. Guthrie, of Geelong, Vic., as follows:—"A huge mail comes regularly from Australia—telegrams, air mail letters, &c., many with no address, and I could not answer half of them. Could you have a notice put in your papers excusing Ethel for not replying."

**Visitors to Our Sydney Office.**—From New South Wales: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Berry, Yenda; Messrs. T. B. Cahill, Miegunyah; W. C. Carroll, Beulah; Major P. A. Chambers, McIntyre Park; Messrs. H. R. Cowdery, Invermein; A. J. Craig, Leyden; A. W. Curtis, Barham; J. Hilton Doyle, Merawah; Mac Falkiner, Boonoke North; T. A. (Jack) Field, Red Hill; W. Forsyth, Braeside; E. C. Frecklington, Woodlands; Fred Graham, Bongongo; H. C. Hagon, Tourable; D. R. T. Hollis, Rob Roy; Lieut. B. H. Hughes (A.I.F.), Ramornie; P. C. Kensit, Aubyn Vale; R. J. H. Linsley, Harben Vale; O. Lloyd Jones, Hambledon; M. Lugsdin, Cobbora; T. B. Macfarlane, Cullingral; W. J. McSweeney, The Rivers; Miss L. Manning, Kona; Messrs. E. M. Mulligan, Glenore; A. H. Nixon, Oakhampton; W. A. O'Neil, Hill View; R. W. Peacock, The Kurrajongs; Sgt. K. J. Pratley (A.I.F.), Bathurst; Mr. and Mrs. A. Proctor, Holbrook; Messrs. D. H. Robertson, Turanville; L. Sampson, Campbelltown; H. Talbot Sanderson, Wongabri; L. T. Sanderson, Wallah; Lieut. T. H. Scott (A.I.F.), Ivanhoe; Frank Snow, Cuppacumbalong; H. Stokes, Wardell; V. Vincent, Brae Springs: P. Wake, Holmlee; W. M. Walker, Yarraman; C. M. Williams, Chatsworth; T. P. Willsallen, Widgeongully; John Aspinall, J. Burley, (Wilcox, Mofflin Ltd.), R. H. Darch (Goodyear Rubber Co.), J. Dowling, R. H. Harrowell (Wm. Cooper and Nephews), D. A. Macfarlane (A.M.L. and F. Co.), P. Phillips (Commercial Bank), H. W. Richards (Port of Liverpool), Capt. D. J. Mackay Sim, Messrs. A. W. Skidmore (Royal Agricultural Society), A. Speirs (Ealing Studios), A. McG. Sproat (N.Z. Loan and M.A. Co.), J. H. Sugden, and H. P. C. Vyner (Country Producers' Selling Co.)—all from Sydney. From Queensland: Mr. J. A. R. Campbell, Mayfair; and Major E. T. Towner, V.C., M.C., Kaloola. From Victoria: V. G. Cole (Australian Wool Board), Melbourne. From New Zealand: R. W. Shaw, New Plymouth. R.A.N.: Lieut. Peter Colclough, D.S.C.

**Mr. Kenneth Chew,** of Yeulba, Binnaway, N.S.W., died on 3rd inst.

**Mr. A. J. Hawkins,** of Langley, Goroke, Vic., died on 21st of last month at the age of 85.

**Mr. P. N. Cameron,** of Eaglefield, Walcha, N.S.W., died suddenly in Sydney on 2nd inst. Mr. Cameron was 53 years of age.

The death occurred in Sydney on 2nd inst. of **Mr. F. J. Connelly,** of Burban Grange, Brewarrina, N.S.W. He was 65 years of age.

**Mr. William Dalrymple Davidson,** who died at Brisbane recently at the age of 80 years, was born at Valley of Lagoons Station, North Queensland, and at one time managed Strathmore, between Bowen and Townsville, and was afterwards a stock inspector.

**Mr. William Burnett Lawless,** of Booubyjan Station, Goomeri, Q., died at Southport, Q., on 17th of last month. He was born at Booubyjan, which has been in the Lawless family since 1847, and had been a grazier practically all his life. Mr. Lawless is survived by his wife.

**Mrs. Winifred Austin,** wife of Mr. Sidney Austin, of Wambianna, Trangie, N.S.W., died in Sydney on 3rd inst. Mrs. Austin was the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. G. Kelly, of Winchelsea, Vic., and is survived by her husband, one daughter (Mrs. Halliday), and one son—Wing-Commander Sidney Austin, D.F.C.

**Mr. D. M. O'Brien,** of Home View, Cowwarr, Vic., who died recently at the age of 79, was a member of an old-established Gippsland family. He was born at Melbourne and studied medicine for three years at Trinity College, Dublin, but when he returned to Australia he decided to follow grazing pursuits and had lived at Cowwarr up to the time of his death.

**Mr. S. McGregor Reid,** who died in Adelaide last month at the age of 59, was an outstanding figure in commerical circles in South Australia. Mr. Reid was a past president of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, a director of the Bank of Adelaide, Elder's Trustee Co. Ltd., and many other companies, while he was also chairman of the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board.

**Mr. J. W. Storry,** who many years ago established and developed well-known Corriedale and Shorthorn studs on his property in the South Rakaia district of Canterbury, N.Z., died recently. Mr. Storry retired from farming activities some years ago, but maintained his interest in agricultural and pastoral affairs and was a life member of the Canterbury A. and P. Association. In association with his son, Mr. L. W. Storry, the late Mr. Storry established a small thoroughbred stud at Langleylea, near Riccarton, where he bred some well-known horses.

**Mr. H. R Marks,** of Bullecourt, Charleville, Q., died suddenly at Charleville on 13th of last month at the age of 67. Mr. Marks was born at Nyngan, N.S.W., and went to Queensland when a boy. He took up Monamby in the Cooladdi distict in 1914, and three years later purchased Ravenscourt, Langlo Crossing. Mr. Marks later acquired Billoola, near Charleville, and in 1936 bought Bullecourt, which he held up to the time of his death. Ravenscourt and Billoola are still held by members of the family. Mr. Marks is survived by his wife and 11 children.

# News Jottings

Australians paid £44 9s. 7d. a head in **all forms of Federal and State taxation** in the financial year 1943-44, compared with £39 7s. 6d. in 1942-43, £33 3s. 3d. in 1941-42 and £17 19s. 6d. in 1938-39.

Graziers in Queensland have initiated a movement to approach President Roosevelt to make available the temporary services of an expert to advise on **modern soil and water conservation.**

A warning has been issued by the Queensland Minister for Lands against the finalising of **sales of leasehold** before the consent of the Federal Treasurer and Lands Minister has been obtained. Complications have arisen where this has not been done.

A message from Washington last month stated that despite serious wartime handicaps American farmers had completed their **fourth successive year of record production,** the total agricultural output for 1944 being the highest in history, and 33 per cent. above the average for each of the five pre-war years.

The Department of Information publication *Facts and Figures* states that **Australian army casualties up to 30th September, 1944,** were 10,266 killed, 3335 missing, 25,458 prisoners of war and interned, and 30,901 wounded and injured, a total of 69,960. The foregoing figures are exclusive of deaths from natural causes.

It was stated in a recent issue of the *P.L.A. Monthly*, the magazine of the Port of London Authority, that **Channel Island granite from the old Waterloo Bridge** had been shipped from the Thames and used in a memorial in Auckland, N.Z., to the late Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of the Dominion from 1925 to 1928.

**An agricultural junior course** has been instituted at Nambour (Q.) State Rural School for the benefit of pupils wishing to take that course in preference to the commercial or industrial courses previously operating. The success or otherwise of this experiment will decide whether or not the course will be extended to other high schools in Queensland.

According to the secretary of the National Cattle Breeders' Association of Great Britain, with the admission of the Dun and Belted Galloway Cattle Society and the English Aberdeen Angus Association 100 per cent. of the **cattle breed societies in the United Kingdom** are now in the association. The report mentions that there are 21 cattle societies under the association's banner.

Estimates made by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that at January 1944 there were 25,521,000 **persons living on farms in the United States,** compared with 30,269,000 in January 1940. About one half of this decrease of 4,748,000 persons is said to have taken place during 1942 when migration of the rural population to industrial centres for war work, &c., and enlistments with the services, were at their peak.

According to Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, **horses and mules** are being used in that country to replace worn-out motor vehicles. Mr. Dinsmore said that members of his association had stepped up production in recent years in anticipation of a greatly increased demand, and he estimates that there are now about 9,000,000 horses and 3,500,000 mules in the United States—about 30 per cent. above normal.

Nikolay Tsitsin, a 46-year-old Russian plant scientist, is reported to have produced a **new annual wheat producing 144 bushels an acre,** quadrupling the best previous yield in the Moscow latitude. He is also said to have successfully crossed wheat and rye with a desert plant (*Elymus giganteus*), which may make it possible to grow those grains practically anywhere, thus opening to cultivation some 150,000,000 acres of hitherto untillable land in Russia.

About three years ago a farmer at Pine River, Lincoln County, Wisconsin, U.S.A., called in representatives of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in an effort to find out why his farm was declining in crop yield. The experts installed **man-made terraces to prevent sheet and gully erosion,** and the result has paid extra cash dividends up to almost 50 per cent. After the harvest last year results were compared with those on an adjoining unterraced area. The terraced area produced 48 bushels of oats an acre and the unterraced 26 bushels an acre.

The **annual report of the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia** for the year ended 30th June, 1944, shows that losses of £105,607 were incurred during the year through the revaluation of both occupied and reverted farms. The revaluations had become necessary because of depreciation of soil fertility and other causes. At 30th June, 1944, 2021 reverted properties were held by the bank, as against 2151 a year earlier, while the number re-possessed during the year covered by the report (79) was the smallest since 1931. Of the abandoned properties in the bank's hands about 1430 were in the wheat belt.

**A Federal crop insurance scheme** which was approved by the U.S. Senate agriculture committee in December and has already been passed by the House of Representatives is the latest development designed to provide security for the American farmer. The Crop Insurance Bill, which was included in the platforms of both major parties in the recent election, provides for the immediate insurance of the wheat, cotton and flax crops, and sets up a system which will eventually extend the plan to practically all fruit, grain and vegetable crops. Under the new Act farmers will be insured against losses due to drought. flood, hail, wind, frost, lightning, tornado, insect infestation and plant disease.

The value of production of the **Murrumbidgee (N.S.W.) irrigation areas and adjoining irrigation districts** for the year ended 30th June, 1944, was £3,336,500. The more important items contributing to this total were rice (£802,000), citrus fruits (£620,000), vegetables (£495,300), deciduous fruits (£439,600), sheep and cattle (£233,500), wool (£156,000), wheat and oats (£114,000). About 23,000 acres are usually planted to rice in the above-mentioned districts, but last year this area was increased to 37,400 acres, and the resultant yield was about 66,850 tons of paddy rice, exclusive of some 1200 tons retained for seed. Because of the low rainfall on the catchment area in recent months, however, the total area of rice planted for the 1945 harvest is estimated at only about 20,000 acres.

The British Board of Trade has issued figures showing that for the year ending 30th September last **Great Britain's exports of woollens and worsteds** were 33,544,000 square yards or about 35 per cent. of the quantity for the corresponding period of 1941-42, state Winchcombe, Carson Ltd. Wool consumption for exports was drastically curtailed in the United Kingdom, and this has greatly reduced world's supplies of woollen textiles. The overtaking of this deficiency will tax the manufacturing capacity of the mills for many years and account for the use of millions of bales of the sheep's staple. Returns show that the stocks of fabrics held by wholesalers in Great Britain at the end of September were 26 per cent. below those of a year before, when they were much lower than normal. A similar state of affairs exists everywhere, except possibly in the United States.

A sixteen-year-old agricultural student of Garber, Oklahoma, U.S.A., selected, fitted and showed the **1944 grand champion steer** (a Shorthorn) over all breeds at the Kansas City Royal. This steer weighed 1095 lbs. and was sold for 6.25 dollars (a little over £2) per lb. The steer was named Shorthorn Skeeter and he netted his owner 6637.50 dollars, the buyer being the American Meat Company, of Kansas City. In addition to the sale price of Skeeter his owner received 2210 dollars in prize money won at the Kansas City Royal Show, including 1000 dollars from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 900 dollars from the Quaker Oats Company, and 250 dollars from the Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This total of 8847.50 dollars is claimed to be the greatest aggregate reward any individual has ever received from the exhibition and sale of a single steer.

In a paper read before a joint meeting of the Institute of Animal Behaviour and the British Society of Animal Production Professor Johnstone-Wallace outlined the **results of observations made on Aberdeen Angus and Hereford cows** on pasture without supplementary feeding over a three-month period. He said that the cows spent only seven to eight hours daily in grazing, irrespective of the length of the herbage. Of this period about five hours were employed in actually gathering the herbage, the remainder being occupied in selecting the areas to be grazed. On the average about 60 per cent. of the grazing was performed by day and 40 per cent. by night. About 12 hours of the 24 were spent in lying down and seven hours in cudding. Professor Johnstone-Wallace pointed out that larger cows not only ate more quickly, but ate the more nutritious foods first and to some extent prevented smaller animals and heifers from gaining access to the best food. The resultant inequality of the food intake by large cows and heifers meant that the heifers were grossly underfed.

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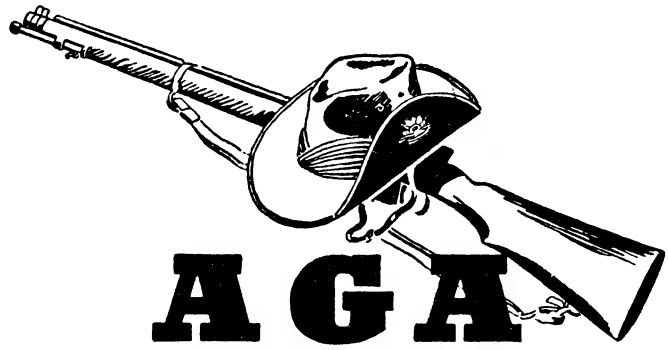

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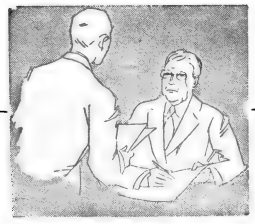

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# The "Mather Plan" and the Wool Industry

In a letter published in this issue supporting the Mather wool plan, on which we commented editorially in our December number, Mr. H. J. Gardener puts forward certain arguments which call for discussion, as does the "Mather Plan" itself.

In the first place, like Mr. Mather, Mr. Gardener appears to be under the impression that at this critical stage in the history of the wool industry Australia is free to determine in what form and at what price the rest of the world should buy our wool. Mr. Gardener's analogy between raw rubber, ginned cotton and sugar and scoured or semi-manufactured wool is completely false. All these commodities are shipped in their present form because it is the only economically practicable form in which they can be exported. Were it more profitable to ship them in another form they would be so shipped.

At first sight there is much to be said for scouring wool in the country of origin. It does seem undesirable to transport considerable quantities of dirt and grease across the world, but the fact remains that most wool users prefer to buy their wool in the greasy form. Were it not so we would long ago have scoured the clip in this country. Even in the United Kingdom itself almost 50 per cent. of the exports of home-grown wool are exported in the grease.

The fact that Britain prefers to buy the greater part of her imports in the grease is not due to the machinations of scourers, carbonisers and top makers, for the same holds true for many of those countries in which the wool industry is "vertically" organised, as for example in America, Japan and certain Continental countries, where the same mills handle wool from the raw fleece right up to the manufactured cloth.

Mr. Gardener errs in a matter of fact when he gives the impression that Britain imports as well as exports large quantities of tops and yarn. From 1932-37 inclusive Britain exported an average of 46.2 million lbs. of tops annually and imported 0.9 million lbs. Of yarn for the same years she exported 39.1 million lbs. and imported 1.6 million lbs. She exported this great volume of tops and yarn because of the skill of her processors, acquired through years of experience and specialisation, and above all on a basis of cost and efficiency. She imported small quantities of tops and yarn because in respect to these special types some Continental mills had acquired particular skill in production.

But let us come to the "Mather Plan," in support of which Mr. Gardener writes. What is this plan? It is apparently that the Australian Government should purchase the whole Australian wool clip for 18d. per lb.; that appraisement centres, scouring plants and mills should be established throughout Australia; and that the clip should be scoured and turned into yarn, which the rest of the world will come and buy.

Who would establish the mills? Mr. Mather does not say. Perhaps the woolgrowers will do so, but more probably he anticipates that having bought the clip the Government will bear the cost. Who will operate the mills? The Government? Or are they to be turned over to private operators, and if so at what price?

Let us assume then that private operators take over with wool at 18d. per lb. What happens? There is probably some inefficiency for some time. Scouring, combing, and spinning costs all reach higher levels than is normal even in Australia, for labour is inexperienced and management is strained to the limit. There is no time or opportunity for specialisation, but we do at last produce yarn; a huge volume of yarn. Of what types are the yarns we produce? Who has placed orders for them? Buyers, be it understood, will wait until they know the qualities available and the price at which they can buy.

Here we come to the crux of the problem; the cost at which we are able to produce for world export. We have fixed an arbitrary price for the raw material, we have, except for shipping and handling charges on greasy wool, increased costs at every stage, we have, for a period of years at least, produced an article which in respect of a great part of our production is inferior in quality, and we then ask the rest of the world to come and buy. At what price? The actual cost of production—even though this be 50 per cent. or 100 per cent. higher than that of other countries which are purchasing wool at say 1s. per lb., who are experienced in their special types of production, and who have old and assured orders for their products.

It may be argued that because Australia produces 50 per cent. of the world's exports of wool other countries will be forced to buy at our price and whether they like it or not. It may even be assumed that we shall induce other producing countries to engage in similar practices, so maintaining our level of prices. And then, after we have held the world to ransom, what?

We shall have alienated all those interests in Britain and other countries who are concerned to maintain the wool industry, and who are even now submitted to a continuous barrage of propaganda about the virtues of cheaper synthetics. We shall have increased the price margin between wool and staple fibre, which is already so wide that, granted even the highest efficiency and the highest quality in wool fabrics, it will tax all our efforts to maintain the traditional demand for wool. Provided the demand for wool is maintained we shall have offered the most powerful inducement to other countries who have not joined us to expand their wool production to the utmost. In short, we shall not have saved the wool industry of our country; we shall have struck the very blow which will bring it down.

No; there is no easy way for the wool industry to tread. No daydreams or cloud castles in the air will help. A fair price to the grower must be assured by Governments in the difficult post-war period, while we strain every nerve to achieve the highest efficiency in production and no less in manufacturing and promotion of wool. Also there can and should be a growing Australian export trade in tops and manufactures after the war, but it can only grow the hard way, the way of skill and efficiency.

The Australian manufacturer can do, here and now, all the things which Mr. Mather wishes. He can purchase wool more

cheaply than Mr. Mather would sell it to him. He scours it himself, combs, spins and weaves it. His supplies are assured, his output to Australian merchants and the public is likewise assured. He can as well or better develop the market in "the East," if the efficiency of labour and management is high enough, than he would under Mr. Mather's scheme when the cost of his product in that low wage market will be higher. The Australian manufacturer enjoys all the supposed advantages, and more, than under the "Mather Plan," but still requires a 100 per cent. tariff to meet the competition of overseas manufacturers, who bear those two-way handling and shipping charges which are allegedly such an imposition on the woolgrower and the industry.

Let us then, if we have regard for our great industry, if we have the well-being of our country at heart, forget these airy phantasies. Let us endeavour to unite rather than divide all those whose interest it is to see demand for wool expand and grow. Let us bring together growers, brokers, buyers and manufacturers—Australian, British and other—in a common effort to ensure that, in the face of cheaper synthetics, the prestige and stability of wool and its usefulness to mankind are planted on an unshakeable foundation.

Above all, in so far as we are possessed of any generosity of spirit, in so far as we lay claim to sanity, let there be no suggestion that in return for the action of Britain in assuring the well-being of the wool industry throughout the difficult war years we should light-heartedly seek to destroy the British wool industry, the most important single factor on which the future of wool depends.

# The Future of the Wool Industry

## Proposed Plan for Liquidating War Surplus

Proposals for a Dominion wool marketing association to handle wartime accumulations of wool and incoming clips after the war were made by Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.H.R., in an address on the future of the wool industry given to a meeting of the Australian Institute of Political Science in Sydney on 27th January. He urged that a conference on the whole question of post-war wool marketing be held in London at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Abbott, who is vice-chairman of the Australian Wool Board, a former chairman of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council and a past president of the Graziers' Association of New South Wales, emphasised that the views expressed in his address were his own and did not necessarily represent those of the Board or of growers' organisations.

Other proposals he made included one for removal of the United States tariff on wool and another for the development of new markets by village co-operative spinning and weaving in countries such as India and China.

"Nobody appreciates more than I do the great difficulties which will confront the wool industry in the aftermath of a total war which has disturbed to their very foundations world economic conditions," said Mr. Abbott. "Yet I can find no reason for the despairing predictions of some writers as to the future of wool. Problems there will be, and big problems too, but they are the kind which are capable of solution by enterprising action on the part of an industry which over the years has given convincing proof of its adaptability in the face of ceaseless difficulties. Indeed, already much has been done and is being done by way of research and organisation to cope with these problems. If together with this we can rely upon the Government's appreciation of the importance of the industry, and imaginative action in the field of external political and economic relations, then the way will be clear for a future in which wool will lose none of its importance as an international commodity and for the Australian industry a future that is by no means a bleak one."

Mr. Abbott emphasised the overwhelming importance of wool in the Australian economy. "The restoration of our war-worn industrial equipment and of pre-war standards of living will be gravely handicapped after the war unless the proceeds of wool exports are maintained," he said. After reviewing the long-term problem of soil conservation and pastoral research and extension, Mr. Abbott pointed out that because of these scientific trends the Australian woolgrower must view his industry as one capable of increasing volume of output by more efficient methods of production. As a result he must look for expanding markets.

It appeared that by the end of the war accumulations of wool would substantially exceed 10 million bales and might reach 15 million bales or more, Mr. Abbott said. In addition, new clips would be pouring into the world's wool reservoir at an annual rate equivalent to 12½ million bales of Australian size. No previous figures of world consumption could offer much hope that this mountain of wool would be moved for at least some years to come. As the holder of 10 million or more bales of wool on completion of hostilities the British Government would be greatly concerned that this should not be thrown on the world markets at sacrificial values, as it would thereby face a colossal loss.

Recalling Bawra's operations after the last war Mr. Abbott pointed out that Bawra's control simply covered surplus British purchase wools, which amounted to 2,600,000 bales, and it fed them in an orderly fashion on to the existing markets. Each new clip, however, was offered at auction in the pre-war manner. From this there was one outstanding lesson to be learned. The market showed lack of confidence until buyers were reassured by the formation of Bawra that the overhanging surplus would not be thrown on to the market.

"It is imperative therefore," said Mr. Abbott, "that the buyers of wool throughout the world should have it made clear to them that the accumulated wartime surpluses are not going to be thrown on the auction market to be disposed of at bargain prices. Without the assurance that these wool stocks are firmly held wool values would sink to abysmal depths, with the result that all incoming clips, perhaps for years ahead, would be sold at far below the cost of production. For Australia and her economy this would presage an onslaught of depression conditions of the severest nature.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the Governments of Great Britain and the three great wool-producing dominions should form an association to liquidate the existing stocks of wool and to market the incoming clips. It should be possible to come to such an arrangement for, say, a term of 10 years, with the right of renewing the agreement.

"A value could be placed on the wool at which the association would acquire it, and growers would be paid for their wool by the governments of the producing countries entirely by themselves or, as to a certain proportion, by Britain, if she desired still to maintain an interest in the new wools. The association would then auction the wool or sell it by private treaty to individuals or nations in parcels or blocks. If there are any profits on re-sale of wool by the association, then I think that they should be retained as a stabilisation reserve fund to be used in years when it was found that wool had not reached on the open market the value at which it was acquired.

"Under competitive conditions which apply in the case of wool, sellers cannot permanently fix a price for their commodity and force purchasers to buy at that price. But in auction markets buyers often unduly depress prices if they believe there are weak holders of the commodity. On the other hand firm, but not foolish, holders can maintain a market against short-term fluctuations by temporarily regulating their sales.

"The association ultimately must accept buyers' prices. So that while I do not subscribe to the fetish that the whole of the wool clips must be sold in a limited period of 12 months I do feel that continuous accumulations of wool, either in bulk or in certain types, should not be permitted to continue indefinitely."

Mr. Abbott pointed out that buyers who had made purchases would be protected against any sudden lowering of limits by weak holders. He did not pretend to lay down hard and fast rules, but suggested that the first step was to hold a conference to discuss the whole question at the earliest possible date in London. The conference should be representative of the governments concerned, wool producers and the trade. Resolutions should be framed as recommendations to the governments concerned, and once governments had reached agreement there need be no delay in setting up the necessary machinery.

### Removing a Tariff Obstacle

Clearly no scheme for stabilisation of wool prices could be effective unless consumption was maintained at such a level as would absorb incoming clips and reduce stocks over a period of years, said Mr. Abbott. Obviously, without expanding consump-

tion stocks would mount until the scheme ultimately broke down. Seven countries, the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Italy and Belgium, absorbed about 70 per cent. of the world's wool between 1931 and 1935.

"The United States is exceptional in that its consumption of wool per head is considerably below that of Britain and France, despite the high purchasing power of its community," said Mr. Abbott. "This is largely explained by the high tariff on imported wools, but huge home industries concerned with other fibres also contribute, while such devices as central heating cannot be overlooked. Per capita consumption in the United States is 4.1 lbs. per annum compared with 8.8 in Great Britain and 7.8 in France. Without disparaging the various explanations which are given for this, such as central heating, fur overcoats, synthetics, &c., I would suggest that the chief reason is the influence of the farmers' bloc at Washington in maintaining pressure on the administration to retain the high tariff duties on imports of wool and woollen goods. The tariff is 34 cents per lb. on a clean scoured basis.

"The result of this tariff is to make the United States a very variable market. When world commodity prices are high the United States becomes a large importer of high-class wools. The reason for this is that the tariff is a flat rate one, so that the percentage increase is less on a high-priced wool than it is on lower qualities. In the absence of the tariff there is little doubt that the United States would be a larger and a more regular consumer of wool than she has been in the past. In addition, there must be an enormous potential market in that country for treated sheep skins, as a complement to fur in the coating trade.

"It is extremely important, therefore, to consider what inducements the wool producing countries of the world, and particularly Australia, can offer to the United States to alter its tariff policy and to convince the farmers that such an alternative would not be detrimental to their interests. I suggest that to enable the American farmers to maintain their industry the administration might be induced to remove the tariff and compensate the American producer by an equivalent bounty. Such action would be beneficial to all sections of the American people, in that they would obtain cheaper woollen or mixture fabrics. At the same time it would lead to an increase in the dollar credits of wool producing countries which would enable them to purchase larger quantities of American manufactured goods available for export.

"American wool production is fairly static at 459 million pounds and it would seem doubtful whether this can be expanded. It is quite likely, therefore, that overseas markets for American products might be increased to such an extent as to more than compensate for the cost of a bounty to its wool producers. The American farmers should not object, as they would lose nothing by the proposal. As a further means of securing their support we could well consider as a bargaining point the lifting of the embargo on the export of Merino sheep to the United States."

### New Markets by Village Co-operatives

Mr. Abbott said that he believed that the development of village co-operatives, cottage hand-spinning and weaving, could so reduce the overhead costs between the raw product and the finished article that the obstacle to wool consumption presented by low purchasing power in countries such as India and China could be surmounted to a considerable extent. Many grades of raw wool produced in Australia and in the other Dominions were sold at relatively low prices. These proposals would not damage existing woollen manufacturers, for these cottage products would not be comparable in quality with those of the factories, but on price would open markets of consumption to-day unattainable. An examination could be made by the wool-producing countries as to whether it might not be beneficial for them to mass-produce looms and wheels and supply them free of charge to village communities on undertakings backed by their Governments to consume certain quantities of wool at fixed prices.

Another possible market lay in the Soviet Union, with its population of some 170 millions, Mr. Abbott said. Before 1914 Russia imported substantial quantities of manufactured woollen goods, but following the 1914-18 war and the change in regime this market practically vanished. During the present war substantial quantities of wool had been shipped to Russia, and in view of the friendly relations which had been firmly established between the Allies there was a great opportunity to develop a valuable trade with her.

# "Sire's Character" and "True Breeding Style"

By "Old Hand"

With reference to the breeding of Merino sheep the above two points are often spoken of, and in the following notes I will attempt to set out definitions of each of them. Though so frequently quoted I find that many young breeders, and growers of wool, have rather hazy ideas of their true meaning.

To deal with the first, viz., "sire's character," let us first consider—what is wool? That appears easy, of course. The substance or covering that is grown on a sheep would be a very general answer, but though true in a sense it does not go nearly far enough.

So again I ask—what is wool? It is a fibre incidentally grown on a sheep, but to be a good wool it must have the following characteristics. It must be soft to the touch, it must be very elastic, pliant, and have all the necessary qualifications to turn it into a first class quality of cloth, which apart from being soft will be springy, elastic, and able to stand up to hard and constant wear, at the same time being a source of comfort to the wearer. In other words, wool must have good felting and weaving potentialities.

There are many other fibres, but unless they show the above good points, brought about incidentally by wool's unique structure, they cannot lay claim to be wool or the equal of wool. These aforementioned good points are quality or character, whatever the breed in question may be, and it must be borne in mind that quality as herein referred to means just that word "quality," i.e., that inherent good or choice individualism to which we apply the word. Thus we may have quality in tobacco, in thoroughbreds, and in the various breeds of cattle, pigs, &c.

This term "quality" is not here applied as is done in the wool trade, for in this case fineness of fibre does not enter into consideration. With all due respect to the wool trade I hold that "quality" takes in all those very desirable wool traits I have mentioned. The trade has various counts—50s, 60s, 80s, 100s and others—which denote fineness of fibre, and my point is that you might get better quality in some 60s clips than you would in other clips of 70s or 80s counts.

Now in character it is essential that we have these good wool points. Thus to have "sire's character" we must have not only excellent wool, but it must be a truly masculine type of wool. In other words, it must be a ram's wool. No really good sire has an effeminate type of wool for covering, for although to the eye he may look beautiful in respect of frame and conformation, size and quality of covering, he will not, unless he possesses a sire's wool, be able to transmit to his progeny that which turns them out as really good sheep.

How often do we see very high priced stud rams whose progeny have been very disappointing to their breeder, also champion rams in the show rings who could not and did not produce any progeny fit to be exhibited, or fit to be included in any good stud. The reason in each case (where they have produced progeny) could be traced, upon investigation, to the fact that they had not sufficient masculinity in the wool of their covering. The quality in their case would be present, but not the masculinity of wool. A masculine or sirey type of wool must have substance in everything that matters, i.e., the staple, yolk, &c. A sample staple of wool clipped from the body of a ram at, say, 10 or 12 months growth should be solid to the touch, and if held out from finger and thumb horizontally it should not sag or bend, while if really masculine in style it will even spring back into its horizontal position after being pressed down by a finger of the other hand. In fact, many good sire's wool samples will stand being pressed down many times and still return to their original horizontal position. No sample lacking masculinity will endure being depressed many times before it hangs limply from the finger and thumb.

Rams that are not a success often have an effeminate wool covering, and though it may seem contradictory some good stud ewes have a masculine type of wool. Whilst this might not enhance their good breeding qualities it is nevertheless true that such a ewe very often distinguishes herself as being a great breeder of good rams. This slight divergence is just placed here to show that it is possible to get a masculine type of wool on a ewe and that it is no great detriment in reference

to the production of good class progeny—always provided that she breeds regularly.

Rarely does a special stud ram himself grow a fleece that can be placed in the top grades, super or otherwise, of a good clip, the reason being that on account of the masculinity of the wool, with its attendant attributes necessary to the production of first class stock, his own fleece will possibly be slightly heavier in condition, and bolder and more sturdily grown, than advisable in the top grades. His stock, however, or their progeny in flocks, will have the perfect wools which so delight the wool-classer when they reach the wool table.

Sire's character, therefore, may be taken as masculinity in conjunction with quality. These attributes, however, must be combined, as separately neither constitutes the desired character. Masculinity of wool with a common or straight dry or non-elastic fibre on a sire is not sire's character, and such a covering on a ram would be disastrous, as he would only produce sheep with common and hard coverings hardly worthy of being called wool at all.

It may be said—"whoever heard of a masculine wool? How can a term like that be applied to wool, a substance in which sex does not occur?" Nevertheless, this type of wool will be recognised easily by many. We talk of a masculine nose, &c., and to the uninitiated I would describe a masculine wool as one very bold in style, solid in substance, having body and bulk in its structure, with firmness generally and even to exaggeration as to the crimp and the amount of yolk. And never forget that with this boldness or masculinity the other attribute—character—must be associated, viz., quality, softness, elasticity, &c.

With regard to the second part of my heading, "true breeding style," this has to do with trueness to type of the animal to be selected. The breeder who is breeding a special type of animal and who desires to secure a sire for the purpose would endeavour to get one which was bred to the style that he was handling. For instance, should he be breeding from a Rambouillet type of ewe and desires to continue breeding that sort of animal he would choose a similar type of animal and not one with the characteristics of the Tasmanian or Saxon blood type of sheep.

Here in Australia we have many breeders of different types of Merino sheep. In South Australia we have what are generally known as the South Australian type, an extremely strong-woolled, long-stapled and large bodied animal. Comprising the various Bungarees, the Koonoona and the Murrays, they have in their studs a true breeding style of long-stapled wool of roughly 60s count and breed truly to that length and count.

In Tasmanian studs they breed for a shorter legged type of animal, a 3-in. staple and a fine wool, often from 70s to 80s counts, and these animals breed truly to their characteristics. On the mainland again we have our bold Peppin types of sheep of good size, producing wools of from 60s to 70s and constituting a type of their own.

Now to select a ram of true breeding style, if you were a breeder of South Australian blood sheep you would get for your "true breeding style" a South Australian ram. You would not seek a Tasmanian ram, as such is a "true breeding style" of animal to the breeders of Saxon or Tasmanian blood animals. In other words you would select a sheep that would breed true to its type or style. In Bungarees, for instance, to choose a ram of "true breeding style" a buyer would choose one of long stapled strong wool, not one of short stapled fine wool. This latter ram would not be a ram of true breeding style, whatever the breed, for South Australians.

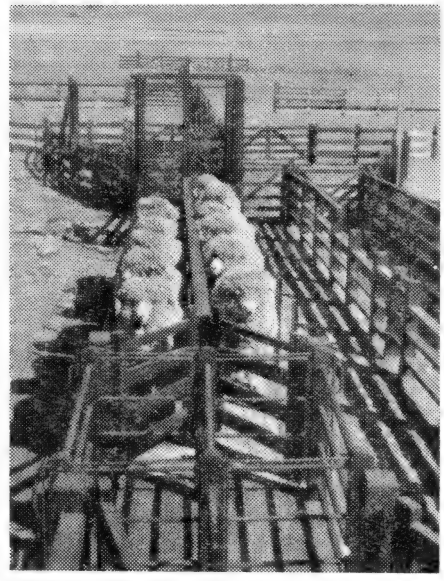
# Sheep-classing Installations on an Argentine Estancia

By E. M. Davies, manager of Estancia Condor, Rio Gallegos, Argentina.

On Estancia Condor, the main property of the Patagonian Sheep Farming Co. (1908) Ltd., one hundred and twenty thousand sheep pass through the shed annually. Every animal passes under the eye of the classer. Daily shearing output varies between 3000 and 4000.

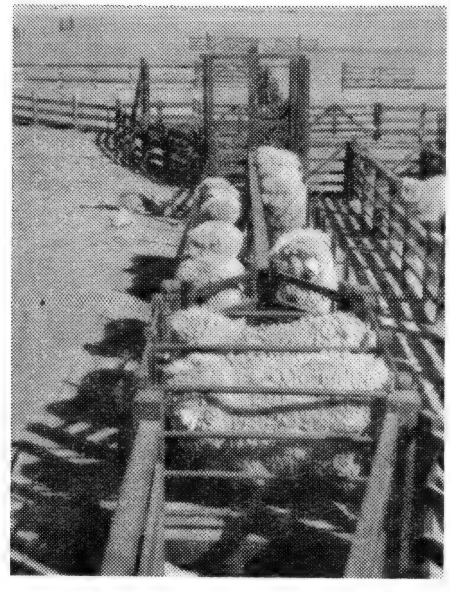
Although all ewes (65,000) are roughly classed in half wool during the month of June, and stud flocks, rams, and ram hoggets, before the main shearing starts in December, all ewes in full wool and wethers and hoggets in the general flocks undergo their principal classing at shearing time. The difficulty then is to class, efficiently, three to four thousand animals daily.

As far as wool only is concerned this can be done satisfactorily in two 5-foot races, classing them alternately, and that the method is effective can be judged by the fact that Condor



SHEEP IN THE RAISED RACES AT ESTANCIA CONDOR, WITH TURNTABLE IN THE FOREGROUND.

wools gained the top prizes in last year's (1943) All Argentine Wool Competition in Buenos Aires. This competition demands not less than 880 lbs. of wool to judge from, so that results can be taken as fairly representative of the general clip. Furthermore our wools have been consistently amongst the top-priced clips, in their quality counts, sold in Buenos Aires in the last few years.



SHEEP ON THE TURNTABLE.

Wool, however, in conjunction with weight, though of extreme importance, must still bow to conformation and constitution in the long run. It is, we believe, almost impossible to keep a really high standard in this respect by classing in narrow races, or even (when speed has to be considered) in small pens.

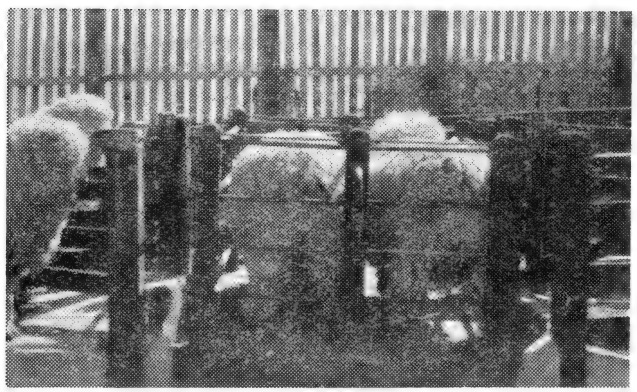
The big difficulty in sizable flocks seems to be to judge the

sheep head on, and more or less at eye level, from a fair distance, with the animal *standing naturally*; likewise, though not quite so important, looking directly at his hindquarters. Unless the animal is very tame, holding and handling cramps his natural stance, while classing the odd sheep or two let loose at a time in a small pen is too slow and too low.

The raised race with number six gauge wire instead of piping, and iron posts, gives a splendid and almost unobstructed view from the side. Bone, set and profile of head, back, depth of frame, &c., can all be judged satisfactorily, but still there remains the all-important width and breadth in front, set of fore-legs, and the really good front-view study of the head with its many points that a practised classer can take in at a glance provided that he can always judge from the same height and from the same distance and knows his flock. The same applies for a good view of the hindquarters.

These, however, and many minor points unspecified, are obtainable by the use of the turntable. We spoke of the need for classing up to 4000 sheep daily, and while it is of course impossible to class this number through the turntable in the time available, two thousand flock sheep can be dealt with daily, and in actual practice the work can nearly always be organised to fit the bill.

In the first place, the high daily shearing outputs of from 3500 to 4000 are only turned out when shearing old ewes. These have already passed through the classer's hands several times, and a run up the raised race and across the turntable



BACK VIEW OF SHEEP ON THE TURNTABLE.

should be sufficient for them. They have been carefully classed as youngsters and, anyway, must be good ewes to have been kept in the flocks.

3000 to 3500 represents the daily shearing of wethers, hoggets and the younger ewes. The wethers, like the old ewes, need only be classed in the raised race. Likewise the wether hoggets. The ewe hoggets are important and must be worked in over the week-end. (We do not shear here on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.) A flock of wether hoggets can sometimes be fitted in between times. The rising 4-tooth ewes are the most important outside the stud flocks, rams and ram hoggets. All these last named flocks are, as we mentioned before, classed at leisure, before shearing, on the turntable. In the case of the 4-tooths, if there are no breaks in the shearing, help has to be given in the shape of a responsible man to class the wool up in the forward pens, but this represents only three or four days out of a total of six or seven weeks shearing.

The method and sequence of work is as follows:—

The animals are first run into two parallel races, seven to ten animals on each side according to the size of the sheep. The classer stands well away on one side, and of the seven sheep in view can instruct a man to mark with different coloured chalk according to his classification.

Should an animal be one of those he considers unnecessary to inspect on the turntable he merely opens the gates forward on that side, and allows the sheep to run out to the wool classing races ahead. He then passes through swing gates to the opposite side and classes the second race full. Having finished, these are let go, and in the meantime the first race is filled up again. The operation is continued and repeated until both wool classing races are full. The classer then leaves the raised races and classes the animals forward for their wool race by race. As he starts on the second race the first is let go and parted according to its classes.

The proceeding is exactly the same in the case of sheep which must be turned round on the turntable. Having classed both sides of the raised race, the classer stands back opposite the turntable and two sheep at a time are allowed to pass into it. The table is turned and the classer gets an excellent view of the front of the sheep. A complete turn and the conformation from behind is seen. Another half-turn and the sheep are let go.

May we say here that whereas the front of all ages and classes of sheep can be judged extremely well, in the case of hoggets the back view is often cramped and unnatural, the reason being that these young sheep are inclined to "sit back" on the rails behind. A slight tug back will usually make them jump forward. The older sheep behave surprisingly quietly and stand well. We run Corriedales here and do not know how Merinos would shape, but the horns in rams would be a difficulty.

We would like to add also that the operators of the gates need an hour or two's practice to work exactly in conjunction with one another. The same men should be retained for the job throughout if possible.

This method of classing, in our experience, gives the maximum opportunity for efficiency, whether, as in the case of stud flocks and rams, time must be forgotten and everything depends on thorough first-class work, or where time is the enemy and a system has to be found to produce the best results possible in the time available.

[Next month we will publish a plan and details of the sheep-classing pens at Estancia Condor.—Ed.]

# Wool Yolk—Asset or Liability

By W. R. Lang, Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Vic.

During a recent conference on wool matters one member somewhat facetiously remarked that "we may one day grow wool for its yolk content rather than for the fibres!" This called forth several demurrers, one in particular pointing out that all the efforts of the Merino breeder in the last few decades had been away from high yolk content. How facetious was the original remark? What hope is there of making the yolk content valuable economically? What happens to the yolk now and how is it removed? These are some of the questions which will be discussed in this article.

The sebaceous and sudoriferous glands associated with the wool follicles coat the fibres with their products as the new growth is pushed along the follicle shaft to the outer skin. The combined product is usually termed the "yolk," that portion which dissolves in cold water being known as the "suint."

In appraisement, once the wool type has been decided, the clean scoured yield becomes of major importance in assessing the price per lb. of the wool. A copious yolk content means a lower yield and hence a lower price. The appraiser, and in normal times the woolbuyer, do not directly place a value on the yolk itself, although they may note its nature and use this as a guide in assessing certain characteristics of a wool. Here the yolk is a liability, since along with dirt and vegetable contaminant it reduces the amount of clean scoured fibre which will be available to the manufacturer in any lot.

What then of the scourer and manufacturer? Do they make use of the yolk content and, if so, how do they remove it from the scour effluent? In Australia it is quite probable that the by-laws in the interests of public health, enforcing grease recovery before the scouring effluents are permitted to be emptied into rivers, streams or sewers, constitute one of the main reasons for the recovery of "wool grease." Economically there is very little in it under normal conditions, but in wartime there has been a decided demand and in the national interests "wool grease" recovery has been arranged wherever suitable.

To the chemist the most obvious way of removing the wool wax, as apart from the suint—the water soluble fraction—is to immerse the wool in solvents such as carbon bisulphide or

naphtha, the grease-laden solvent being distilled off and the crude lanolin retained. The former solvent is not entirely satisfactory and the latter is highly inflammable, which is a disadvantage in factories not handling inflammable materials as a general practice. The solvent process has much to commend it, but has not so far been used to any extent in Australia.

The "wool grease," therefore, must be recovered from scour liquors after the wool has been washed clean in soapy, alkaline, warm water. The crudest way of doing this is to run the effluent into a large tank of, say, 10,000 gallons capacity, and to add sulphuric acid in sufficient quantity to neutralise the alkali present. This transforms the alkalis into salts and so liberates the grease, which gathers at the top of the tank. Frequent stirring with long poles assists the operation, and when the liquors become slightly acid the acid water is run off, leaving "wool grease" and dirt. This "cracking" operation is followed by settlement over drainage layers of cinders and sawdust to allow water to drain away.

Filter pressing in a series of steel frames, across which are stretched sheets of canvas to hold the grease during pressing, is the next stage. The grease from the settlement tanks is heated to 150 degs. F. to make it run, and this sludge is forced into the press by steam, a tap at the bottom of each frame letting the lanolin and water into a trough and leaving a hard earthy residue in the press. The lanolin floats on the water surface, the "Magma cake," as the earthy residue is called, being used as a manure. Another type of press uses an hydraulic ram. The lanolin produced by this Magma process tends to be acid in nature.

A better method of removal employs the centrifugal action of separators similar to cream separators, though more robustly constructed. The effluent is allowed to settle, while maintained at 160 deg. F., a high enough temperature to prevent the sand particles from carrying down grease to the bottom as they settle. The liquor richest in lanolin is drawn off carefully, so as not to disturb the settled dirt, and fed into a desludging separator, the three outlets from this machine delivering:—(a) a concentrated emulsion; (b) a relatively clear liquor containing a good deal of the original "suint"; and (c) a sludge waste. The first of these is passed into a warming tank, from which it descends into a secondary separator. More sludge is removed and more of the water liquor. A warm water washing of the lanolin liquor is followed by a final centrifuging in a third unit, the temperature throughout being maintained at 170-180 deg. F.

The colour and the odour of the lanolin vary considerably with the type and quality of the wool and the season in which it is grown. The colour ranges from a transparent white to a fairly dark greenish-brown hue. The odour generally increases with depth of colour. Meanwhile the clear liquors from the first separator, containing as they do considerable quantities of potassium carbonate, are sometimes fed back into the scouring bowls to save soap and soda in that operation. Sometimes they are merely disposed of down the drain. Potash salts are in short supply in Australia, and if the potash liquor were evaporated and placed in a calcining furnace to remove organic matter, and the potash collected and purified by crystallisation, then further valuable use might be made of what is now usually wasted.

The general experience of those handling lanolin extraction demonstrates that Merino wools are the best sources of the product, and it apparently does not pay to treat liquors from crossbred wools or those from fellmongered wools. After a process of clarification by caustic soda and alcohol a relatively pure wax is obtained, which is easily emulsified.

The following facts concerning the uses of the lanolin product refer to overseas, as well as to Australia. A considerable amount is used in the pharmaceutical chemical trade as a base for ointments and salves. During the war period, as has been announced in the press, the product has been widely and successfully used as an ingredient in rust preventives on metal parts in a wide range of services equipment. This has been particularly necessary in campaigns in the tropics, where rusting occurs so very readily, and there are indications that in the post-war period there may be a definite demand for the product for incorporation in rust-preventive applications. The cordage manufacturer can use crude lanolin in the construction of ropes. Crude forms can also be used as a leather dressing, while large amounts are said to be used in the manufacture of shoe polishes and as a lubricant in machines where a fluid oil is not desired.

Some use has been made of the product as a water-proofing agent, and it will be remembered in this connection that home-knitted sweaters from home-spun wools containing the yolk are despatched to the naval branch of the services, where water-proofed goods are especially useful. In the "heavy woollen" trade crude oils known as "black" and "brown" oils are used as lubricants in rag-grinding and in re-working the shoddy and mungo yarns, while there are numbers of other uses which have been quoted, namely, in the manufacture of printing inks and in the making of paving blocks, but all of these use the lanolin product in its grosser capacities. As mentioned before, the market which exists in Australia is not sufficient inducement to make the recovery of the lanolin a decided asset, though at the same time recovery as it is practised prevents it becoming a definite liability.

Can anything further be done to make the extract more valuable? So far as I know, there has been no publication of results of the research which is proceeding on this subject and one must therefore limit this section of the discussion accordingly. Wool wax is complex, containing as it does such substances as cholesterol, ceryl, cetyl, carnaubyl and lanolinic alcohols, among others, as well as many organic acids. There are several substances whose constitutions are still unknown, and it is on the cards that some of these complex chemicals may be transformed into valuable by-products. We shall only know the true possibilities of wool yolk when the team of research workers has concluded its careful chemical studies.

# Pasture Management in Southern Wool-Producing Areas

## The Aims of Sound Management

By H. C. Trumble, D.Sc., M.Agr.Sc.
(Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide).

[This is the third and final article in the series by Professor Trumble on pasture management in the southern wool-producing areas of Australia. It deals specifically with the results of the Waite Institute's investigations, which are financed with the assistance of the Australian Wool Board.]

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It will be gathered from the preceding articles that the key to sound pasture management is the maintenance of liberal plant reserves and that this can be achieved in a variety of ways, depending on the herbage species concerned. In the case of annual pasture plants or cereal crops the bulk of the growth is produced in a short period, and reserves, instead of being maintained in the plant as in the case of perennials, are accumulated by the stockowner in the form of harvested material either as silage, hay or grain. The food thus conserved is considerably superior in quality to the dry standing herbage or stubbles most frequently employed, and in normal circumstances the conservation of material that would otherwise go to waste is highly profitable.

In perennial species the location of reserve material governs the degree to which the plant can be defoliated. Where this is stored underground, as in the case of the turf-forming grasses, a much more drastic type of grazing can be employed than where the reserves are carried mainly above-ground, as in the leaves and stems of most native grasses.

Favourable climatic conditions and a high level of soil fertility, whether the latter is natural or induced by the application of artificial fertilisers, greatly augment the reserves laid down by the plant, enabling it to stand up to heavier grazing than where the reserves are limited by low soil fertility or by drought.

The provision of reserves ensures stability of production in the same way as liberal reserves of capital are necessary for the stability of any business undertaking.

### Main Experimental Findings

The Australian Wool Board has contributed to investigations of pasture management at the Waite Institute since 1936, and field experimental work has been located both at the Waite Institute and at the Government Experimental Farm, Kybybolite, in the south-east of South Australia. In each case the type of

pasture that has given the highest level of production is a seeded mixture of *Phalaris tuberosa*, Wimmera ryegrass and subterranean clover. A great many tests have been conducted with the object of throwing light on specific factors which govern the types of management that can best be adopted in practice, and a summary of the main experimental findings that have been recorded can now be given.

Frequent and relatively drastic grazing invariably tends at first to favour clover at the expense of the grasses, and by weakening the latter encourages, in later seasons, invasion by weeds. Continued cutting for hay also weakens the grasses, encourages the clover and causes weeds to enter later.

The dry weight of underground reserves of *Phalaris tuberosa* following five years of grazing treatment, on an average stock carrying capacity of six sheep per acre, fell from 42.5 cwt. per acre under grazing at two-monthly intervals to 23.0 cwt. when the pasture was grazed at three-weekly intervals. At a stocking rate of only two sheep to the acre, 69.0 cwt. of underground reserve material accumulated under grazing at intervals of two months, but this figure is considered to be excessive, leading to a sod-bound condition of the pasture. At the lighter stocking rate, however, the underground reserves were maintained at the satisfactory figure of 45.5 cwt. per acre under a system of three-weekly grazing. The results of this experiment showed that at a light stocking rate frequent grazing was not deleterious. As the stocking rate was increased, however, and the pasture became more drastically defoliated at each grazing, an extended interval between grazings proved to be an advantage.

### Cutting for Hay and Silage

Cutting for hay reduced the weight of underground reserves in *Phalaris* from 20 to 40 per cent., according to the type of grazing management adopted.

Cutting for silage instead of for hay preserved the grass in better condition and resulted in much less deterioration than cutting for hay. This is because the earliness of the cut for silage-making enables the annual Wimmera rye-grass to produce seed and the perennial grasses to accumulate root reserves, as there is still sufficient time left for the necessary growth to be made after early cutting. The later cutting at the hay stage, however, usually takes place before the rye-grass seed has ripened and before the reserves in *Phalaris* have accumulated. Too little of the season is left after cutting for either seed or reserves to be formed.

### Changes in Management

Alterations in the type of management have had much greater effects on the pasture than on the stock, which appear to be governed most by the mineral status of the soil and the nutritive value of the pasture as determined primarily by soil conditions and to a lesser extent, in Southern Australia at least, by climate. Drought periods and cold weather, by limiting growth, tend to improve the concentration of nutrients in the pasture, while reducing the amount of feed available. Stock are thus usually in good condition in dry seasons, but the pasture tends to be damaged by the inevitable over-grazing that takes place and the stock may later be very short of food. It is here that the maintenance of fodder reserves is so important.

At both Kybybolite and the Waite Institute, over the five years period 1940-44, there has been no improvement in the live stock carried per acre or in live weight or wool production of Merino or crossbred sheep using rotational grazing compared with continuous grazing or cutting half the sown pastures for hay each year and feeding back. The live stock were well adjusted to the carrying capacity of the pastures at four sheep per acre, and cutting half the areas for hay each year offered no advantage in the relatively short term of the first four years. The excess hay cut over these first four seasons, however, has provided sufficient reserve material to maintain the stocking rate at four sheep per acre from the end of 1944 until September 1945, whereas on the plots from which hay has not been cut no such reserves are available.

### Aim in Fodder Conservation

Conservation of fodder is best applied where conditions are so favourable for growth that the pastures become greatly understocked. Owing to the wide variability of climatic conditions, hay cutting must be regarded therefore as something which varies tremendously in scope with the seasons, large amounts being cut some years and very little in others.

The ideal aim in fodder conservation should be to regard the surplus in favourable seasons as a necessary source of supplementary feeding for the leaner years and not as a regular or uniform annual supplement. Some crop further to augment this may be desirable. A crop is best used for hay or grain, and the pasture, as much as possible, for silage or hay cut very early.

### Behaviour of Sheep

An important outcome of the experiments at the Waite Institute and Kybybolite has been a striking difference in the behaviour of identical sheep at the two centres. Although the pasture at Kybybolite under more favourable climatic conditions has been more productive and contained a better proportion of sown pasture species than that at the Waite Institute, the sheep at Kybybolite produced live weight gains of 70 lbs. and 96 lbs. per head for Merino and crossbred wethers respectively compared with 92 lbs. and 125 lbs. for similar sheep at the Waite Institute, the latter figures being approximately 30 per cent. greater than at the better rainfall centre.

Wool production averaged 10.28 lbs. per head for crossbreds and 12.56 lbs. for Merinos at Kybybolite, compared with 12.03 lbs. and 15.06 lbs. respectively at the Waite Institute, showing a gain of 1¾ lbs. or 17 per cent. in favour of the crossbreds and 2½ lbs. or 20 per cent. in favour of the Merinos at the Waite Institute. The stocking rate was similar at the two centres, but at Kybybolite the pasture has produced more feed and, in the drought year of 1944 especially, stood up much better to a stocking rate of four sheep per acre than at the Waite Institute, where the drought was much more severe.

### Mineral Deficiencies

Lower production of wool per head and the smaller live weight gains under the favourable climatic conditions in the south-east, compared with the less favourable climatic conditions of the Adelaide plains, is considered to be possibly associated with differences in the mineral nutrient level of the two soils, but this requires further investigation. It is known that deficiencies of the trace elements copper, zinc, manganese, cobalt and molybdenum occur in the south-east of South Australia, and future investigation is likely to reveal the economic circumstances in which these elements can best be utilised. Fortunately the minerals are not expensive and the amounts needed are so small that their use is likely to be economic.

It must be remembered that the condition of each pasture is a reflection of climate, soil type, the species and strains naturally present or introduced by seeding, the type of management employed in the past, and the current level of mineral nutrients in the soil as governed by the initial supply available and the degree of depletion that has occurred. Each pasture may present an entirely different problem owing to differences that may have occurred in any of the above factors. It is obviously impossible to provide general formulae as to how pastures on a broad scale should be treated, and all that can be done is to emphasise the principles involved. The final practical solution to the problem presented by each paddock, while it can be assisted greatly by further scientific investigation, must ultimately be determined by the individual grazier, according to the factors specified above.

# Judging a Beef Shorthorn

By "Currawong"

A good Beef Shorthorn of modern type never quite looks his full size. This, no doubt, is due to the even, symmetrical blending of the different parts of his body, and it is only after careful examination that one realises the actual size and depth of flesh.

**The colour** should be red, white, or roan; washy roans, white socks, and chalky whites, with brown spots on the skin, are undesirable. A white should have a yellow skin, not pink; a white with roan ears or roan round the muzzle is not undesirable.

**The head.** Standing in front, the head of a bull should be carried considerably higher than the level of the back line, the neck being full and muscular, rising gently in a curve and descending smoothly into the shoulders and back line. The forehead broad between the eyes, the space a little concave; the eyes large, bright, expressive, and docile. From the eye down

the head should taper (but should not be long) to a wide flesh-coloured muzzle, with wide open nostril and strong underjaw—no blue or black.

**The horns** should be rather short and strong, somewhat flat shaped, coming straight out of the head and curving down a little in front of the eye. (The head of a female may be a little longer, and with a much finer horn of similar shape.)

When standing in front **the shoulder** points should not be prominent, but legs wide apart with a well filled brisket, and plenty of heart room.

**The top and underline** should be straight; the flanks coming well to the outside of the stifle. The shoulders should be sloping, with plenty of width between the blades and well filled at the back of the shoulders and over the chine.

**Hindquarters** when examined from behind should be full, with plenty of length from hooks to pin bones, and the tail well set on—dropping at right angles from the setting to the point of the hock.

**The top** should be wide, strong, and well covered with flesh, well filled over the loins, and hook bones so well covered with flesh that they are hidden.

**The ribs** should be rounded, coming well out from the backbone. **The thighs** should be well filled, **the twist** coming well down and full of flesh, with plenty of width between the hind legs.

**The carriage** should be gay and the legs well set, with the hocks strong and not doubling under the beast too far when on parade.

**The fleshing** of a Shorthorn has always been considered one of the most important points. The term "handle" is generally applied, as it is only by applying the hands to the animal's body that one can detect flesh under the fatty deposit which lies under the skin of even the leanest animal. Handling qualities can often be detected or predicted by the quality of coat, but this is sometimes deceiving. The only certain way is to run the flat hand along the back ribs and hindquarters, feeling with the thumb and fingers for the springiness or flexibility which indicates the difference between fat and fleshing of the right quality. If too soft it denotes too much fat and waste and not sufficient flesh.

**The coat** of a Shorthorn should be long, soft, and silky; no black or bristly hair is permissible, and yellow or rust is objectionable.

**The feet** of a Shorthorn should be white or brown, but not black, and black streaks are objectionable. **The legs** should be short.

A Shorthorn should have that depth of body that has always made it the butcher's beast and one that dresses out far heavier than it looks.

# The Beef We Grow

By "Culkah"

Both on reputation and actual performance the great Shorthorn breed of beef cattle "forces recognition" of its outstanding value as a beef breed for this country. It stands up to the longest distance trucking, as was recently pointed out by a well-known man with a lifetime of experience, while those of us who have droved well-bred Shorthorns over dry stages of up to a hundred miles, or dodged our mobs over hundreds of miles of country offering little in the way of hospitality to the cattle, know the breed's great value to the meat industry. Shorthorns are suited to the drier inland areas and, in fact, with decent handling will show to advantage anywhere. In spite of all arguments the Shorthorn is the premier breed, especially over the big areas and in distant locations.

That's that, and in no wise is any reflection cast on the other beef breeds. It is only natural that breeders of other fine beef breeds should in each case say and think that the particular breed of their choice is supreme, yet nothing can alter the fact that Shorthorns stand alone in many respects.

### Inland Killing

The idea of inland killing is being touched on again, but the pity is that so few seem to realise that inland killing centres must be "well" inland. Such establishments would undoubtedly revolutionise the beef industry. The vast difference—in texture, colour, and flavour—between the beef landed for slaughter "in the pink" and that subjected to the great strain of long road and rail travel cannot be disputed. Surely with the wonderful advance in air transport, plus road construction, some scheme is possible by which these could be utilised to the great advantage of our future beef industry.

In spite of the efforts made by breeders to raise good quality beef, only those who are within very reasonable rail distance of our main centralised works are in a position to show beef at anything near its best. Our best beef (in volume) comes over great distances by road and rail, and even with everything favourable so far as road conditions, weather during rail transit, and travelling schedule are concerned, the cattle, no matter how good when mustered, have little hope of showing their actual beef quality when slaughtered. When, however, the above-mentioned conditions are unfavourable it is a sheer impossibility to do our good beef justice.

The failure of an ambitious meat scheme in the North-West—intended at the outset purely to safeguard big beef interests abroad—is no criterion to go by. Any cattle man knew that such an undertaking, worked as it was, must fail, and some of us had the temerity to say so, yet few realised to what an extent such ventures affect our cattle industry and the beef we grow outback.

It is the greatest pity that the actual deterrents to success, or at least a much greater measure of them, are not freely discussed and past faults redeemed. Cattle movements which get wide publicity and which doubtless afford some species of thrill to the general public are regarded by practical cattlemen as real tragedy. So it goes on, and it is only too true that the real objectives of well-bred and well-ordered herds, plus well-cared-for pastures, are brought no nearer attainment.

### Queensland and Pleuro Pneumonia

Recalling a recent utterance by a scientist that Queensland takes No. 1 priority, so to speak, as the home of pleuro, it seems strange that closer investigation has not been made to discover to what extent this accusation can be substantiated. The big source of supply should be traced and it does not require any great effort to place it. Truth to tell, for very many years, apart from isolated spots which may have existed in any State long ago and caused sporadic outbreaks, we have had a very constant source of supply from outside Queensland's borders and will no doubt continue to receive from that source a further more or less regular supply.

Many thousands of cattle during past years have, to my knowledge, entered Queensland with pleuro visible in a high percentage as they travelled. The matter has apparently been nobody's concern, though on one occasion it was my lot to refuse entry to the run under my care at the time. That particular occasion would have afforded an excellent opportunity to begin the work of reconstruction in such vital matters, but though the principals of the company with which I was connected were beef breeders on a fairly big scale and very keen on raising good stock they evidently thought the odds too heavy. Here again, unless the necessary action is taken, irrespective of what or whose interests may be affected, pleuro will be with us to the last amen.

### Pests and Disease

By reason of nearly half a century's residence, cattle tick may really be given priority one, though this vexatious pest can be easily controlled in the more restricted areas, where owners can get in fairly continuous work on cattle. We have dip mixtures which, properly used, will neutralise the ill-effect of ticks, arsenic-resisting or otherwise, and those who make dipping and dip conditions a job of care do not lose much sleep over ticks. Those, however, who indulge in wishful thinking on the effect of any new tick destroyer before its efficacy is beyond doubt will not unlikely have more future worry than they imagine they have now. Hope for the best, by all means, but do not drop the substance for the shadow.

For some occult reason too big a percentage of dipping has been done in such haphazard fashion as to make it as much a menace to cattle health as the tick pest itself, but those who work their herds and properties with honest endeavour and an interest in the job are definitely not of the contingent who are ever finding cause for complaint. To get the full value of any dipping mixture the great essential is to keep the dip fluid at the strength directed. Done by sheer guesswork, as much

of it is, the result (generally speaking) is a too weak concoction and, possibly, the so-called resistance to arsenic. On the other hand, over-strength plus filthy conditions of dipping, have many a time caused high mortality. Two instances come to memory. One, a mob of bullocks dipped in the heat of the day and travelled straight on was alleged to have been poisoned by a weed, which, however, was probably never touched by the cattle. The heat may have been a contributing factor, but to produce such a high rate of mortality in such quick time the arsenic-cum-soda brew must have been over-proof.

In the other case mentioned a valuable mob of bulls on a long truck journey to the north-west underwent enforced dipping at a township half a day before reaching the rail terminus, which was as far as a number of them got. I was close behind them with another lot of bulls which, by one means and another, were not dipped, nor did they need it, and there was no trouble, every beast seeing out the journey, including a trek of 500 miles overland after reaching the rail terminus. The verdict in the case of those dead bulls mentioned was "redwater." The symptoms, however, of arsenical poisoning and those of redwater lie far apart, but the verdict given was the most diplomatic one!

All the side-stepping in connection with disease and pests must be entirely eliminated if we are to reach the position this good pastoral land should occupy as a beef-producing country. There is no better illustration of the casual manner in which known dangers to beef growing have been handled than is afforded by our handling of the tick problem. Taking a charitable view, we will say that the tick took us by surprise, yet instead of boldly attacking the enemy at once defensive measures were taken in leisurely manner.

Much the same applies to the later menace of buffalo fly, against which defensive measures will not do a great deal, at least so far as stopping its spread is concerned. Great hopes are centred on the latest treatment, and let us hope that it proves to be "the goods" where affected cattle areas are concerned, but it seems to me that this pest can live and multiply apart from stock, in the first period of its existence at any rate. Old drafting camps I used in parts of the Northern Territory became such hot beds of fly that we were forced to do something. We shifted the job out on to unused ground and at first were not troubled to any great extent, but the next time, after a bit of dust arose, fly likewise appeared in clouds and the same thing occurred with each shift. When we were working camps of from 1500 to 2000 bullocks, out of which at certain intervals a draft of 520 was required for Eastern shipment, despite all one's efforts to keep the mob steady fly attack plus the fact that a big percentage were old piker stuff caused movement which cut up the top soil and evidently established fresh breeding grounds.

It is definitely the close coastal belt which will encourage this pest, though sporadic visitations will occur further inland during the humid summer period. These may be reduced at least, but the main body is something of a problem which only constant attack will keep in check.

# Land Settlement of Servicemen

## Group Settlement on Pastoral Country

By Errol Reid, Blenheim, N.Z.

With regard to land settlement of ex-servicemen the general opinion seems to be that such settlement should be on good land only. Where it is possible this is sound procedure, but the supply of good land is limited. For the majority of prospective settlers there will be only grazing country to offer, and in some instances previous subdivision of this type of property has not been successful, as many know to their cost.

Many of our men are willing to take up, and are well fitted for, the grazier's life, but they have a right to expect reasonable facilities as well as some assurance that their economic position will not be allowed to collapse, as happened following World War No. 1. The question arises as to whether or not servicemen can be economically settled on grazing country. Some may say that it is not fair to ask them to go "out back," yet someone has got to do so, and provided the terms and conditions are reasonable I am convinced that there will be a large demand for settlement on grazing country.

We must realise that under what we call closer settlement much of the country so settled does not produce the additional volume of production required to compensate for additional roading, buildings, &c. Then the area becomes over-capitalised and the settlement becomes a burden to all. The settlers often try to run dual purpose sheep on what is really Merino country, as a result of which we get a varied assortment of wools instead of the former straight clean line of one quality wool. We also find, in many cases, the land being stocked beyond its real capacity.

It is very true that far too much closer settlement after the last world war resulted in failure, and some of the reasons for this were:—

(a) The huge fall in primary produce prices.
(b) Servicemen taking charge of land before becoming competent to do so.
(c) The over-capitalisation arising out of subdividing properties which could not produce enough added production to compensate for the cost of settlement.
(d) In some cases properties were subdivided so as to fit in with the available finance, and such did not always provide a balanced or an economic unit.
(e) The failure to realise the cost of making a completed farm out of a bare block of land.

All these difficulties are capable of being guarded against, and in at least some cases the principles of Group Settlement provide a solution. There are no doubt various methods of providing for such a form of settlement, and in the following I have attempted to outline two systems:—

**Type 1.**—The present owner offers his property as a going concern. Should the price exceed the Crown's estimate, and the owner be not prepared to make the required reduction, then the negotiations are ended. If, however, the Crown approves of the price, then the owner has the right to select his Group (from eligible servicemen only) and has the optional right of repurchasing one share of equal value to one serviceman's share. The property is to be run for five years as one unit, operations to be controlled by the Group's own board of directors and for the first two years the original owner shall be the chairman of the board of directors. The original chairman shall have the right to hold office for the first two years (for the purpose of teaching the Group), otherwise the board shall be elected annually, and all shall have equal voting power.

All income shall be paid into a common pool, all members shall be entitled to an agreed wage, and the pool surplus shall each year be allocated as the board shall direct.

During the first five years any member wishing to sell out must offer his share to the board, who shall either sell such share to a serviceman or divide such share amongst the remaining members.

If at the end of 5 years 75 per cent. of the members wish to subdivide and move on to individual holdings, then the board shall map out the required number of holdings and such shall be balloted for amongst Group members only.

**Type 2.**—This to a very large degree follows the principles suggested in Type 1, the main differences being:—

(a) The Crown will acquire the land under the appropriate Parliamentary legislation.
(b) The formation of the Group shall, as far as possible, be arranged by servicemen themselves.
(c) The Crown shall decide the necessity for the Group to employ a working chairman for a period of, say, 2 years.
(d) It is intended to continuously work the property as one unit, yet should in 5 years 75 per cent. of the Group request the Crown to subdivide the property, then the Crown's consent shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

Under either of the foregoing methods of group settlement it would be necessary to have properly drawn Articles of Association, and all would be bound by such rules, yet as all would be working to one common end there should be no condition that would be objectionable to anyone.

It would be necessary for each married member of the Group to have his own house, yet there would be only one flock, one woolshed, dip, &c.

It is probable that this type of settlement will meet with a certain amount of well intentioned adverse criticism, yet with

sensible planning there should be no objectionable features, and all must agree that with Group methods of working the chances of financial success are infinitely greater than in the case of the same property being cut into a number of individual units.

Group settlement provides for considerable benefits and some of these are:—

(a) Over-capitalisation is reduced to the barest possible minimum.
(b) The Group will not experience manpower difficulties; further, the domestic problem would probably be eased.
(c) The provision for schooling facilities should not present difficulties.
(d) The Group would take advantage of bulk buying.
(e) The combined knowledge of all members operating through a properly elected directorate should ensure sound economic farming, as well as businesslike administration.
(f) The taking over of a complete and balanced working unit, with its straight line of sheep, is a factor which will have the strongest appeal to all who have studied the economic and practical aspect of farming grazing country.

# How It Strikes "Onlooker"

That the president of a powerful labour union echoed public opinion the other day when he said that the boards and departmental officers who were governing the country were putting the rules and methods of fascist dictatorship into operation as aggressively and rudely as was humanly possible.

. . . . . .

That actually the government elected by the people, and which nominally rules the country to-day, never *has* governed.

. . . . . .

That it is the executive instrument of an extra-parliamentary coterie which allows it to delegate its prescribed duties to an army of offsiders.

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That this army has become so strongly entrenched that its dislodgement will constitute a major problem.

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That it is encouraging, however, to note that even ardent supporters of the Labour party are getting sick of bureaucracy.

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That probably the worst sufferer under this system of government is the primary producer.

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That he has practically a full time job collecting taxes, compiling returns, answering questions, making applications, obeying the orders and satisfying the requirements of this, that and the other board, department or official.

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That it is to be hoped the liberalising of the wage pegging regulations by the Federal Government will not throw the whole of the anti-inflation machinery out of gear.

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That if wage controls are slackened to any extent it will be necessary to ease those affecting interest, rents and profits, all of which, we have been told in no uncertain terms, have been pegged as a safeguard against the miseries of inflation.

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That primary producers are being subjected to various forms of petty blackmail.

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That unless they are prepared to pay certain charges which are not their liability they frequently find it impossible to get essential work carried out.

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That if they insist on observance of the law in this connection they know that they will get a black mark which will ruin their future chances of obtaining contractors or labour so long as the scarcity of those commodities continues.

That harassed on the one hand by departmental dictators and, on the other, quoted excessive rates for maintenance and repair, many lessees are between the devil and the deep sea.

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That never has a western link between the central and southern railway systems in Queensland been more needed than it is to-day.

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That it is to the everlasting discredit of Queensland Governments, past and present, that the elementary engineering job of bridging the 150 mile gap between Blackall and Charleville has never been carried out.

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That the Federal Government's objective of "maximum production in feed crops so as to build up stocks depleted by drought" is akin to shutting the stable door, &c.

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That it would have been more to the point if the Government had shown a little foresight and taken steps to encourage the building up of stocks before a drought, not after or in the middle of one.

. . . . . .

That wheat for feeding sheep, and especially stud sheep, could be made available by a modest and temporary rationing of bread.

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That Australia's stud sheepbreeding industry is one of the foundations of her whole economic structure, and every effort should be made to provide feed wheat for stud flocks in drought-stricken areas.

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That judging from Mr. Scully's reported statement that "it has never been the practice in previous droughts to feed wheat to sheep" he does not seem a very suitable person to hold the portfolio of Federal Minister for Agriculture.

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That Mr. Scully should know, or somebody should have told him, that wheat has been a common drought fodder for sheep for many years.

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That the standard of living of the rural community will not be raised by quack remedies such as subsidies and bonuses.

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That it must receive a larger share of the national income than it has done in the past and be afforded more of the amenities that are provided as a matter of course for urban dwellers.

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That export meat should get back to normal packing, i.e., bone-in beef, straight lamb carcases, &c., as soon as shipping space permits.

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That bone-out beef and telescoped lamb carcases are not popular in the English market, spoil the appearance of the meat, prevent the cutting of good shaped joints, and are wasteful in handling.

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That once peace returns Australian Governments should drop their pre-war policy of restricting road motor transport and encourage it by every means within their power.

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That Government revenue from motorists under present rates of taxes and based on 1939 motor usage would not only cover expenditure on roads, interest and sinking funds, but pay the railways' interest bill and soon wipe out their capital cost.

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That whatever crushes individuality is despotism, by whatever name it may be called.

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That too many politicians stand for what they think the voters will fall for.

That the contempt of the Commonwealth Government for the people has to be experienced to be believed.

. . . . . .

That by its announced intention to nationalise the airlines and to extend banking control beyond the period of war-time emergency it has twice flouted the verdict given at the recent referendum.

. . . . . .

That the referendum was a farce and the Government, in submitting the questions to the people, only hoped to gain public approval of what it intended to do anyway.

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That the proposed banking control legislation will be a great help to war loans.

. . . . . .

That apart from those who will withhold subscriptions out of fright there will doubtless be a few hundred thousands who will consider that the new financial wizardry to be practised by the Government will obviate any necessity for them to lend their money.

. . . . . .

That if there is to be international co-operation in fighting the battle for wool after the war the embargo on the export of Australian Merinos must be removed.

. . . . . .

That the embargo has been abortive, in no way serves the purpose for which it was imposed, and rankles in other wool-growing countries.

## IS HAND-FEEDING OF FAT LAMBS PROFITABLE ?

In a discussion in our December issue on the hand-feeding of fat lambs it was pointed out that where fat lamb raising is carried out largely on natural or improved pastures or on fodder crops such as oats or wheat in a bad season the lambs are frequently beyond the lamb stage before they are fit for market, necessitating them being left longer on the property, eating more feed, tying up money and generally reducing the rate of turnover and the net profits.

It was suggested that in such circumstances consideration might be given to hand-feeding conserved fodder and grain and that as long as the extra cost entailed is lower than the increased value of the lamb the proposition is a profitable one.

A discussion in *The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* on this aspect of fat lamb raising was quoted, and an analysis of the purchase price of store lambs, the cost of feed and the price realised for the finished lamb indicated that feeding in the circumstances outlined in the foregoing paragraph was distinctly economical and businesslike. Recent observations made by Mr. L. H. Beveridge, Senior Sheep and Wool Instructor, of the N.S.W. Agricultural Department, on a number of properties on which feeding of sheep for market has been carried out with profit, and which were outlined in last month's issue of the department's "Gazette," confirm this finding.

In the first case 993 Border Leicester and Romney cross weaners were purchased in three lots at an average of 12s. 6d. per head. They were fed a total of 1350 bushels of oats, in addition to a pick of lucerne and other sparse grazing such as was available over the dry period during the venture, i.e., from 24th March to 24th July, 1944—a period of four months. During that time the oats were fed through self feeders and some mortality resulted from over-gorging. The rate of consumption naturally varied with the available grazing, but small lots were tested on grain alone. These consumed 1¼ lbs. per head per day and made rapid gain in weight.

After deducting the value of oats consumed (at 3s. per bushel), plus forty-seven sheep which died (valued at 12s. 6d. per head), plus selling and transport charges, but making no allowance for labour in feeding or value of grazing, the net return was 5s. 11d. per head. Labour costs were very light, and no great value could be placed on the sparse grazing available. It should be noted also that only about half the mortality was due to gorging, the remainder dying of natural causes.

In the second instance 350 Corriedale-cross weaners valued at 15s. per head were fed oats in troughs at the rate of 5 lbs. per head per week; the available grazing would merely have provided a bare maintenance ration.

The sheep, which were estimated to weigh 31 lbs. dressed, were sold at Flemington (Sydney) and averaged 27s. 3d., after deducting selling and freight charges. The net profit per head after deducting the cost of grain fed at 3s. per bushel was 10s. 4d., but no deductions were made for labour or value of grazing.

The final example cited by Mr. Beveridge is of added interest because wheat was employed. A lot of 440 four- and five-year-old Merino wethers, the tail of 2500, were fed wheat soaked for 24 hours in troughs. Feeding was commenced at 6 ozs. per head per day, and increased to a ration of 12 ozs., by 2 oz. stages, in four days. The period of feeding was from 28th April to 1st July, 1944 (two months). Available grazing was a little burr only, and some kurrajong was lopped.

The wethers were valued at 15s. per head by the owner, but this value was probably high for sheep described as being in fair store to poor condition.

The sheep were marketed in three lots:—133 head were sold locally at 22s. 6d.; 188 were sold at Flemington at 27s. 9d.; and 94 were sold at Flemington at 16s. 7d., the latter being very small sheep; 20 were killed for rations and were valued at 22s. 6d.; while three died, valued at 15s. per head.

The net profit on the venture, after deducting the cost of wheat (3s. 7d. per bushel landed on the property) and selling and freight charges, was 2s. 8d. per head.

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## RESTRICTIONS ON WHEAT FOR FEEDING SHEEP

### Graziers' Protest

The Graziers' Federal Council of Australia has protested to the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. Scully) against the Government's decision not to make wheat available for feeding sheep.

As early as August last, said the secretary of the council, Mr. J. W. Allen, the council sought from the Minister an assurance that there would be continuity of supply of stock fodders for drought feeding and asked for a review of the conditions governing wheat growing in Australia to ensure adequate supplies for feeding the population, for the use of poultrymen and dairymen, and for stock feeding. The council's early fears had been justified by events.

Stockowners who found it necessary to feed their sheep during the period 1st January to 30th September, 1944, were now to be permitted to obtain wheat only for feeding ewes up to four-tooth, and no supplies were to be made available for other sheep, although a great deal of expense had been incurred in keeping stock alive.

Stockowners who did not find it necessary to feed stock till after 30th September, either because the drought was not so severe before that date or because they were prudent enough to conserve fodder which has since become exhausted, were not to be permitted to purchase wheat.

This decision was announced without notice, so that stockowners had had no opportunity to make arrangements to meet the position.

[In regard to the above we are informed by the Australian Wheat Board that its undertaking announced the middle of last month to supply all stockowners who bought wheat for feed purposes between 1st January and 30th September, 1944, with 1/6th of the quantity purchased in that period if ordered before 28th February still holds good. Such wheat may be used for feeding any class of stock. Owing, however, to the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture having issued a direction that special consideration is to be given to dairy farmers, pig breeders and egg producers, very little wheat is likely to be available for feeding other classes of stock after 28th February, but the Wheat Board states that it will, as far as possible, provide feed wheat for stud sheep in drought areas.—Ed.]

## NAZI REGIME IN QUEENSLAND

S. E. Pearson, Cloncurry, Q., writes:—

"In North Queensland recently the A.W.U., through its agent (its district secretary) sued an old age pensioner—a soldier of two wars—and was instrumental in having him heavily fined. The crime alleged against this grey-haired ex-soldier was that of assisting in the pastoral industry at a time of acute manpower shortage without being a member of the union, and the magistrate who heard the case apparently had no compunction in fixing a fine fitting such an outrage against the greedy union. In Queensland we are not yet fully under Nazi rule, but we are on the way.

"In this State, as perhaps you know, the A.W.U. is the Government. The behind-the-scenes executive of the union is the tail that wags the Government dog. It is hard to understand anyone, not being a rabid unionist, voting for a Government of that kind. Cases have been known in this State where the unions have expelled members, chiefly for quite reasonable criticism of their arrogant and corrupt methods, and under the nefarious 'preference to unionists' clause (which means preference to the unions' favourites) those men have been prevented from earning a livelihood in the industries to which they have been apprenticed all their lives. Our boys are fighting overseas to prevent that kind of thing being fastened on Australia. The persecution of this ex-soldier in Queensland would make it appear that the A.W.U. and the framers of industrial laws in this State have not yet declared war on Japan.

Mr. Allen W. Mason, of Kembla, Boomby, Western Line, N.S.W., writes under date 14th January, 1945:—

"I have enjoyed receiving your paper for the last twelve months, and am looking forward to receiving it in future years."

## STOCK SLAUGHTERING AT HOMEBUSH, N.S.W.

### Serious Consequences of Illegal Stoppages

The following resolutions have been forwarded to the Federal and State Governments by the General Council of the Graziers' Association of New South Wales:—

1. "That the Federal and State Governments each be asked to give a definite undertaking that in order to ensure maximum supplies of meat to Great Britain, the services and civilian consumers, to obviate unnecessary cruelty to stock, and to create confidence amongst stockowners:—

   All stock sent to Homebush shall be slaughtered without delay.

   Any illegality affecting stock slaughtering shall be firmly and fearlessly dealt with in accordance with National Security Regulations or other relevant law."

2. "That the Federal and State Governments be informed that steps must be taken to ensure that stock forwarded to Homebush for sale and slaughter are disposed of without the risks now taken of a total or partial loss due to delay caused by stoppages at the abattoirs, otherwise there is grave risk of the Homebush sales and abattoirs losing the support of graziers to such an extent that they will fall into desuetude."

3. "That this association views with horror the cruelty to dumb animals through starvation and thirst attendant upon delays in slaughter caused by reason of recent strikes at Homebush. It considers that the fact that such is allowed to occur is a terrible indictment of the social standards of the nation, and for which the Governments and the authorities concerned must accept the full responsibility."

The Premier of New South Wales has replied on behalf of the State Government to the effect that his Government supports the principles of arbitration and conciliation and considers that existing machinery could be improved by the development of conciliation in the form of round table conferences before the Conciliation Commissioner.

[For comment on the foregoing see Editorial Notes in this issue.—Ed.]

## FAT STOCK PROSPECTS IN QUEENSLAND

### Marked Shortage Inevitable

Last month the United Graziers' Association of Queensland sent a telegram to each of its branches in Queensland asking them (1) condition of pastures in their district; and (2) prospects of quantities of fat stock, i.e., sheep or cattle, available for slaughter in the next three months.

The replies received indicate a very large shortage of fat stock. The whole of the southern part of Queensland from a line running near Bedourie, Longreach, Isisford, Emmet, Augathella, Morven, St. George, Talwood to Bungunya, an area surrounding Hughenden and Prairie, and the basalt country north of Hughenden, showed extreme drought conditions, and the association is advised that no sheep or cattle will be available for slaughter from those areas before May.

An extensive area of the central coastal cattle country from Bowen to Gladstone, and including St. Lawrence, Capella, Jericho, Emerald and Rockhampton, has also been drought stricken, and though some patchy relief rains have fallen no cattle are likely to be available from there in the next three months.

With the exception of Surat and an area north of Muttaburra, which reported normal supplies of fat sheep, but no cattle available, and also of Tambo and Julia Creek, which reported normal supplies of both sheep and cattle available, the remainder of the State outside the drought area reported numbers considerably reduced from normal for the ensuing three months, both in sheep and cattle.

The far north-west was reported to be enjoying a good season, but heavy supplies of fat cattle are not normally available from that area much before May.

Generally speaking, the gist of the replies received by the association was such as to indicate that the outlook for supplies of fat stock in the next three months is very serious, and there has been very little seasonal change for the better since the investigation was undertaken.

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# Letters to the Editor

## Treatment for Lambs Struck After Marking

*To the Editor*

Sir,—The following treatment for lambs fly-struck after marking, which was first suggested to me about 1935 by Mr. R. N. McCulloch, has the virtues of being cheap, simple, and rather spectacularly effective. It has given me consistently good results ever since I adopted it. First, syringe out the wounds with generous quantities of 10 per cent. bluestone solution (i.e., 1 lb. per gallon, and using the so-called bluestone snow). The handiest weapon for doing this is the baby's rubber enema syringe, costing about 2s. in piece time, but now "controlled." An alternative is the more elaborate and costly "whirling spray." Secondly, dust the wound, again generously, with ordinary boracic acid powder. For this you need some sort of oversize pepper-pot contrivance.

The bluestone is a fairly effective contact larvicide and will expel most of the maggots there and then. Further, its astringent properties tone up the wound and promote healing. The boracic is an anti-putrefactive as well as a slow larvicide.

One dressing will clear up 75 per cent. of the strikes in a mob of lambs, and only a very bad or neglected strike will survive the second dressing 48 hours later.—I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY WHITE.

Talbragar, Coolah, N.S.W., 1st February, 1945.

## Lamb Tailing Methods

*To the Editor*

Sir,—The item on lamb tailing procedures at Gilruth Plains, Q., in the December "Review" recalls to mind a number of articles on the same subject which have appeared at times in various publications, and which all have one thing in common, viz., the only instrument used in all these "trials," one of the objects of which is to find a method of cutting ensuring a more rapid healing of the wound, is the knife.

At our last lamb marking I saw for the first time in use a Daroux "de-tailer," which in my opinion fills the bill completely as far as rapid healing with minimum loss of blood is concerned. It is very simple to operate, and I think, with practice, very nearly as quick as the knife.

The procedure we adopted (disregarding here the much discussed question of length) was this:—Catchers, four to six; operators three, first the de-tailer, second the castrator, and third the ear marker. The catcher holds the lamb by the two fore legs and one hind leg with his left hand, and as he sits it on the rail for the de-tailer, he pulls back the skin of the tail towards the body with the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. His fingers should now be in such a position that when the jaws of the de-tailer are placed almost against them the tail would be cut to the desired length; the tail is not held by the operator. The instrument is then closed, cutting skin and bone and almost completely sealing the blood vessels as it severs them; the tail drops and the catcher presses the skin forward over the end of the bone, holding it thus while he passes on to the other operators. No dressing is applied. The catcher lets go the tail only when he is placing the lamb on the ground, by which time the process of healing has already begun. It is rare to see more than a slight dripping of blood from the tails; actually more is lost from the ears.

As a result of this method lambs do not exhibit that weakened, tucked-up appearance usually so noticeable after marking, and seeing them a couple of days later one would scarcely believe they were so recently marked. I regard this instrument as absolutely efficient, and would not now go back to the knife for de-tailing.—I am, Sir, &c.,

ROBERT G. RUTHERFORD.

Nyrang, Cheeseman's Creek, N.S.W., 13th January, 1945

## Dehorning of Rams

*To the Editor*

Sir,—I have been interested in the subject of removal of horns from rams discussed in issues of *The Pastoral Review* during late months, and may be able to add some useful information.

There is no doubt at all about the worthwhile results from the removal of horns, which in flock rams, especially in big areas, are a great curse. The encumbrance and hang-over weight of them is the main contributor to the frequent breakdown of the rams; worst of all, of course, they are a great source of danger so far as fly strike is concerned.

I practised removal of horns over a number of years and found it was most important to make a straight cut with the serration on the horn, otherwise there is a definite tendency for the horn in its continued growth to turn to an undesirable angle from the natural turn of the horn. Length of the cut should be decided on according to the age of the ram when operated on. Fifteen to eighteen months old is the best time. If done then I have found that 4 in. is a good length. Any danger from fly strike I have found can be prevented by plugging the end of the cavity with any suitable substance damped with a fly dressing to prevent entry of fly. At this age the horn butt will of course continue to grow considerably, but if growth continues consistent with natural turn of broad horned rams this added growth will not be sufficient to matter. When horns are cut off older rams it is not necessary to cut so short.

Since my acquisition of this property and starting of a Merino stud in 1939 I have dehorned all our ram lambs, which leaves a completely polled head and the ideal result. This operation, to be most effective, has to be done at from two days to a week old, which of course entails disadvantages and loss connected with molesting the ewe flock during the period of lambing, as well as a small direct mortality caused by the necessarily rather severe caustic treatment.

It is a question whether any animal develops horns with such a substantial growth to the skull at such an early age as the ram, consequently great thoroughness and care has to be practised to ensure that no growth whatever continues. It is contended by some that the horns should be bred out. The breeding out, however, of such a definite characteristic of Merino rams entails a great risk of deteriorating the most vital qualities of constitution and vigour, which had to be fought for in past history of breeding and the maintenance of which is of so much importance in the future. It could be argued that some of the same reasoning should hold good in the case of breeding polled cattle, but the important difference is that in the case of sheep it is only the sire himself who is concerned. He does not breed horns on his ewe and wether progeny to matter. Horned bulls breed horns on all their progeny that matter a lot. Yes, we agree that the horns should be removed from the progeny of the latter, but *will* they be under the difficult conditions of most of our vast cattle areas in this country.

The all-round advantages we have experienced in the maintenance and use of dehorned rams on my Mena Murtee property near Wilcannia, N.S.W., have to be experienced to be fully appreciated. From about 10,000 ewes results for the past three years—since the first use of these rams—were 96 per cent., 92 per cent. and 80 per cent. lambings respectively. These results admittedly were under good seasonal conditions, but I do claim that a great deal of credit can be given to the polled rams. Our wool weight results of May 1944 shearing for 12 months' growth may be interesting. From about 10,000 ewes that had reared 92 per cent. of December-January lambs the cut was as follows:—

The 6-tooth ewes cut 17 lbs. The average of all ewes over this age and which included quite a percentage of five and six years old cut 14.7 lbs. This wool was in light condition for an outback clip. Rainfall:—1940—206 points. 1941—617 points. 1942—1140 points. 1943—904 points. 1944—713 points.—I am, Sir, &c.,

JOHN PARKER.

Old Canowie, Hallett, S.A., 26th January, 1945.

# The Plans for Wool Publicity and Research

*To the Editor*

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. H. R. Cowdery for the information given in your January issue to the effect that Mr. Chifley has given definite assurances that in the matter of wool subsidy "the Consultative Committee will not have any executive authority in relation to either research or publicity." I can assure Mr. Cowdery, however, that I have not thought about executive authority for this committee and I am sure that the many other woolgrowers who according to Mr. Cowdery share my fears and my error have not thought about it either. Mr. Cowdery's assurance means nothing. To anyone immersed in collaboration it might seem important, but it has no importance whatever. What is of more importance is Mr. Cowdery's description of the Consultative Committee as a "focal point" upon which avenues will converge. Through these the wool industry will be infiltrated from all directions by interests having the willing ear of the Government. Justification for this will be found in the recommendations of this committee. Woolgrowers will be expected to be good children playing with their dolls—research and publicity—while this infiltration goes on.

You, sir, have been generous to me in the matter of space and I must not trespass further. I would conclude by assuring Mr. Cowdery that if there has been any error in assessing the situation it has not been mine.

In exchange for Mr. Cowdery's Budgeting Committee I offer him "The Inter-Departmental Co-ordination Committee," with its fearsome title ominous of wide governmental activities and political patronage. It is saddening to find the soundest industry in Australia squealing like a pig before it is hurt, crossing its bridges before it comes to them, and falling apparently a willing victim to doctrinaires and political exploitation.—I am, Sir, &c.,

O. J. McCUTCHEON.

Berida, Gilgandra, N.S.W., 1st February, 1945.

# The Future of Wool

*To the Editor*

Sir,—In your issue of 16th December I read "Woolgrower's" letter with a great deal of interest, as he is to a great degree helping me in my efforts to help those who will come after me. But we must be consistent. "Woolgrower" starts by saying that our action must be on a grand scale, yet he cavils at my suggestion that the Commonwealth Government should earmark £30 millions to attain our objective and invites me to reduce my figure by 95 per cent. I never proposed that woolgrowers should borrow £30 millions; merely that this sum should be allocated to ensure the prosperity of our wool industry. Most of the money will be spent on the Commonwealth scheme of decentralisation, not on us woolgrowers. Factories have to be built, machinery installed, and probably most important of all the very best woollen textile workers have to be imported and properly housed.

"Woolgrower" says he believes in evolution—but that it should be speeded up. It is this speeding up that is my objective, as evolution in Australia has in my 62 years of experience been so slow that the proverbial tortoise could easily beat it. I was sixteen years old when I arrived here in 1883, and about the first thing I heard was that the Darling River was to be locked and used for a waterway and irrigation purposes. After 62 years I think I am correct in stating that there is only one lock or weir on the Darling. So I am not very keen on Australian evolution, and agree with "Woolgrower" that it requires a good deal of speeding up.

My scheme is not only for the benefit of sheep owners, but an Australian-wide effort to benefit all those engaged in the wool industry. As I have already indicated we must endeavour to make Australian country centres at least as attractive as possible in this very unattractive country. Without up-to-date amenities how does "Woolgrower" propose to induce immigration and decentralisation, and how can we have such amenities unless a sufficient amount is earmarked by Government for the job? I agree it is little use indulging in tentative figuring unless we have a sound commercial plan to offer, but I think this is quite possible if we get together and draw up a definite plan to submit to the Post-war Reconstruction Committee. I reiterate that I consider £30 millions the minimum, and would prefer £60 millions earmarked, not borrowed, to save Australia's greatest asset.

Let us co-operate and save ourselves. With every man for himself we and our industry will perish.—I am, Sir, &c.,

F. B. STARKY.

Bendee Downs, Cunnamulla, Q., 31st January, 1945.

# The Mather Wool Plan

*To the Editor*

Sir,—With reference to your comments on the Mather wool plan in the December issue of *The Pastoral Review* I submit that established procedure which sufficed prior to the outbreak of World War II will be found unworkable after hostilities cease and during the ensuing period of financial, economic and social adjustment and rehabilitation conforming with international obligations.

None venture to believe that auction sales of wool can successfully be reverted to immediately the British Government's undertaking to purchase the entire Australian wool clip ceases, and it seems that the obligation of continuing the appraisement system devolves on the Commonwealth Government, which Mr. Mather's scheme evidently anticipates.

Mr. Mather's idea to process and ship our exportable surplus of wool to oversea customers does not conflict with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter because the fact of our clips being partially processed beforehand does not preclude or hinder the

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free access to and or exchange of raw materials. Rubber is not shipped in its crude state to where it is eventually manufactured, neither is our exportable sugar. Moreover, cotton, after picking, is ginned near the oversea plantations: so why cannot our greasy wool be treated as Mr. Mather advocates?

When it is maintained that oversea wool textile manufacturers prefer to receive our clips in the greasy state it should be remembered that spinners often buy "tops," and manufacturers more often than not prefer to weave fabric from yarn they purchase without a sight of the raw greasy wool in its original state. Woollen or worsted mills which import greasy wool and subsequently scour, carbonize, card, comb, draw, weave, dye and finish their output of cloth are few and far between. The successive intricate intermediate processes are usually found expedient to leave to specialists.

Manufacturers in Britain have hitherto for decades purchased millions of pounds of Continental spun yarns and vice versa, so why should they boycott yarns from Australia, especially if our proposed country plants employ emigrants skilled in the wool industry?

It is the keen hard-headed "topmakers" who are most anxious to acquire wool in the grease and who by expert and efficient sorting, even to discriminating between parts of individual fleeces, expect to cheapen the cost of their output of "tops" made from blends. Their enhanced profit under the old system has been the woolgrower's loss.

Mr. Mather has not suggested or advocated that wholesale weaving of fabrics be resorted to within the Commonwealth. The established Australian manufacturers would continue to supply the "bread and butter" requirements of the Australian public other than exclusive materials. Local mills would be provided with a continuous source of tops or yarn and thus enable a check to be imposed on the excessive usage of shoddy and other wastes.—I am, Sir, &c.,

H. J. GARDENER.

San Remo, Vic., 1st January, 1945.

[Comment on the above appears in an article on p. 91 of this issue.—Ed.]

## Cost of Wool to the Consumer

*To the Editor*

Sir,—Reading "Woolgrower's" letter in the December issue of *The Pastoral Review* on the cost of wool to the consumer reminded me that some years before the war I bought in a Perth shop some 27-in. material made in Japan and guaranteed pure wool for 1s. 6d. a yard. I was informed that this was the ordinary selling price and that the line was not "marked down." My wife made it up into pyjamas and it lasted until 1943.

A search has resulted in the rescue of two pieces (enclosed herewith) from the Red Cross salvage bag. The larger piece has done service for at least 8 years and has probably gone through the wash 200 times. The smaller one is unwashed. You will see what beautifully soft handling, light weight stuff it is.

It seems, therefore, that high grade woollen materials can reach the consumer at a price highly competitive with synthetics. My wife was so taken with the material above referred to that she bought some of the same quality but printed with a large bright floral pattern. It also lasted remarkably well and the colours did not run or fade.

I suggest you obtain an expert's comments on this, especially as to whether it really is wool.—I am, Sir, &c.,

A S.W. WOOLGROWER.

Western Australia, 20th January, 1945.

[An analysis of the cloth forwarded by our correspondent gives the following:—Both warp and weft are 1/36's yarn. There are 72 threads per inch in both warp and weft and the weight is 5 ounces per yard length when the width is 56 inches, i.e., about 2.4 ounces per yard per 27-inch width. The material is all wool (by chemical test).

This cloth may have been put on the market by the Japanese for less than cost price at a time when they were seeking credits here to buy what were probably necessary war materials.—Ed.]

## "At-a-glance" Tally-Board for Stock Paddock-Counts

*To the Editor*

Sir,—The lay-out of the chart above referred to was originally suggested to me by Mr. R. Wignall, wool-classer, and the modification of using it under celluloid is merely a variation of standard Armoured Division practice.

First, rule out your grid, making as many vertical columns as you have different mobs or classes of stock to deal with. Make the extreme left-hand one 2¼ inches wide (for paddock names), and the right-hand one about 1½ inches wide (for paddock totals). All the intervening ones can be ¾ inch, which will accommodate four figures nicely. The horizontal lines can then be ruled in, leaving a space at the top of about 1¾ inches (for description of classes, e.g., '42 C/d W or '44 M EW). All other horizontal spacings need to be only ½ in. deep. Then, on the cardboard, paper, or whatever you have used, print in the headings for the left-hand column (for a better job, you can typewrite these on a separate slip of paper and paste it on). From the top down, "Class of sheep (or cattle)," then the various paddock names in some logical order, and at the bottom, "Class Totals." Over in the top right-hand corner goes "Paddock Totals."

Then mount this chart on a piece of 3-ply, or better still, masonite, and completely cover it with a sheet of celluloid. Fix all three together with drawing-pins or small round-headed wood-screws, and bore a couple of holes in the top to hang it up by, and the job is finished.

With a "Chinagraph" pencil (dark-blue for preference, as it stands out well) write in the class descriptions in the wide space at the top, and underneath each class and opposite the appropriate paddock the counts.

Then you have class totals at the bottom, paddock totals at the right, and the two should balance to give you the grand total in the bottom right-hand corner.

With this chart, should you be unfortunate enough to have to split one mob or age into two or three lots and perhaps box one of them with a different age, it is easy to keep track of them. Your annual drop of lambs may still be running with their mothers, but in five or six different paddocks; here again the chart shows you the total and the disposition in those various paddocks at a glance.

Erasures may be made with the corner of your handkerchief, and there is no excuse for counts not being right up to date at any moment. I have found that the hour and a half it took me to make the chart was time very well spent.—I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY WHITE.

Talbragar, Coolah, N.S.W., 1st February, 1945.

## The Decline of the "Waler"

*To the Editor*

Sir,—Should you not shoulder half the blame of Mr. Morrice's accusation (vide your January issue) that I am looking for an argument? You have repeatedly written me in reference to an article, or series of articles, which I have submitted. "They should provoke an argument," you have said. No, "discussion" was the word you used. Perhaps one quarter of the blame is yours.

I appreciate the tone of Mr. Morrice's letter, and I have no wish to argue. But, when discussing the decline of the waler, which primarily deals with its breeding, I would like to ask Mr. Morrice two questions—

Has he ever seen a brood of station mares, 30 or 40 of them, in which there are not 3, 5, perhaps 10 which are only there on account of their ability to breed, being utterly useless as workers?

Has he ever seen a station with 200 to 300 working horses in which there are not 5, 10, perhaps 20 mares which are condemned to barren sterility merely on account of their super-excellence as workers?

Those two questions in themselves form a third query: What are the first principles of selective breeding?—I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY G. LAMOND.

Ashgrove, Brisbane, 23rd January, 1945.

# Chilled Beef Championship

*To the Editor*

Sir,—In reading the January issue of "The Review" I notice the results of the N.Z. Chilled Beef Championship, which is quite interesting.

As in past years, we have put on at our local show a competition for chilled cattle, judging both on the hoof and on the hooks. I notice that in your remarks the first three on the hoof in the New Zealand championship were not placed in that order on the hooks, and this is one thing we have found in almost every competition we have held. The beast that looks well on the hoof does not always dress as well as he looks.

The season here has not been the best, and though parts of the district have had good relief storm rains the monsoonal rains appear to be holding off.—I am, Sir, &c.,

P. A. FRIEND.

Vahreepa, Gladstone, Q., 29th January, 1945.

# Suggested Convention of Primary Producing Industries

*To the Editor*

Sir,—I would like to suggest a meeting in Melbourne of our station owners and managers, live stock breeders, stock auctioneers, wool brokers, veterinary surgeons, research officers, and others who have contributed valuable practical information through the columns of *The Pastoral Review*, to discuss the past, present and future of live stock interests in Australia and also future markets for the industry. Other subjects that could be dealt with might include stock diseases and pests, floods, fires, droughts, economic depressions and booms, and the raising of the standard of quality of our live stock.

If we could have a Royal Show in Melbourne in 1945, or failing a Royal a sheep or a light horse show, it would provide a splendid opportunity to hold a graziers' and farmers' convention to discuss problems and experiences of the past and present. Those that could not attend in person could write papers on the matters listed for discussion and have them read at the convention.—I am, Sir, &c.,

PETER J. HARRIS.

Malmsbury, Vic., 24th January, 1945.

## SOME U.S. SHEEP AND CATTLE SLAUGHTER STATISTICS

The total number of cattle slaughtered in the United States in October last was officially stated to amount to 1,450,572, a gain of 11 per cent. compared with the September figure, 14 per cent. more than in October 1943, and 31 per cent. greater than the average for the month during the five-year period ending October 1944.

The total number slaughtered for the first ten months of 1944 was 11,349,854, an increase of 23 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1943 and 28 per cent. more than the five-year average for the same 10-month period. Incidentally, it was some two million more than the total beef cattle population of Australia.

The slaughter of calves, which had been at a record high rate all the year, increased to 919,599 in October last, and this represents an increase of 22 per cent. over September, 40 per cent. over October 1943, and 67 per cent. over the five-year average for the month. The total slaughter of calves for the ten-month period of 1944 ending 31st October was 6,226,874, an all time record and 54 per cent. more than in January to October 1943 and 40 per cent. more than the five-year average for the same period.

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in October totalled 2,238,346, but while this was 12 per cent. more than in September it was some 15 per cent. less than the total for October 1943. The total slaughter of sheep and lambs for the first ten months of 1944 amounted to 17,929,097—4 per cent. less than the total for the corresponding period of 1943, but 12 per cent. more than the five-year average for the ten month period.

## THE RANNEYWELL SYSTEM

### For Tapping Sub-surface Water Supplies

In view of the inquiries which *The Pastoral Review* is receiving regarding Ranneywells, a reference to which appeared in our October issue, a few particulars concerning the system and its application may clear up some misapprehensions.

In broad terms a Ranneywell is not likely to be warranted unless substantial quantities of water are required, e.g., unless in the region of 500,000 gallons per day is the objective the cost of the well would hardly be justified. Where, however, quantities of water ranging from 3 to 30 million or more gallons per day are needed—provided the water exists in the sub-surface and is naturally of good enough quality—the Ranneywell will make it available at a low cost.

These wells are not applicable where the water is more than 200 ft. from the surface except under very extraordinary conditions. They are for the production of water from gravel or sand beds which are near the surface, and are not generally applicable for artesian supplies. To give some instances where it is believed the Ranney system would be particularly applicable one wants to find valleys or plains where there are or have been watercourses with a substantial water shed. From 35 per cent. to over 50 per cent. of the rainfall which falls on areas is retained under not uncommon conditions in porous gravels and sands. To cite one instance, the South Australian Government recently caused an investigation to be made in the Uley-Wanilla area, on Eyre Peninsula, where it has been found there is a sand basin with an impervious bottom about 11 square miles in extent and it has been demonstrated that these sand beds form a natural reservoir with a water content of over 7000 million gallons. 25 per cent. of the minimum recorded rainfall on that area would provide nearly 600 million gallons per annum; 25 per cent. of the *average* rainfall would produce over 700 million gallons per annum.

The Ranney organisation in America has huge proposals under investigation as well as those in existence to deal with the problems that arise in regard to the application of Ranneywells for industrial purposes and town supplies. It is well known that sub-surface water lies in strata not infrequently of varying quality, e.g., the top strata may be of good quality, while lower strata may be salt or mineralised. By the adoption of the horizontal method of infiltration, good water, where it exists, can be withdrawn.

Much investigation and research must be undertaken prior to the installation of a Ranneywell. Until the locality and conditions are known, no dependable idea of the cost of a Ranneywell can be given, but speaking broadly these wells, to produce millions of gallons per day, are likely to cost between £15,000 and £20,000 each, but the cost of water, after allowing for interest, depreciation and all operating costs, is not likely to exceed 3d. per 1000 gallons and, under favourable conditions, less than half that.

Whereas the capital cost may appear high, it will often be found to be very low in relation to costs of surface storages to produce comparable quantities of water.

"Investigation and Research," 422 Collins-street, Melbourne, has supplied the above information.

## GUARANTEED PRICES FOR FEED GRAINS

The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. Scully) announced last month that guaranteed prices to growers for feed grains would operate next season, 1945-46.

The prices guaranteed are:—Oats, 3s. a bushel for feed grade; barley, 3s. a bushel for two-row feed, 2s. 9d. a bushel for six-row feed; maize (in North Queensland), 6s. 3d. a bushel; grain sorghum, 3s. 7d. a bushel. These prices will be at growers' sidings for oats, barley and grain sorghum, and at depots for maize in North Queensland. They will operate in all States growing the particular crops concerned. Mr. Scully said: "It is desired to get the maximum production in feed crops so as to build up stocks depleted by drought."

The fixing of guaranteed minimum prices was first introduced last year and was to apply to the present harvest. Prices guaranteed were:—Oats, 2s. 9d. a bushel for feed grade; barley, 2s. 11d.; maize, 6s. 3d.; grain sorghum, 3s. 7d. a bushel. The scheme operated for maize and grain sorghum, but, because of the failure of oats and barley crops through drought, did not apply to them.

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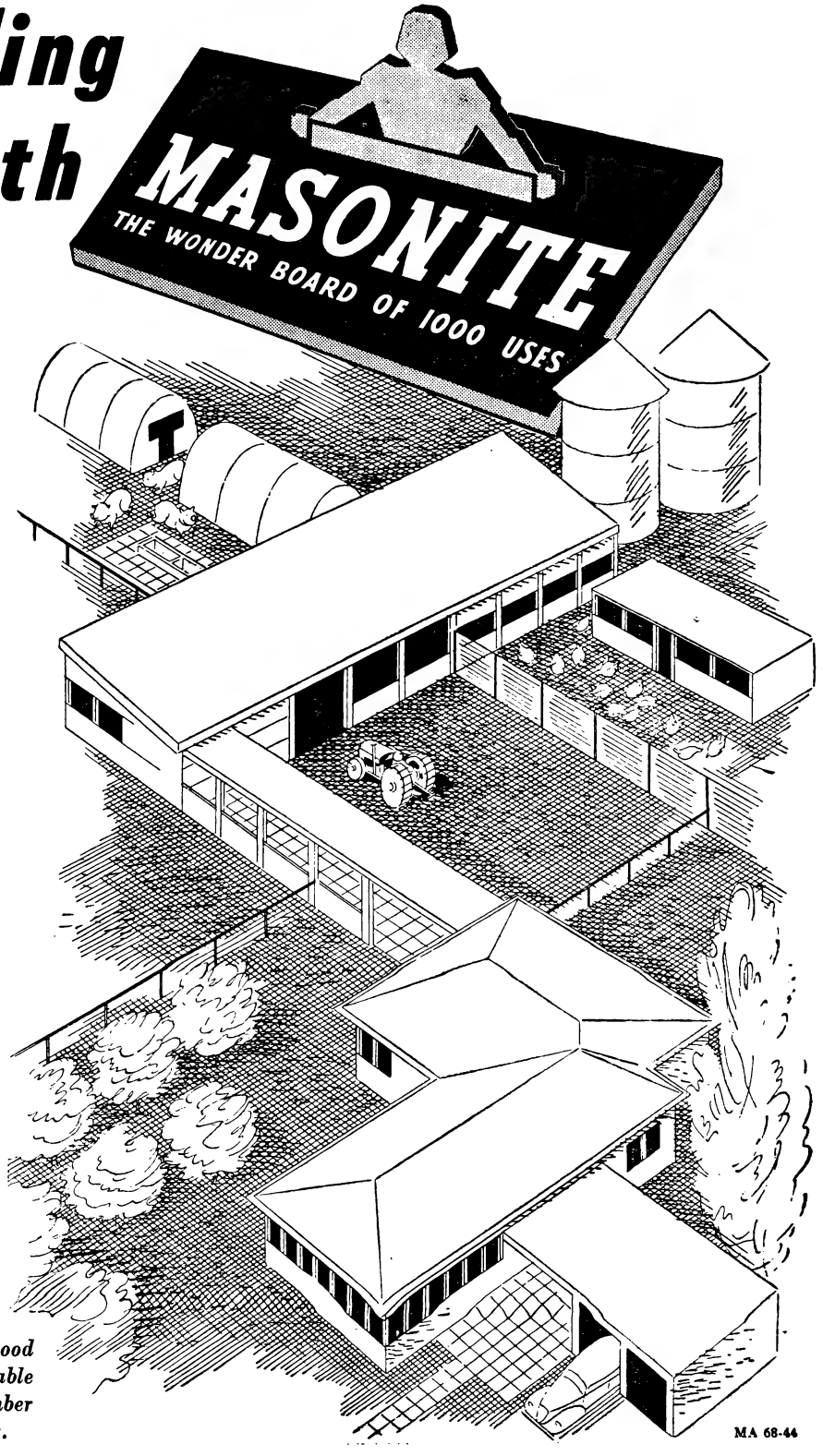


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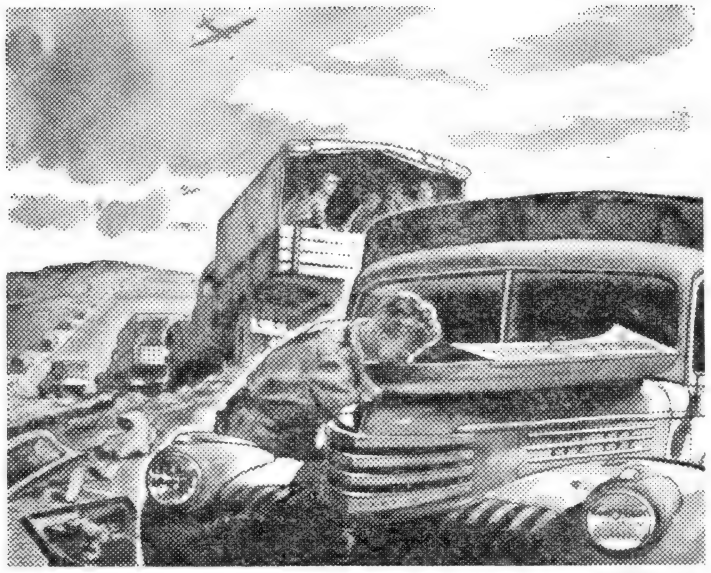

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## ARDIL—A NEW SYNTHETIC FIBRE

Referring to the new textile fibre called Ardil which has been produced by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. in Great Britain, Winchcombe, Carson Ltd. state that unlike most other new fibres manufactured of recent years no excessive claims have been made for the latest product. It is described as showing a wool-like appearance and is regarded as complementary to wool, cotton and rayon and in its present form is not considered to be a basic fibre, but can be utilised in a blend to give a fabric attractive features and also to lower the cost of the textile.

Actually, Winchcombe, Carson continue, the latter use has been the chief function of all wool substitute fibres so far manufactured, and it probably exercised a check on values for the sheep's staple before the war. It is an aspect in which the wool labelling Acts introduced in the United States and passed in some of the Australian States should prove beneficial to the sale of wool.

An English writer aptly states that, in the case of wool, silence is not golden. The new order believes that if a thing is worth having it's worth talking about. To-day they talk and talk. According to conservative English ideas this is undignified, but you must "blow your own trumpet" and blow it jolly hard if you happen to be competing against a jazz band. Hence the necessity for wool labelling and as much publicity as possible for the merits of the all, or nearly all, wool fabric.

Mr. R. D. Hill, of Roo Roo Station, Wentworth, N.S.W., writes under date 22nd January, 1945:—

"I have been very pleased with 'The Review' and have found it most interesting and instructive."

# Motor Page

By "Diesel"

## All Sorts of Faults

Many of us who are operating motor cars come under the category of "mechanically minded" people. In other words we recognise a fault as soon as it develops, we know a strange noise as soon as we hear it, and we readily detect a "falling off" in performance and take steps to investigate the symptoms with an understanding born of knowledge or past experience. We enjoy "tuning" an engine and we scorn the attention or services of the skilled mechanic in the local service station. Those of my readers who belong to this fraternity can stop at this point and congratulate themselves on the amount of money they save as each mile and each year goes by.

There are many, however, who regard their motor cars as mystery machines, taking them from one place to another until something goes wrong, when they 'phone the nearest garage and subsequently "write the cheque." It is to such readers that the following few words are addressed.

After a very long association with motor car servicing the writer can say with confidence that most troubles affecting the proper operation of motor cars are very simply rectified by anyone with ordinary intelligence. Nowadays engines do not suffer from major mechanical breakdown unless the operator is extremely negligent or mechanically "dumb." If we try and run our motors without oil, without water, or with noises which call loudly for some attention, we are in for major mechanical trouble sooner or later, but generally speaking, outside of such neglect, there are only minor problems to overcome.

Broadly, the modern engine operates properly if its electrical system is in order, its fuel system is in order, and its compression is in order, and we will deal with each item in turn. Electrically, we have a source of supply from either a battery or a magneto. In the case of a battery this must be in a proper state of "charge"—in other words the current must be sufficient for the work which it has to perform. If such is not the case we must consult the service man, as batteries are subject to faults which call for expert handling, and the reader is not advised to try and rectify internal battery faults.

The same advice applies to the magneto. If the "current output" of this machine is at fault it should be handed over to a specialist. These days there are very few magnetos concerned in the electrical equipment of the majority of motor cars, so we will consider battery-equipped machines. Battery terminal trouble is very common and the source of a great deal of electrical bother. Terminals *must* be kept very clean and free from corrosion. When putting a battery into a car the battery posts must be "mirror bright," and this condition is brought about by using emery tape, a fine file, or some other means of scraping all foreign matter from around the posts prior to connecting the "leads." The connections on these leads must be similarly treated. No unclean spot should be left, as however minute it may be it will rapidly spread and cause a bad connection.

Having connected the leads to the battery the terminals can be painted with a brush which has been dipped in kerosene. Don't "flow" kerosene on to the connections, but see that they are completely damped, and you will find that the terminals will keep clean for extended periods. This is a battery manufacturer's "tip," and one which the writer has found more effective than any other treatment. You must, of course, take care that no kerosene reaches the internal liquid by way of the filler caps or cracks around the battery posts. When the terminals are dirty and corroded not only is the battery "output" affected, but the "input" from the charging generator is also obstructed and the battery will quickly become "sick."

Continuing with the electrical system, we come to the "breaker points," the little contacts which open and shut at a terrific rate so that a spark will jump across the gap of the spark plugs at precisely the exact moment when it should. If these contacts are burned or dirty, or if they open too much or insufficiently, there will either be no spark at all or a weak one will jump across at anything but the precise moment when it should. The treatment here again is simple, but the contacts should not be filed as is so often done; they should be dismantled, and their faces should be rubbed squarely and evenly on a sharpening stone until they are both clean and free from any signs of pitting or burning. Filing them while they are in position is only a temporary corrective, as it is almost an impossibility to file them evenly, quite apart from the fact that it is well nigh impossible to see when they are clean and in order.

Don't be frightened of the dismantling and cleaning job. It isn't difficult, but remember that after "doing up" the contacts the gap, or opening, must be readjusted to compensate for the material that has been rubbed away on the stone. In making this adjustment hit or miss methods are of no use. The gap or opening should conform to instruction book dimensions, and in the absence of a book get into touch with the agent for your particular make of car and he will be pleased to give you the necessary information.

Now we come to the sparking plugs themselves. In these days, owing to crude fuel and increased temperature, they give rather more trouble than formerly. It is little use persevering with a faulty plug, and if you find, by means of the ordinary "screw-driver cut-out test," that a plug is faulty it is best to discard it and fit a new one of correct type. The same thing applies to coil and condenser faults. The best advice is: —"Don't play around, but renew them." A simple test is to pull the main high tension wire out of the centre of the distributor housing, and, holding its end in close proximity to any metal part of the motor, you can watch for intermittency or weakness of the spark while operating the breaker points with your finger or a pencil as rapidly as you are able to do.

Passing to the fuel system we should remember that carburetter adjustments do not alter of their own accord, and before disturbing them in any way we should look for air leaks or foreign dirty matter in the fuel itself. War-time fuel has been responsible for quite a lot of carburetter trouble of various kinds, particularly in cases where after a car has been laid up for some time occasion has arisen to put it into service again. In many of these instances it will be noticed that some corrosive action has taken place, and the metal of the float chamber and other parts of the carburetter is covered with a powdery substance as if acid had eaten into the metal itself.

This is particularly troublesome in carburetters of the "Stewart" class, where there is a piston type of air regulator. These pistons rise and fall with suction and varying pressures in the inlet manifold, and they must be quite free to move up and down without any possibility of sticking. As they are a fairly neat fit the presence of the powdery substance referred to will stop them operating altogether. Numbers of cases of this have come under notice, and in some, although the plungers have worked within limits, they have been prevented from closing entirely, which of course upsets "starting" and slow running completely. The remedy is to dismantle and thoroughly clean away all traces of corrosion, using a metal polish, if necessary, to restore free movement. The Stewart type of carburetter is very popular and is fitted to a number of volume selling American cars.

Now, dealing with our last essential to proper operation, we have "compression" to consider. Compression is dependent on good piston rings, but more often on the condition of the valves. It isn't suggested that the average car owner should reface and grind his own valves, as this operation usually involves a considerable amount of dismantling. It entails "lifting" the cylinder head, which isn't such a big job in itself, but by the time everything that is placed nowadays on top of the cylinder head is dismantled the prospect of an amateur meeting with complete success is very remote. However, if you insert your starting handle, and "try" the compressions by slowly bouncing each one as you come to it, you will perhaps find a cylinder entirely "empty" or devoid of any semblance of compression. Then you will know that the improper engine performance is undoubtedly due to this cause.

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Sir Frank Beaurepaire, head of the Olympic Tyre and Rubber Co., of Melbourne, when interviewed during a recent trip abroad by a representative of "The India-Rubber Journal," told how his company had set up a new rubber reclaiming factory and had it operating within six months. Additionally, in 1940, it set out to produce field telephone wires and insulated wires and cables for munition projects. Here again, by whole-hearted attention on the part of all engaged in the activity, the company had been able to bring about production within six months of commencing. Over 2½ million yards of field telephone wires had been provided for Allied armies and over £1,000,000 worth of insulated wires for other essential projects.

# Racing Notes

By Isonomy

## Successful Perth Cup Meeting

Although ancient history now, the results of the Perth Cup meeting, at which the principal events were the W.A.T.C. Derby and Perth Cup, may be interesting to readers in the Eastern States.

Lord Treat's great win in the Derby, which has been described as one of the most thrilling for many years, was gained very impressively and was very popular, as he has a consistent record. In eight starts this season he has five firsts to his credit, as well as a couple of seconds, and he has won under handicap conditions, weight for age, and at set weights in the Guineas and Derby. He is owned by Mr. M. Michelaides, whose colours are known on Victorian courses, as a few years ago a couple of his horses were brought to Melbourne to race, among them being the speedy Atorna. Lord Treat, who started at 2 to 1 on, defeated Liberation and Bobaris.

As his name implies Lord Treat is by Treat, a son of Tetratema, and who raced successfully in Australia after his importation from England. Bred in England in 1924, Treat is from the Dinneford mare Dinner, her dam being Pernelle by Persimmon from Nuneaton, by Bend Or, and Treat was brought out to the West by Mr. H. E. Vail in 1927. Lord Treat's dam, Lady Wold, is a daughter of that splendid performer Easingwold, who won many races before going to the stud, where he has been a successful sire.

There have been few better finishes than that for this season's Perth Cup, when Gay Parade got home by a matter of inches from Smithie and Earl Mond. The race developed into a gruelling struggle over the last couple of furlongs of the distance of two miles, with at least eight horses fighting for the lead. The winner, Gay Parade, is interesting to Victorians, as his dam, Gaycawn, is a daughter of Gay Lothario, who for many years was a prolific sire of winners at the St. Albans Stud, Geelong, Vic., but we will come to his pedigree later.

Gay Parade is raced in partnership by Messrs. F. A. Farquhar and W. P. Oliver. Mr. Oliver won the Perth Cup twice with Cueesun, but it was Mr. Farquhar's first success in the race.

The win of Gay Parade in the Cup was a great advertisement for the Cheriton stud at Gin Gin, which has produced many notable winners. The Cheriton studmaster, Mr. F. A. Farquhar, has reason to be proud of its achievements this season, as in addition to the Perth Cup winner it also produced Bobby Breen, winner of the Railway Stakes, and the winner (Beauperian) and runner-up (Air Flare) in the Karrakatta Plate.

Gay Parade is a son of imported Camelhair, who was brought to the West by Mr. A. E. Cockram in 1939, and like all the sons of Gainsborough did not take long to sire winners. Camelhair is a member of the No. 8 family and his sire Gainsborough is still going strong at the age of 30 in Great Britain. The "triple crown" winner is spending the evening of his life in retirement at the Harewood Stud at Newbury. Twenty-nine years ago Gainsborough entered the sale ring at Newmarket as a yearling with a 2000 gn. reserve. He did not reach it, and his breeder, the late Lady James Douglas, decided to race him, with splendid results. At the stud Gainsborough was an immediate success, among his sons being Solario and Hyperion, and his progeny have won 474 races and stakes totalling £340,000.

Camelhair was bred in 1935, his dam being Needle Eye by Polymelus from Nilghai by Neil Gow from Mrs. Butterwick, by St. Simon from Miss Middleton, by Scottish Chief from Violet, by Thormanby, so there is no doubt about his blood lines. Gay Parade's dam, Gaycawn, is by Gay Lothario (son of Gay Crusader) from Cawnpore by the Caulfield Cup winner Lucknow (a son of Minoru), who scored in that race for Messrs. Clark and Robinson in 1919.

## Death of William Kelso

Within two months the Australian Turf has lost two of its best known personalities, namely Richard Bradfield, veteran Flemington (Vic.) trainer, and William Kelso, of Randwick (N.S.W.). Bradfield passed away at Christmas time and the death of Kelso occurred early last month.

William Kelso, like Bradfield, was closely identified with racing over a long period, and enjoyed outstanding success in all branches of the sport. His first association with racing

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came at a very early age, as he was only 12 years old when in 1870 he won the Tattersall's Cup at Randwick on a horse named Lord Orville owned by his father. With young Kelso in the saddle Lord Orville was produced again later in the afternoon and once again carried his youthful rider to victory. Lord Orville's success in the Tattersall's Cup was the forerunner of many more important wins for Kelso before he forsook the saddle to take up training. Kelso was riding against horsemen of the calibre of Tom Hales, E. Power, D. Nicholson and M. O'Brien, and more than held his own with them.

His first training success came in 1897, when he won the A.J.C. Summer Cup with Tornado, and his later training triumphs included the Melbourne Cup with Statesman, which carried his own colours, Australian Cup (Topical), Sydney Cup (Piastoon), Victoria Derby (Beverage), Metropolitan (Loquacious), Epsom (Boaster—dead-heat first), Caulfield Futurity Stakes (Flash of Steel), V.R.C. St. Leger (Parthian), A.J.C. St. Leger (Parthian, Millieme), Tattersall's Cup (Son of the Marsh), and V.R.C. Grand National Steeplechase (Bay Eagle).

Kelso had a lot in common with Richard Bradfield, because not only were they great trainers and leaders in their profession, but they were also renowned as the tutors of outstanding jockeys. Again, both trainers at one time had horses in their stables owned by the Anglo-Australian sportsmen Messrs. Clark and Robinson.

Kelso had so many great performers that indeed it would be difficult to name his best, but perhaps one of them was Son of the Marsh, whom he purchased while on a visit to England when he took with him one of his apprentices, James Edward Pike. Pike had a few rides in England before returning to this country with his master, while other riders of note to whom Kelso imparted his knowledge and skill were George Meddick, A. Callinan and J. Coutts. Meddick was later to win the Melbourne Cup on Kingsburgh for the late Mr. L. K. S. Mackinnon, and Callinan rode a host of winners, including Flash of Steel and St. Spasa.

## National Stud's Big Loss

Famous English race mare, Sun Chariot, who carried the colours of the King to victory in the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks and the St. Leger, slipped twins to the Bahram horse Big Game late last year in her second season at the stud.

Result of the mating of Sun Chariot with Big Game was eagerly awaited by English breeders, as Big Game won the Thousand Guineas in the Royal colours in 1942, the same year that Sun Chariot scored her classic successes, and he was started in the Derby in preference to the filly. Big Game failed, and Sun Chariot later proved the best three-year-old of the season by defeating the Derby winner Watling Street and the other colts in the St. Leger.

The National Stud which owns Sun Chariot and Big Game suffered a severe loss with the slipping of the twins, but Sun Chariot the previous season foaled a colt foal to the 1939 Two Thousand Guineas and Derby winner Blue Peter, who was prevented from completing the "triple crown" when the St. Leger meeting at Doncaster was abandoned after the outbreak of war.

Sun Chariot's colt bears a striking resemblance to his sire, one of the best horses produced in England for many years, and the value of the youngster would be difficult to estimate. It is safe to say that money would not buy him, and his career on the Turf will be watched with considerable interest by sportsmen throughout the world.

## New Zealand Yearling Sales

### Foxbridge Youngsters in Great Demand

If Australian breeders had any doubts about the strength of the market for the forthcoming yearling sales in Melbourne and Sydney their minds should have been set at rest by the results of the National Yearling Sales at Trentham, near Wellington (N.Z.), last month.

Year after year the Trentham sales have provided a reliable guide to market prices in Australia, and the sales were no exception last year. Unfortunately full details are not yet available in Australia, but the details published here have told us that, as ever, there is plenty of money available for class youngsters. It is likely that this will also be the case in Australia when our yearlings are offered in March and April.

Feature of the New Zealand sales was undoubtedly the keen competition and the prices given for youngsters by imported Foxbridge, leading sire in the Dominion in 1941, '42, '43 and '44, and a very good racehorse in England before being brought out to New Zealand, where he became an immediate success at the stud. Some of his progeny have raced in Australia, and a couple of his youngsters were bought by Australians at last month's sale, which was also attended by buyers for India.

Foxbridge is the sire of Al Sirat, the most outstanding youngster of the season in the Dominion, so it was not surprising that his full brother should excite keen competition. The colt, a magnificent black, was the centre of attraction when he entered the ring and bidding was brisk for him. Before very long it had reached and passed the previous N.Z. record total of 2400 gns., and with a bid of 3000 gns. Mr. A. Winder, acting as an agent, silenced the opposition.

The youngster is also a brother to the Wellington Guineas winner Bridge Acre and was bred at the Trelawney Stud at Cambridge, being from Ann Acre by Acre from Lady Lois, by Lucullus from the Marble Arch mare Persis. He is a member of the No. 2 family which has produced many famous winners. His grand dam Lady Lois was a good winner and among her successes was the Avondale Stakes, while her sister Tuahine was the winner of the Avondale Guineas. Persis, the third dam, did not race, but she was a successful brood mare, as 11 of her progeny were good winners. She is a member of the same family as Kindergarten and Phar Lap.

Foxbridge won the Liverpool Atlantic Cup of 1½ miles as a three-year-old by four lengths and he was third in the Eclipse Stakes to two good performers in Loaningdale and the St. Leger winner Firdaussi. Later Foxbridge was beaten a head in the Newbury Summer Cup and again finished second in the Bibury Cup. He was a splendid performer, and he is passing on his qualities to his progeny, who include Foxmond (Great Northern Oaks), Fearless Fox (Q.T.C. Derby), Lou Rosa (Great Northern Foal Stakes, Royal Stakes, Takapuna Cup, &c.), Regal Fox (Great Northern Guineas, Derby and Avondale Cup), Scottish Dale (C.J.C. Great Easter Handicap), Bridge Acre (C.J.C. Challenge Stakes, W.R.C. Guineas), Black Ace (A.R.C. Welcome Stakes), and a host of other winners.

Foxbridge is a son of Foxlaw (son of Son-in-Law) from Bridgemount by Bridge of Earn (son of Cyllene) from Mountain Mint, by Spearmint (son of Carbine) from Adula, by Gallinule. He is a half-brother to the One Thousand Guineas winner Cresta Run, who also was the winner of the Imperial Produce Stakes. Their dam Bridgemount was a daughter of Mountain Mint, a smart two-year-old who among other races won the rich National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown Park. Adula, the third dam, is a sister to no less a celebrity than Pretty Polly, a wonderful performer and the ancestress of many great winners.

Other big prices given for Foxbridge youngsters were:—Colt from Gay Blonde, well known to Australian racegoers, 1750 gns.; colt from Molten, 1750 gns.; colt from Golden Princess, 1730 gns.; colt from La Poupee, 1650 gns.; colt from Grey Eagle, 1600 gns.; colt from Haughty Toti, 1500 gns.; filly from April Fool, 1300 gns.; colt from Prolyxo, 1300 gns.; filly from Card Player, 1300 gns.; and colt from Royal Mistake, 1050 gns.

Second top price of the sales was realised for the bay or brown colt by High Caste's sire Bulandshar from Kama, a daughter of Dark Legend. He was knocked down at 1800 gns. Kama, his dam, who was a winner at Randwick, is a well-bred mare, closely related to several outstanding winners in France, notably Kandy, who came across the Channel to win the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. Another member of the family is Ksar, a leading sire in France after his French Derby and Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe successes. Ksar was the sire of Le Ksar, who won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket in 1937

Robin Goodfellow, who ran second in the Derby to unbeaten Bahram and was at the stud in England before going to New

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Zealand, where his oldest progeny are now two-year-olds, was represented by a class batch and his yearlings made good prices. He was a good performer and is well equipped, as far as blood lines are concerned, for a successful career at the stud. Top price of the Robin Goodfellow youngsters on the second day was 1550 gns. for the colt from Sunny Maid, a daughter of Psychology.

Nizami, son of the St. Leger winner Firdaussi and the exceptionally speedy Mumtaz Mahal, grand dam of Mahmoud, winner of the Derby, was represented by his first yearlings and they were keenly sought after, as were also those by Balloch, a half-brother to those successful sires Beau Pere, Gay Shield, and Mr. Standfast. Balloch is by Obliterate, a great stayer and sire of stayers.

One of the most interesting sales as far as New South Wales readers are concerned was that of the colt by Kincardine from Red Cat bought by Mr. W. Watson, of Nowra, for 550 gns. The colt is by Kindergarten's sire and his dam Red Cat is a member of a great winning family. She is a granddaughter of that great staying mare Mascot who, among other races, won the Auckland Cup, the Canterbury Cup, and the A.R.C. Summer Cup. She was a sister to the New Zealand Cup winner Ardenvohr.

## Sport in Tasmania

Racing is going along with leaps and bounds in Tasmania and stake for the Hobart Cup run at Elwick last month was £1000, the first Cup in the long history of the race to carry that prize. When the King's Cup was held at Hobart in 1932 a condition of the race was that prize money should be £1000 and the race went to Second Wind, trained by Victorian J. Holt and ridden by W. Duncan, now a successful trainer.

This year's Hobart Cup attracted a good field and included several mainland horses who, however, have been racing in Tasmania for some time. Several Victorian jockeys went across to ride at the Cup meeting and the Victorian light weight Norman Powell had the winning mount on Gaelane in the Hobart Cup. Gaelane formerly raced in Victoria, but he was a failure there, so it was decided to send him to Tasmania where he did not take long to strike good form. He was bought as a yearling by Mr. "E. Volant Lawrence" in Sydney several years ago for 200 gns. and his Cup victory was gained in record time for the journey of 1½ miles. Gaelane ran the distance in 2.34 1-5 and defeated Night Fighter and Aldgate.

Trained by J. P. Courtney, son of the Flemington (Vic.) trainer E. J. Courtney, Gaelane is a bay gelding by Piccadilly (son of Fairway) from Miss Limerick, by Limond (son of Desmond) from Intrigue, by Absurd from Our Lady, by Simmer, and is a member of the No. 4 family. His grand dam Intrigue was a half-sister to Cowl, the dam of Veil, who produced Veilmond. It is a family which has produced many smart horses, one of them being The Monk, winner of the A.J.C. Sires Produce Stakes and later third in a Doncaster Handicap.

## Sydney Racing

Success of Felbeam in the important Challenge Stakes, six furlongs, at Randwick (N.S.W.) late last month would give her veteran owner-breeder Mr. Percy Reynolds, of the Hobartville Stud, a great deal of pleasure. Her win was appropriate, as Mr. Reynolds celebrated his 87th birthday a few days earlier, and all round it was a splendid birthday present.

Felbeam has been a consistent and good performer and her win was well deserved. She is by Felcrag, who must rank as one of the most successful sires imported to New South Wales for many years. A male descendant of Carbine and an immediate success as a stallion, he has, in Felstar, one of the best two-year-olds in Victoria to represent him "down south" this coming autumn, and Felbeam is bred very much on the same lines as the Maribyrnong Plate winner. Her dam Ginaton is by The Verderer, a half-brother by Greenback to our old friend Rossendale. Ginaton was from La Mosca, the ancestress of Felstar and the A.J.C. Derby winner Moorland.

A new star has appeared in Sydney in the shape of the filly Ribbon, who has had only three runs for as many wins. At her last start on Challenge Stakes Day, Ribbon defeated Tea Rose by half a head at even weights (8.5) in the Adrian Knox Stakes over a mile and 13 yards. Ribbon is a daughter of Talking, winner of the A.J.C. and Victoria Derbies a few years ago, while her dam Advance Australia produced a good stayer in Lanarus by Salmagundi and was a half-sister to the A.J.C. Summer Cup winner Prince Minimbah, being by March Along from Australian Flower by Fowling Piece (son of Carbine) from Sunflower by Amphion from Marsh Marigold by Bend Or.

On the second day of the meeting the main race was the Anniversary Handicap of a mile and a half and 16 yards, and Russia, who has been a good winner in the last few weeks, won well from Loyal March and Skip Bomber. Russia is from Lady March by Bonnement (son of Tracery) from Lively March by March Along (son of Swynford) from Princess Rita by Prince Foote from Lively (imp.) by Orvieto.

## New Record for Tranquil Star

Highlight of the opening of the V.A.T.C. autumn meeting on 10th February was the splendid performance of Tranquil Star, who with her win in the St. George Stakes of £1300, 9 furlongs, standard w.f.a., realised the ambition of her owners by becoming the greatest Australasian stake-winning mare.

Before her win the mare's stakes total was £893 below that of the great New Zealand performer Desert Gold, and rarely has a winner on a Melbourne racecourse received such a wonderful reception as did Tranquil Star on Saturday. When she dashed through on the rails to take the lead a furlong and a half from home there came from all parts of the course an outburst of cheering which continued until well after she had returned to scale.

It was a fine achievement on the part of Tranquil Star, whose career seemed likely to be brought to a close about eight months ago when she was involved in a race smash at Moonee Valley. She, however, made a remarkable recovery, and her gameness and racing ability has made her an idol of Melbourne racegoers. It was her third win in the race.

The Oakleigh Plate of £2000, 5½ furlongs, main event of the day, proved once again a trap for backers of favourites, as crack sprinter David's Last, hot favourite at 9 to 4 against, despite his weight of 9.13, missed a place by inches. The race went to Ava, who was originally weighted at 6.9, and to enable the mare to have the strong rider she needs the Caulfield apprentice C. Sanderson was given the mount, but had to declare 11 lbs. overweight. After he had won it was found that he weighed in 2½ lbs. over his declared weight, and it transpired that, feeling a little faint after having weighed out, he had a cup of tea and a sandwich, which increased his weight. This explanation was accepted by the stipendiary stewards. Ava actually carried 7 st. 8½ lbs., but easily defeated Aggressor and the fast finishing Mysticus.

I will refer to Ava again in next month's notes, as she has a very interesting pedigree, being from that good mare Princess Pam, a daughter of Salmagundi and the Magpie mare Merry Chatter.

## PROTECTION OF WEDGE-TAILED EAGLES

Mr. John L. Menzies, Melbourne, writes:—

"Some of your readers will doubtless like to know what was the result of a proposal regarding the above object which you kindly published for me in your November issue last year. I may mention that the proposal was made with the support of three well-known Nature Loving Associations.

"Some preliminary communications between Sir James Barrett and the Victorian Fisheries and Game Department not having met with success I interviewed Mr. Chapman, the Under-Secretary, and made the following suggestion:—That an advertisement be published in the daily press notifying persons who had suffered from depredations of eagles that if they forwarded particulars, together with a statutory declaration, to the Chief Secretary's Department, and if after examination their claims were approved, they would be reimbursed for their losses.

"Mr. Chapman sent this suggestion on for the consideration of the Chief Secretary, and in due course I received a reply regretting that it could not be acceded to for the reason that the claims could not be paid until they had been verified and that at the present time the departmental officers and also the country police were too occupied with existing demands to undertake the task.

"So the matter stands. I am sorry the proposal could not be adopted, as it would have given us a reliable estimate of what the annual loss actually is."

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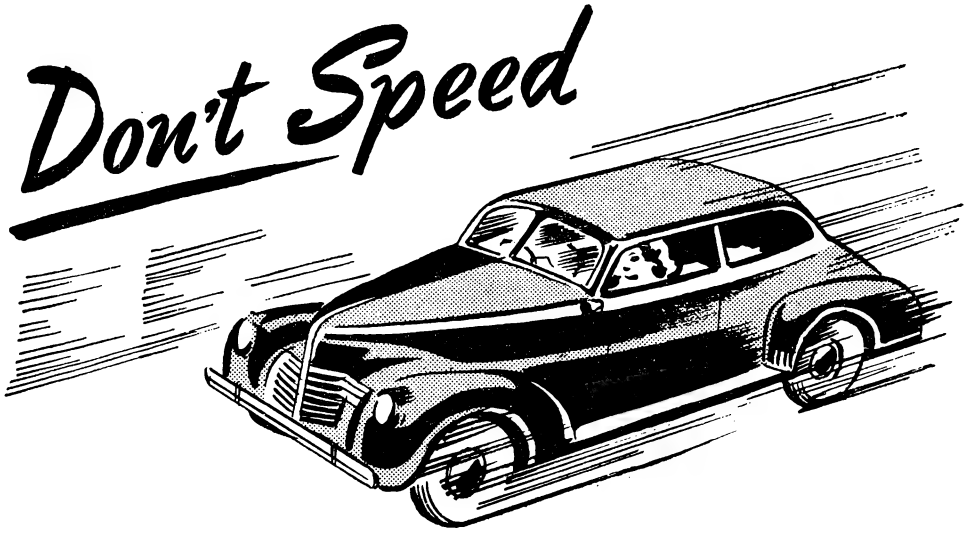


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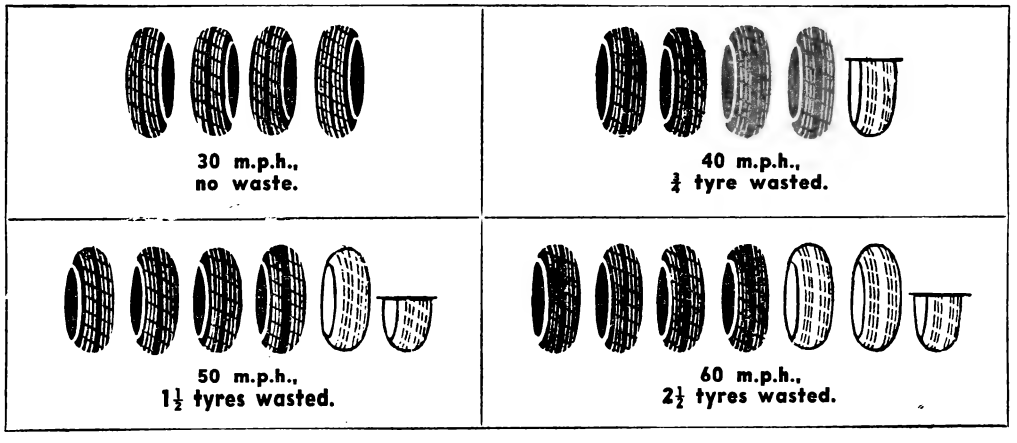


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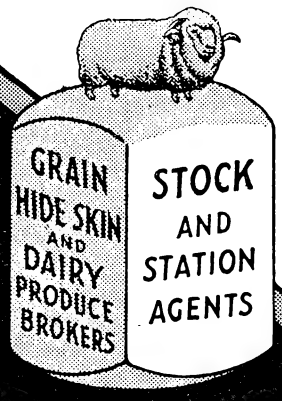


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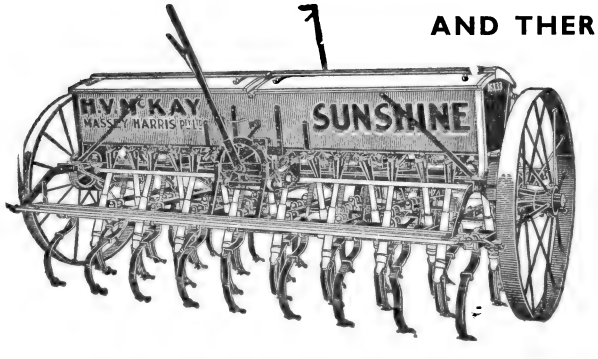


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# The Wool Trade

## The Wool Trade in Australia

### Overclassing is a Problem

Appraisements continued in satisfactory volume in all leading Australian selling centres during January, and by the end of the month about 2,100,000 bales, representing 64 per cent. of the season's expected clip, had been valued. Although many stylish wools are now appearing in catalogues it must be agreed that on the average the general standard of the clip is below normal, and present indications suggest that the season's flat rate adjustment will be in the vicinity of the 11¼ per cent. paid for 1943-44.

Although growers are fully aware they are paid in full each season on the basis of the purchase price, there has been a little criticism from time to time regarding the margin of safety held at time of appraisement, it being pointed out, and quite correctly, that the adjustment payments in the present scheme, varying from 8½ to 11¼ per cent., are much above those paid in the 1916-20 appraisements. It is of course an impossibility to arrive at the precise average at time of appraisement and, further, most authorities agree that the general standard of excellence of Australian wool production in the past five years has not been quite maintained, though in making such a statement authorities hasten to point out that seasonal conditions, and not any deterioration in growers' methods and efficiency, are responsible. Certainly, seasonal conditions in many of the leading wool producing areas of the Commonwealth during the past five years have at times been little short of appalling, and there is little doubt that a return to normal in that respect would result in the appraisement average being higher and the flat rate adjustment correspondingly decreased.

#### Australian Mills

Australian mills continue to be busily employed, although it is understood that because of the adverse seasonal conditions some mills are finding considerable difficulty in obtaining their requirements of suitable wools. Australian manufacturers concentrate largely on well-grown, superior types, but as a result of drought conditions in many producing areas these types are not appearing in normal volume. However, demands for the fighting services and on civilian account are still very substantial, and our millmen can therefore be relied upon to lift a considerable proportion of the clip. If they reach last year's figure of 447,000 bales there will be every reason for satisfaction.

Australian manufacturers provided valuable, consistent support to our auction sales before the war, and although well-grown warpy wools were their first concern they nevertheless purchased large weights of short oddments, such as locks, secondary lambs and crutchings. Continuance of support in present volume after the war would undoubtedly be a most important factor in moving the clip into consumption.

#### Appraisement Features

Attention is being drawn to what is termed over-classing in many clips, with the resultant long strings of lots which demand that a very large proportion of a clip must be displayed on show floors. In some catalogues as much as 90 per cent. of the total offering must now be shown, a very substantial increase on usual pre-war figures. The greatly increased numbers of lots are caused by the fetish of the high price, mistaken ideas of classers that the appraisement scheme requires some different form of preparation compared with auction selling, and methods of some selling brokers and appraisers who are very much inclined to split lots showing negligible variations.

Some growers make a practice of classing for a high price, and while of course they are entitled to follow such a procedure if they so desire, it must be emphasised that the merit of a clip is determined by the general average for weight and price, and not by a return obtained for a very small proportion. There is no doubt that many classers in their anxiety to impress the grower contend that different methods are now necessary in the preparation of a clip, but in reply to this it is interesting to recall that the controlling appraiser in one important centre said in the early days of the scheme that the standards that were employed in satisfactory preparation before the war were all that were now required. This advice can be safely followed by all classers, and those engaged in cataloguing and valuing the clip could with advantage to all concerned group lines together wherever possible.

The grower naturally, and very rightly, wants the highest return and will adopt the plan which he considers will give him the advantage. In this connection close study of appraisement results proves that the well-classed clip made into the largest possible lines is the most satisfactory and profitable. Over-classing, with resultant increased showing proportion, causes a tremendous amount of waste effort in handling as well as in clerical work. More publicity on the part of the Central Wool Committee and the various State Committees would undoubtedly help in this important matter.

#### Reduction in Resale Prices

Woolgrowers were interested to learn recently that Britain had reduced resale prices of raw wool for export up to 4d. a lb. Since the inception of the scheme this is the first time resale prices have been altered, the move being made possible because of substantial reduction in insurance charges. Although Australian growers are assured of a complete market for their clip for the duration of the war and the following twelve months, they have a further interest in their product, Britain having agreed to divide equally with them any profits which may accrue from resales to countries other than Britain and Australia, such profits being determined by all transactions and not being confined to individual seasons.

In the previous scheme of 1916-20 substantial dividends were paid and, naturally, growers are interested in the possible outcome on this occasion. From the very commencement of the scheme, however, Britain made it quite plain that resale prices showed a very small margin of net profit compared with appraisement levels. Undoubtedly there was a considerable gross margin, and this aroused some comment in the early days of the scheme, but handling, sea freight, insurance and storage amounted to a formidable figure and accounted for practically all the difference between appraisement and resale prices.

Obviously, the British authorities are far more concerned with liquidating the enormous stocks they have acquired through the purchases of the three Dominion clips than in attempting to make big profits from resales. We should never forget that Britain is paying out huge sums every year for wool, much of which she does not require, and Australian growers will, in the circumstances, agree with the policy of the British authorities. While substantial dividends from resales would be most acceptable the large accumulations of stocks, already four times the maximum volume held in 1916-20, and the impoverished condition of Europe to-day, do not encourage a belief that big resale profits and quick consumption are possible. Many growers are expressing some concern, and even anxiety, with regard to post-war marketing, but all agree that the outlook will become much brighter if stocks move rapidly into consumption. Relatively low resale prices will certainly assist in promoting demand for wool from impoverished European countries.

#### France Wants Wool

According to authentic advices French wool textile manufacturers have completed arrangements to receive about 250,000 bales of wool as soon as the necessary sea transport can be arranged. Shipping throughout the world is of course being strained to the utmost, but it is hoped that with suitable types of wool stored in Britain and in view of the short distance between the two countries transport will not prove to be an insuperable obstacle.

Normally, France imported about 1,200,000 bales a year, of which 600,000 bales were bought in Australia. In fact, French buyers were second in importance in our auction rooms, being eclipsed only by Britain, and their steady widespread support provided a vital force in the disposal of our clip. Although they were interested in a wide variety of qualities and styles French textile manufacturers specialised to a large extent in fine quality, burry, faulty descriptions, the wools which since the war have largely failed to find a market. Renewal of this demand is therefore particularly important, and according to private advices French textile mills have escaped major damage and are therefore in a position to resume work immediately.

#### U.S. Production and Consumption

According to the United States Department of Agriculture

the Americal wool clip for 1944 amounted to only 355,000,000 lbs., the smallest since 1936. Before the war, requirements of American textile manufacturers were about 600,000,000 lbs. of wool a year, but in the past three years consumption has soared to an average of 1,100,000,000 lbs. a year. This is a tremendous volume, equal to more than 25 per cent. of the world's total production, and obviously very large quantities of imported wools have had to be used to keep machinery moving.

It is no secret that textile manufacturers in the United States are showing a distinct preference for Australian wools, and during the war we have had a great opportunity to popularise our clip with American millmen and the buying public. It will be recalled that in 1942 the United States Government bought stocks of foreign wools to form a reserve against any possible contingency. This reserve, mainly Australian wools, originally consisted of 330,000,000 lbs., but has now been reduced to 75,000,000 lbs. Practically all of the balance consists of burry descriptions for which there is a limited demand. In addition to the U.S. Government-held stocks, Britain is also holding nearly 500,000,000 lbs. in the United States and it is understood that negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of part of these stocks for American mill requirements. This of course is all to the good so far as Australian woolgrowers are concerned, because free movement of these stocks into consumption will help to remove the menace of accumulated supplies.

## NOTABLE WOOL APPRAISEMENT RESULTS

### Merryville Clip Makes up to 40¾d.

Outstanding among appraisement results in recent weeks is the success in Sydney of a number of Merryville blood clips. Merryville Pty. Ltd.'s stud clip from Yass made up to 40¾d. for a line of extra superfine ewes, and the whole clip averaged out particularly well. 40¾d. is of course the highest price in Australia since the inception of the purchase scheme and has only been equalled by the L/ROC clip owned by the Estate of the late R. G. O'Connor, Connorville, Tas.

Mr. E. J. Merriman obtained up to 39½d. for his clip, and up to 39d. was realised for W. T. Walker and Son's Ledgworth clip. The Otterbourne/Yass clip, appraised on account of Mr. Eustace Bucknell, made up to 38½d., while Mr. L. G. Deuchar's Bango clip from Yass, and also of Merryville blood, was valued at up to 37½d. The same price was received for the top line of HW/Fairbank/Yass offered on account of Mr. R. R. Walker, with up to 33¼d. for LL/Yass wool sent in by the Estate N. P. Tully, Gunning.

A stylish, well-grown, superfine clip from Mudgee appraised on behalf of the Estate of the late F. J. Loneragan was valued at up to 35¼d., and the same price was realised for the Burrowa/PMG clip of Mr. J. McGrath, Boorowa. Some attractive offerings of comeback and crossbred wool have also been made in Sydney recently, prominent among them being the Chatsworth/Binda clip on account of the Estate of the late R. O. Williams. This made up to 21¾d., while Mr. J. E. Norris' comeback clip from Crookwell was valued at up to 22½d.

At Goulburn JG/Yass was appraised at up to 39½d., and the RP/Bigga clip made up to 39d., with a line of wethers bringing 37½d. In the comeback and crossbred section at this centre up to 21¾d. was received for the HFP/Ahgunyah and the SAC/Laggan clips.

Many attractive wools continue to come up for appraisement in Victoria, and at Geelong and Melbourne in recent weeks some high prices have been obtained, both for Merinos and in the crossbred and comeback sections. The WP/Buangor clip made up to 38½d. for fleece and to 29¼d. for lambs. Nareen (Casterton) realised up to 38d., while Glenbrook/TOJ (Coleraine) and EW/E (Edenhope) brought up to 37½d. Top price for AS/Dale (Cavendish) was 36d., ES/Dale (Cavendish) brought up to 35¼d., and KK/Gorrinn (Dobie) and AMK/TEL—E (Telangatuk East) both made up to 34¼d. Myrngrong, Boortkoi (Hexham), Moorong (Beaufort), and GWB/Rosall (Hamilton) were valued at up to 33¾d., and Kanandah/TK (Gatum) and F in dia./Mt. Sturgeon brought up to 33¼d., lambs from the latter making to 29¼d.

Some particularly good lines of comeback and crossbred have been valued in Victoria over the past few weeks, some of the best prices noted in these sections being:—27d. for comeback branded MMP/Stavely, other lines from this clip making 25½d., 24½d. and 23¾d.; from 25½d. to 26¾d. for OFF/Brandon (Macarthur), up to 26d. for TM/T (Camperdown), to 25¾d. for WA (Grassmere) and LP/Glen (Glenthompson), and to 25d. for COD/Ellerslie, GB/Braeside (Vite Vite) and Hexham/Park. Crossbred wool branded Leslie Manor/Melrose brought up to 24d., while the Lariggan Polwarth clip from Warncoort was valued at up to 24¼d.

The best price realised in Adelaide for some time is 27¾d. for portion of the Ned's Corner Pastoral Company's clip. This was from ewes on agistment in South Australia near the Victorian border. The clip throughout was sound, deep in staple and showed excellent breeding. Another line from this clip brought 27d.

## WOOL APPRAISEMENTS FOR CURRENT SEASON

### Average Prices to Date

Mr. Justice W. F. L. Owen, chairman of the Central Wool Committee, has issued the following statement:—

Since the resumption of wool appraisements in January, 395,359 bales have been appraised. The total quantity appraised to date for the current season is 2,128,096 bales.

The appraised value of wool catalogued to date this season

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is £38,394,553, and the average appraised prices per lb. greasy for the various States and for the Commonwealth are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New South Wales | 13.45d. |
| Victoria | 14.62d. |
| Queensland | 14.18d. |
| South Australia | 12.22d. |
| Western Australia | 13.42d. |
| Tasmania | 17.65d. |
| Commonwealth average | 13.78d. |

The quantity of sheepskins appraised for the current season under the Sheepskin Purchase Arrangement with the United Kingdom Government is 43,980 bales.

[Compared with this season's abovementioned average appraised value for wool (13.78d.) the average last season up to approximately the same date was 13.98d.—Ed.]

# Wool Notes

Inspection of the show floors at the last series of appraisements in Melbourne indicated that too many growers—professional classers do not appear to be so culpable in this respect—are inclined to "take a chance" by including in otherwise fairly even grades **obvious outsorts or fleeces that actually do not match** any of the standard or bulk lines or classes made. This practice has nothing at all to commend it and inevitably results in the value of the whole line suffering to some extent. Growers and classers should not hesitate to put these outsorts into a bag, however small, and send them to the selling agents in that form.

When the staples comprising **a fleece from a young sheep which has never been shorn** are not held together by binders, i.e., fall apart when shorn, the wool should be described as and branded "lambs." Where, however, the staples from such a sheep are attached to each other and assume a fleece formation the wool should be branded "weaners." The wool from young sheep, say up to 16 or 18 months, that have been shorn as lambs may be described as "hoggets." All hogget wool should have a shorn or blocky tip, and if a sheep about 18 months old has never been shorn its wool, properly speaking, is overgrown, though not necessarily double, and should be kept separate from wool of the ordinary twelve months' growth. In a few instances—where lambs' wool is rather long for its quality—it may, if in any quantity and where its inclusion in the best line of lambs would possibly detract in some degree from the evenness of the line as a whole, be mixed in with weaners.

Crossbred clips, or the fleece portion of them at any rate, are occasionally **misrepresented and branded as purebred wools.** For example, at last appraisement series in Melbourne one fairly large Merino-Border Leicester cross clip contained five lines branded Border Leicester instead of crossbred. The lines concerned were stylish and attractive, but they certainly were not pure Border Leicester. Wool from pure British breeds should be given its proper title, i.e, Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown, &c. False descriptions branded on the bales deceive no one, and may merely create an atmosphere of suspicion or distrust concerning the get-up of the various lines. In the same way there is no benefit to be gained by describing as comeback fairly fine quality fleeces which are, however, obviously Merino-longwool first crosses. This matter of misdescribing crossbred wool as Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, &c., is one that could perhaps with some advantage to those breeds be taken up by the breed societies concerned.

**Some owners of fair size crossbred flocks** are inclined to endow their classers with more than human ability in the direction of grading the various types and breeds of wool at shearing time. In Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide during the current season some very attractive lines of Merino-longwool cross pieces and bellies have been adversely affected financially by the inclusion of odd samples of "Downs" or Downs crossbred types of wool. Although the classer can and usually does make provision in such clips to keep these Downs fleeces separate from the longwool cross fleeces, the shed hands generally are not able to identify them until they are skirted. Probably the only sure and most practical method of ensuring their exclusion from the Merino-longwool cross wool is to draft or take off the Downs type of sheep before they reach the catching pen, and to shear them by themselves. It is a much easier matter for the grower to pick out Downs type of sheep than it is for the average shed hand to recognise a Downs type of fleece.

In fairly large fine or medium quality Merino flocks it will pay the wool classer to inspect the lambs in the pens before they are shorn, with a view to determining if a special effort should be made to **keep the coarse "mother hair" separate from the other lambs' wool.** Where reasonably good experienced and interested shed hands are available and the quantity of lambs' wool being handled warrants it, it is a good idea to make a separate line of this coarse or strong type, particularly if the best line of lambs is fairly long and generally of good quality. If the picker-up is supplied with a good pair of clappers or lamb-boards and is instructed to place only one fleece on the table at a time quite a good and profitable job can be made of sorting lambs' wool of any breed or type. Incidentally, where crutching is carried out during the year, short stained lambs' wool is best kept separate at general shearing and placed with the lowest line of crutchings. Short stained lambs will spoil all but a very low line of locks or stained at shearing time, but will generally blend in fairly well with a line of crutchings.

The writer of these notes frequently meets growers who candidly admit that provided the fleece portion of their clip is carefully classed they are **prepared to "take a risk"** with the balance. Some of them even contend that it does not pay to have the skirtings, &c., carefully graded. It has probably occurred, and perhaps still does happen occasionally, that neglect in the get-up of the skirtings is not reflected to any great extent in the account sales, but the grower of any reputable clip who is prepared to gamble on such an eventuality is inviting trouble, both under the current appraisement scheme and under the normal auction system. It has frequently been proved in terms of pounds, shillings and pence that a reputation for careful and honest packing is one well worth going to a lot of trouble to acquire. In any case carelessness in the handling of skirtings, &c., even when the fleeece portion of a clip is well prepared, naturally sets the valuers a relatively difficult task, and almost inevitably will create in their attitude towards the whole clip some degree of uncertainty which will definitely not redound to the grower's profit.

Judging from their appearance when opened up for appraisement some carelessness would appear to have been displayed in **the handling of the stained skirtings** this season. Actually, if the skirting of the fleeces and the handling of the bellies is organised on an efficient basis, stained pieces will "make themselves." Urine-stained from ewes' fleeces can be skirted directly from the rolling table into one line and need not be worked over the piece-picking table at all. Pizzles can generally be removed from the bellies by the boys on the board and taken from there direct to the drying rack. In any case all urine-stained wool should be thoroughly sun-dried before being pressed up, and if the job cannot be done properly during shearing it is a sound policy to press up only the dry stains and to allow the balance to accumulate until after shearing if necessary. A well-built netting drying rack is just as essential on a property where the sheep are not periodically crutched and/or pizzle-rung as any other woolroom equipment. In a flush season, where eight or more shearers are engaged and the sheep have not been crutched, one reliable shed hand allotted solely to looking after stained pieces will prove a good investment.

**The term evenness when applied to wool** may mean one of several things. When used in reference to the whole fleece it indicates that the quality, length, density, colour and general style of the various parts of the animal's covering are relatively similar. A staple or lock is said to be even when the rate of crimping is regular throughout its whole length, and this in turn is a reasonably accurate indication that the diameter of the individual fibres is even or uniform. Any pronounced variation in colour throughout the length of a staple points to a change in seasonal or growing conditions, which would probably cause a variation in the diameter or thickness of the fibres or in the length of the fibres comprising the staple. Any marked irregularity in the length of individual fibres within a staple can be fairly accurately determined by the degree of resistance offered by various parts of the staple when pressed between the fingers. For example a staple from a young sheep will be fuller or denser at its base or shorn end because of the presence of a greater number of recently grown fibres. Evenness of growth is a most important feature and, having due regard to quality or spinning capacity, is probably reflected to a greater extent in the finished article than any other factor.

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# Our London Wool Letter

## Revival of European Wool Textiles—France and Belgium Negotiate with Wool Control for Raw Wool

(Specially written for *The Pastoral Review*)

London, 22nd December, 1944

After five years, during which wool business with the Continent of Europe has been virtually stopped, the last three months has seen a rapid and welcome revival. Government delegations with power to negotiate for wool supplies have been in Britain from France, Belgium and Norway, and probably before long similar moves will be made on behalf of Holland. Already a consignment stated to be between 30,000 and 40,000 bales for Spain has been negotiated, and the revival of Continental wool textile activity is no longer a dream of the future.

During November both French and Belgian delegates interviewed the Wool Control and it is believed that arrangements were made to supply very considerable quantities of the types of wool which those countries formerly used to buy. Whether the supplies are to be shipped from Great Britain or from overseas sources is not known, but probably, the need for quick delivery being great, at least part of the weights will have to be supplied from this country.

Textile machinery has probably not been damaged by the Germans to the extent of more than 5 per cent. In France, at any rate, it has been engaged on cloths containing a mere

5 or 10 per cent. of wool and much of that not the type that France mainly used before the war, the rest of the cloth being made from artificial fibre with a certain amount of shoddy. The labour is there in spite of heavy deportations to Germany, and the Governments of France and Belgium are faced with a serious problem in giving that labour something to do. They need raw material for their industries and they need it quickly. In France to-day about 20 per cent. of the woollen machinery and 12 per cent. of the worsted machinery is running on the materials described above, and in Belgium the rate of activity is no higher. Obviously very large weights of wool will be required, probably larger weights than could be provided from the stocks lying in this country. As regards selection, of course, it is almost certain that shipments to this country of types that always used to be described as "Continental style" will have been restricted in favour of those which Yorkshire machinery is better fitted to deal with.

In 1938 it was estimated that available supplies in France were 255,000,000 lbs. clean basis, this being a higher quantity than for four years previously. Nearly half of the weight was Australian, and normally Australia supplies 50 per cent. of France's imports, the Argentine about 20 per cent., South Africa 15 per cent., and New Zealand the rest. Relative to its size France has nothing like the sheep stocks that the British Isles used to carry, and to an even greater extent than this country is dependent on imported wool. Her de-woolling industry at Mazamet made her the biggest buyer of woolled sheepskins, and here again Australia was the chief supplier, with the Argentine also in the running. Belgium too used to buy about half her supplies in Australia and in 1938 imported 211,000,000 lbs. of greasy wool.

It is difficult to see how either France or Belgium can for some time export wool yarn and cloth unless their own peoples are severely rationed, because the lack of both under-clothing and outer-clothing in the two countries is extreme. In Great Britain nobody's wardrobe is abundantly supplied, but that is because the yardages that can be produced for home use have been carefully distributed by means of rationing coupons. In France and Belgium, however, there is utter lack which no system of coupons could have overcome. Both French and Belgium mills during the coming winter, perhaps even for a full year, will have to face the same difficulties as British mills in respect of inadequate coal and labour supplies.

A few weeks ago export wool business looked up as a result of the consignment to Spain, mentioned above, and there are rumours that a consignment for Portugal is under consideration, but Bradford exporters were very disappointed because the Spanish business found its way into so few hands and there have been some very strong remarks on the subject. Apparently a number of wool merchants think that the Wool Control or the Ministry of Supply or the Cabinet should have looked after the interests of the ordinary exporter far better than they actually did, and it has been suggested that if Spain was a buyer and found the money for the wool she had the right to say what kind of wool she would like and how she would like it to be supplied. In that connection the Bradford woolman wants to know whether the British Government must act as the Spanish Government requires and whether the ordinary exporter who has been deprived of practically all business with Europe for five years has been forgotten, needs no help, or, alternatively, must continue to be suppressed.

In the matter of supplying France and Belgium the Bradford and London exporters mostly agree that the need for very quick delivery of certain types may render it advisable that the first shipments should be from Government to Government, but any continuance of this system will be interpreted as a sign that both the British Government and that of France like the idea of State trading and have borrowed more than a few ideas from totalitarian forerunners. It is certainly probable that if one Continental country can obtain supplies from Government to Government on the very lowest possible price basis without loss to the seller every other Continental country, as it struggles to its feet, will want the same terms and there will be no possibility of the pre-war British exporting firm getting on to *its* feet.

The renewed activity of Continental mills is something sincerely to be hoped for by British, American and Canadian mill owners and also by woolgrowers. The enormous weight of wool that remains to be disposed of will require every mill on full activity, and the cost of woollen goods of every type must be brought within the reach of users. The bigger the quantities put through the Continental mills the shorter the period in which the output of British mills and Canadian mills will have to be "directed." Whether that direction suits the wishes of the mill owner or not, the fact that it *is* direction goes against the grain. It is a limitation of enterprise, a limitation of business activity, and a restriction of the freedom which every mill man requires and has a right to expect.

## WOOL BOARD ESTABLISHED IN NEW ZEALAND

The Wool Industry Act 1944, which provides for the establishment in New Zealand of a Wool Board of six woolgrowers' representatives, two Government representatives and two associate members, was proclaimed on 18th January.

Functions of the board are:—(1) To take over and carry on the present functions of the N.Z. Wool Council in respect of publicity and research; (2) to act in combination with other similar bodies overseas, sharing costs and expenses as may be agreed therefor; (3) to exercise such functions in relation to production, handling, pooling, appraising, storage, distribution, marketing and disposal of wool as may be conferred on the board by regulations; (4) to advise the Government upon any or all of the foregoing matters.

Provision is made for a levy at a rate to be determined and levies are to be deducted from account sales.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Roberts, has announced the appointment of the following members of the board:—Government representatives, Messrs. David Charles Aubrey (Wanaka) and Hubert Maxwell Christie (Wellington); woolgrowers' representatives, Messrs. Walter Horrobin (Waikanae), Noel Rutherford Jameson (Ongaonga), Harry Bell Spearman Johnstone (Otago), Arthur Briscoe Moore (Whangarei), John Duncan Revie (Crookston) and Henry John Wardell (Omarama).

Mr. Jameson has been appointed chairman and Mr. Horrobin deputy-chairman. In addition to the members of the board, the Director-General of Agriculture, Mr. E. J. Fawcett, and the director of the export division of the Marketing Department, Mr. G. A. Duncan, are associate members.

At the board's first meeting the retiring chairman of the New Zealand Wool Council, Mr. H. M. Christie, who is a member of the new board, presented the final financial statement of the council. The council has passed on to the board a credit balance of £66,417.

The year's commitments are:—The board's share of the International Wool Secretariat budget amounting to £175,000 (New Zealand currency), and a grant of £500 toward the research programme of the New Zealand Wool Manufacturers' Research Association.

## COMMERCIAL WOOL STOCKS IN ARGENTINA

Referring to the outlook for wool in Argentina a recent issue of *The Review of the River Plate* says that "it is not too bright." "No shipping is coming in these days (November)," it states, "to ease the storage situation, which is full to capacity, so much so that this year's clip is being stored on the properties, and cannot possibly be shipped to market until there is storage room. Moreover, the internal consumption of the country never exceeds 20 per cent. of the domestic wool clip."

From the same and other sources it is reported that there are heavy stocks of wool in the hands of Argentine brokers awaiting sale, while official figures show the amount held by exporters on 1st September last (excluding wool sold but still awaiting export) to be as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1943 being shown in parenthesis:—Greasy, 38,650 tons (20,969); scoured, 4895 tons (4202); clean, 1895 tons (1840).

A summary showing the total quantities of greasy, scoured and clean wool held in stock on 1st September last by exporters, dealers, processors, frigorificos, &c., appears to make the outlook even less promising. The official figures are as follows, those in brackets being the quantities in stock at the same period in 1943:—Greasy, 98,087 tons (52,245); scoured, 9813 tons (8198); clean, 12,435 tons (10,967).

Thus at 1st September, 1944, commercial wool stocks on hand

totalled 120,335 tons compared with 71,410 tons at 1st September, 1943. Of the 98,087 tons of greasy wool on hand at 1st September last 11,426 tons were fine (presumably Merino), 17,432 tons were fine crossbred, 2232 tons medium crossbred, 14,624 tons coarse crossbred and 53,373 tons of other classifications, presumably Romney Marsh, Lincoln, and other pure breeds.

## ARGENTINE WOOL EXPORTS

A report issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture showing the quantity of wool exported from that country in the first eight months of the 1943-44 wool season, which extends from 1st October to 30th September, comments on the increase of 44,122 tons in coarse wool exports compared with the corresponding period of 1942-43.

The Ministry's figures for the first eight months of the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons—those for the former are in parenthesis—are as follows:—Fine wool, 5785 tons (8901); fine crossbred, 42,307 tons (53,954); medium crossbred, 11,782 tons (11,544); coarse crossbred, 56,850 tons (12,728); belly wool, 2187 tons (2298); *criolla* wool, 2337 tons (347); tops, 2918 tons (2312); total, 124,166 tons (92,084).

## WOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM LONDON

Further developments in the use of wool as a result of British resource and invention were revealed by the chairman of the Australian Wool Board (Mr. Douglas Boyd) on his recent return from London, where he presided at the meeting of the International Wool Executive.

Faced with an acute shortage of natural rubber the Allied nations had turned to wool felts as a substitute, said Mr. Boyd. For instance, whereas in the early days of the war a tank was padded internally with rubber all these pads now consisted of properly constructed wool felt. Vast quantities of wool felt were also used in all forms of wartime industry such as in the polishing wheels for aeroplane pistons, tiny felt washers for retaining oil, and in parts of many of the modern secret weapons.

For recreation for Britain's wartime workers in winter two complete indoor bowling greens made solely of green all-wool felt were recently constructed. These rinks were immensely popular and when sufficient felt was released more would be laid down throughout the United Kingdom, said Mr. Boyd.

Remarkable advances in wool manufactures incorporating seaweed rayon were shown to the delegates when they visited Leeds University. Professor Speakman explained that wool was spun with a centre core of seaweed rayon and then the resulting yarn was incorporated in the wool fabrics. It was possible to dissolve the seaweed rayon by immersing this fabric in a simple solution, thus releasing the wool fibres, which rose and formed a pattern. The result was highly decorative, said Mr. Boyd, and delegates considered that this was one of the few instances in which the incorporation of rayon was of use to wool.

Amongst many decisions the executive made was one which would appear of paramount importance. It decided to instruct the International Wool Secretariat to conduct a market survey of India, which has vast sterling credits and must inevitably become a very great purchaser of consumer goods.

"India is always thought of as a country with a very hot climate," Mr. Boyd added, "but nevertheless in winter vast numbers of its huge population live in climates far colder than the Australian winter. Members of the Executive consider that the use of wool could be increased if the purchasing power of the people is sufficient to enable them to improve their standard of clothing. It is believed that a vast field for the sale of wool and wool textiles must in future be available in India, but that before embarking on any campaign to publicise wool it is essential that a survey should be conducted on which sound plans could be made."

Mr. Boyd also referred to the opportunities for Britain to recapture her export trade in wool textiles to South America. There was no doubt, he said, that South America could absorb all the wool textiles of high quality that Britain could at present export to it. The International Wool Secretariat was co-operating closely with the Export Group and the British Board of Trade, which was making every effort to have wool released and to switch a certain number of operatives to the manufacture of more of these goods.

# What Great Britain Means to Wool

*An address delivered to the Royal Empire Society in Melbourne by ex-Senator J. F. Guthrie, vice-president of the Society, a world-renowned expert on wool, and the Commonwealth Government representative on the Australian Wool Board since its inception.*

Just as for centuries the wool industry was the life blood of Britain, so it is the mainstay of Australia, which has outstripped all other countries as regards the numbers and the excellence of her flocks, total quantity and value of wool produced, the weight of wool, and the value of wool produced per head of sheep.

The British Empire produces over 50 per cent. of the world's clothing wool supplies and about 80 per cent. of the Merino and finer grades. This fortunate position has been accomplished owing to the exploration, colonisation, and pioneering achievements of the British race, made possible by the British Navy and the mercantile marine.

The fighting services of the Empire are magnificently clothed with woollen goods manufactured from wool produced within the British Empire, but few people seem to know, and some do not seem to want to know, what a tremendous advantage it has been to the great fighting services of this Empire and to Russia and other allies to be clothed in wool. Raw wool and the millions of yards of pure woollen material and blankets provided by Britain to Russia alone have saved many thousands of Russian lives, whereas the fact that the British Empire produces and controls most of the wool in the world has, backed up by the blockade of Germany and her satellites (mainly by the British Navy), been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Nazis, clothed in cold, clammy, unhealthy non-wool garments. We should thank God and the wonderful pioneers of our Empire and the British Navy for our almost unlimited supply of wool.

As regards the Commonwealth of Australia, sheep and wool comprise the one great outstandingly successful unassisted industry. Directly and indirectly the sheep industry provides more employment than any other industry in Australia—a fact which is not sufficiently recognised. Every Australian should be proud of the pre-eminent position which Australia holds in the sheep and wool world. The history of the great industry is overflowing with records of dogged determination, self sacrifice, loss, pluck and romance. It is largely the history of Australian settlement, development and wealth.

For over half a century sheep have been responsible for 50 per cent. of the value of our exports, excluding specie, and that is after providing most of the meat, fats and wool for use in our own country, and notwithstanding the fact that, of recent years, huge quantities of wool, which the British Government has paid cash for, is stored in Australia pending transport.

The first Merino sheep in Australia clipped but 3 lbs. to as high as 7 lbs. per head, but the suitability of the Australian climate, soil and pastures, and the skill of the pioneer breeders and those who followed on, is such that to-day Merino rams in Australia produce up to 40 lbs. of wool per head and average about 20 lbs., while ewes produce up to 20 lbs. and average about 10 lbs., that is, for grown sheep.

Though the industry is only 150 years old in Australia, and the numbers of sheep imported were relatively few, it was not so very long before Australians had bred up and improved their flocks to such an extent that Australia took the lead (which has always been maintained) as the greatest sheep and wool country in the world. In 1803 there were 10,000 sheep in Australia; in 1860 there were 23,000,000; in 1891 106,000,000; and to-day there are 123,000,000.

As an indication of the recuperative power of Australia and the skill of her flockmasters, since the termination of the 1902 drought the sheep numbers have been doubled and the wool production trebled—it has been doubled in the past 20 years—which all will agree is a remarkable achievement.

What a hopeless position Australia would be in were anything done to seriously damage this industry or the Mother Country, which not only enabled us to develop the industry but has always been by far our best customer and for several years has paid us cash for every pound of wool which we can produce and will continue to do so until at least one full year after the termination of the war against Japan.

In peace-time Great Britain normally consumed 30 per cent.

to 40 per cent. of the Australian clip, 60 per cent. of the New Zealand, and 20 per cent. of the South African, while until the present war the greatest commercial transaction in history was the wool purchase scheme, inaugurated in 1916, under which Great Britain paid Australia over £242,000,000. The present purchase will double that!

In the 1914-18 war, when the British Government purchased the Australian clip for 15½d. per lb., it inserted in the agreement a clause that "any wool not required for naval and military purposes shall be sold, and the profit, if any, be equally divided between the British Government and the Australian growers." Great Britain said nothing about losses, *she gave us the profits* (£33,000,000), and is doing the same as regards the present huge transaction.

How liberally Great Britain treats her dominions and colonies. Since the commencement of this war she has paid Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, prompt cash, over £500,000,000 for wool! Yet shortly she will have paid for about 10,000,000 bales (worth, say, £200,000,000) which she has not been able to use. What the quantity will be by the end of the wool purchase agreement nobody can predict with any certainty, but it must be enormous.

This huge and complicated transaction involves the classification, typing and appraisement of millions of bales of wool each year, and despite the fact that the Australian clip alone is divided into over 1500 types the work is being carried out expeditiously and without a hitch. This is due to the closest co-operation and efficiency of all sections of the industry. Every grower, large or small, obtains the full value for every pound of wool in relation to the over-all average of a fraction under 15½d. per lb. greasy. Democracy at its best, but where would we have been had not our fairy godmother, Great Britain, found all the money, and upon such generous terms.

Great Britain will soon, as already pointed out, have paid for £200,000,000 worth of wool she cannot at present transport or use. Let us hope that she will, in the long run, not be the loser by her foresight and generosity, and that the big carry-over will gradually be absorbed without seriously affecting the post-war market for wool. There are some who think that the carry-over, plus the far more serious competition from synthetic fibres (which were practically unknown after the last war), will make the fight ahead of wool a very hard one, but wool is wool, and properly handled should win on merit against any competition.

Everybody knows, or should know, that sheep's wool is in every way much superior to any synthetics, most of which are derived from a vegetable base and are conductors of heat and cold, are clammy, uncomfortable and inflammable, but most attractive looking and at first cost relatively cheap, but in the long run not so economical as wool. Still, abuse is no case, and we must face facts, one of which is that the production and consumption of synthetic fibres for the clothing and use of mankind now exceeds the production and consumption of the equivalent in wool.

Fortunately the British Empire and her allies have had the great advantage of the use of pure wool, while our enemies have starved for it, but after the war the British Empire will require markets for the wool from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We will have to trade with the world, and no stone must be left unturned to maintain, and, if possible, improve the very high standard of the Empire's wool clips, manufacturing technique, &c.

Please remember that wool is one of the Empire's greatest assets—easily Australia's greatest asset—and that it is the duty of all Britishers to use wool, wear wool and talk wool. Try and remember some of the wonders of wool. The fibres in one ounce of extra superfine Merino wool would, if placed end to end, reach for 100 miles. It is finer than spider's web. As an indication of its elasticity and strength, wool fibre kept wet and stretched slowly can be extended 70 per cent. and when released will return exactly to its previous length and size. That is one reason why garments made of wool do not easily lose shape.

Wool absorbs, but does not deposit, moisture. It absorbs 50 per cent. of its own weight without becoming damp or clammy. Wool is warm, even when wet. On account of the structure of the wool fibre, wool is thermostatic and thus protects against heat and cold. It is lighter than any other fibre of similar thickness.

Wool transmits the health-giving ultra-violet rays. It is three times as durable as any other fibre, and is as strong as wire of equal dimensions. Wool is the only non-inflammable fibre.

The price of wool makes little difference to the cost of a suit. There are 7 lbs. of greasy wool in an all-wool suit of clothes, so a rise of one penny per lb. in the market should only make a difference of 7d. per suit, whereas it means over £4,000,000 to Australia and over £6,000,000 to the Empire, so never complain of so-called dear wool, which, in fact, to-day at 1s. per lb. sterling returns little above actual production cost.

Owing to Great Britain's herculean war effort and help to others is due the fact that she, once a great creditor nation, is now a debtor nation. In the last thirty years Germany has compelled the people of the little British Isles to increase their national debt by nearly £20,000,000,000! But Britain saved the world. Australia's profit on trade with Great Britain has been £20,000,000 annually, but Britain must increase her exports by 50 per cent. above pre-war, and we should go all out to help her and at the same time be helping ourselves. Britain has always been, and always will be, our best customer. Let us continue to be hers. Anybody who thinks otherwise is either a fool, or much worse.

It is economically sound to manufacture as much wool into apparel as possible in Australia, but our population is so small that if every man, woman and child in Australia were compelled to be equipped with Australian-made woollen materials and all importations were prohibited not more than 15 per cent. of our total annual wool production would be required. As the average production of wool in Australia for some years has been 3,500,000 bales (slightly over 1,000,000,000 lbs.) greasy wool, it would be still necessary to export 3,000,000 bales.

There is no suggestion that Australian manufacturers cannot or do not turn out a wide range of splendid woollen materials. They do, and all Australians should use them. Quite rightly the industry has been liberally treated—by very high protective tariffs and first choice of all wool at appraisements at a price which will deprive the Australian growers of up to £1,000,000 before the war is over, i.e., unless the Government makes good the difference between the price at which Australian manufacturers are being supplied with wool and that which would be paid for same by the British Government were the wool not required here. So far the deficit, practically a rebate to manufacturers, is £500,000.

The suggestion that no raw wool should be exported is both foolish and impracticable. We have neither the machinery nor the labour to manufacture more than 15 per cent. of our wool in Australia, and, if we had, who would there be to buy our manufactured goods, particularly as costs of manufacturing in Australia are higher than in other countries?

As an indication of the necessity for trading with Great Britain as much as possible, the financial cost of the war to her, up to the middle of 1944, has been £25,000,000,000 sterling. Overseas assets to the value of £1,065,000,000 sterling have had to be sold to help pay for the imports of war materials, and new overseas liabilities totalling £2,300,000,000 sterling have been incurred.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL CLIP

The annual report of the Transvaal (S.Af.) Land Owners' Association for the year ended 30th June, 1944, states that during the past wool season, also ending 30th June, 1944, the British Wool Commission in South Africa appraised and took delivery, under the purchase scheme on behalf of South African woolgrowers, of 756,506 bales of wool, representing a value of approximately £13,000,000 sterling.

The report points out that since the purchase scheme came into existence in 1940 3,148,459 bales had been purchased up to 30th June last at a cost to the United Kingdom Government of £48,035,492. Of the quantity mentioned, the British Wool Commission held in store in South Africa at 30th June about 1,125,000 bales.

The Union's wool clip has declined steadily over the past four seasons, falling from 816,960 bales in 1940-41 to 756,506 bales in 1943-44. The decline is said to be accounted for by the tendency for farmers in the grassveld areas of the Natal and Eastern Province hinterlands to change over to cattle. On the other hand it is claimed that the clip has improved considerably in quality, and during the past few seasons it is said to have been generally well grown, of good regular lengths and well-classed, an improvement attributable to the stabilisation of the price on a basis remunerative to the grower.

## THE POST-WAR DEMAND FOR WOOLLEN GOODS

### Problem of Textile Machinery

Referring to the fact that the civilian world is shorter of apparel fabrics and furnishing textiles of all classes than ever before in modern history, and that when the war finishes and troops are demobilised the position will become more acute, Winchcombe, Carson Ltd. point out that the question of overtaking that demand is a matter of mill output in the various manufacturing countries. In other words, successful absorption of the world's surplus wool accumulated since 1939 largely depends upon the machinery available.

Since the start of the war the textile mills in the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South America, India, Turkey and a few other countries have been running at abnormal pressure, and machinery replacement has been most difficult. Mill expansion has been severely hindered. Before the war Great Britain was probably the largest exporter of textile machines of all classes in the world, her shipments of them in 1938 totalling 70,776 tons. In 1943, however, they were only 13,010 tons, of which more than half went to British India. The quantity for Australia was about one-fourth of the pre-war total.

Textile machinery, state Winchcombe, Carson, will be one of the most urgently required products in the world and the more quickly orders for it can be filled the more rapidly will wool stocks show reduction. New equipment resulted in some problems for millmen after the 1914-18 war, and when the establishments which were destroyed on the Continent were re-equipped they had an advantage over the older mills. Their more up-to-date machines were economical to work and saved labour expenses, enabling them to turn out cheaper goods. Efforts are being made, however, by millmen in the United Kingdom to obviate that difficulty on this occasion, and they are seeking some priority in new equipment.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STOCKS

An authoritative statement on the Commonwealth wheat stock position and anticipated disposals was issued by the chairman of the Australian Wheat Board (Sir Clive McPherson) at the conclusion of a meeting of the board on 18th and 19th January.

According to this the carry-over on 1st January, plus expected deliveries of new season's wheat, amount to 100 million bushels, while unavoidable commitments, including local consumption requirements and shipments to fill contracts, amount to 51.8 million bushels. This leaves a balance of 48.2 million bushels to meet stock feed and other requirements until the 1945-46 cereal crops become available.

As Government has the responsibility of determining the uses to which feeding stuffs in Australia must be put, the position has been placed before it, and after investigation of the relative needs of dairying, stock and poultry feeders, &c., the board is directed to make wheat available for stock and poultry feeding for the present at the rate of 46 million bushels per annum. It is expected that the consumptive demand will decline if the season progresses favourably.

Until 28th February, stock-feeders will be supplied with wheat at the same rate as during the first nine months of 1944, and users who for special reasons require wheat in excess of that rate, or who used no wheat in that period, must make application to the State offices of the Australian Wheat Board, stating the purpose for which the wheat is needed, and if wheat can be made available for their needs immediate advice will be given. Should the season continue unfavourable a revision of the allotment of wheat for the various needs may have to be made.

The statement also mentions that as a result of representations made by the board Government has decided that the average realisation per bushel of wheat sold for purposes other than stock feed will become the rate per bushel to be paid for all wheat in Nos. 6 and 7 pools. Previously wheat sold for stock feed at rates below export parity were included in the calculations and so reduced the average return.

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## SURFACE TILLAGE V. PLOUGHING

### American Author's Theory

Asserting that the mould-board plough is "the worst curse of the land and altogether contrary to the laws of nature," E. H. Faulkner, author of *Ploughman's Folly*, published recently in Oklahoma, U.S.A., presents a somewhat revolutionary agricultural theory.

Although for generations the principles of soil use have been based on the use of the mould-board plough, Faulkner contends that actually there is no scientific reason for it and that it is the least satisfactory implement for preparing land for the production of crops.

Recommending surface tillage instead of ploughing, the author outlines his test-plot and field-scale experiments, in which he claims to have transformed both ordinary and inferior soils into high-yielding crop lands by mixing waste vegetation into the soil near the surface with a disc harrow. He describes how a check-strip experiment demonstrated that ploughing such materials deeply underneath created a subsurface blotter which drew away all moisture from crop roots. Faulkner also claims that with surface tillage it is possible to farm land without using commercial fertilisers or using any other implement than a disc harrow.

He explains that plants establish intakes, in the form of roots, for nutritive materials left in decaying fragments of last year's plants, and if left to themselves these intakes will use every atom of material that had previously been used in dead plants. Using the mould-board plough buries these decaying remains so deep that few roots can reach them, and, moreover, it leaves the soil susceptible to impoverishment, erosion and the harmful effects of drought and excessive rainfall.

With the abandonment of the mould-board plough, and the use of surface tillage in its place, Faulkner foresees the solution, to a great extent, of the problems of worn-out lands, soil erosion and periodic shortages of certain staple primary products.

A report from Washington last month stated that the number of converts to Faulkner's philosophy is growing rapidly, and one of them, John F. Pensler, of Charleston, West Virginia, has invented a machine to carry out the new theories.

Pensler's machine is a self-propelled rotary tiller plus rollers to compact the worked soil. The cutting element in forty blades mounted on a shaft revolving at 440 rotations a minute is in position so that each blade makes a combined vertical and horizontal cut. The rear roller drives the machine forward at 150 ft. a minute. Unlike rotary tillage machines it does not work deeply, but instead incorporates organic matter in only the top two or three inches of soil. Faulkner wrote: "The soil need be stirred only to a depth required for putting in the available organic matter." In his experiments Faulkner used a 5-in. working depth.

## SCULLY WHEAT QUOTA SCHEME TO BE DROPPED

### Guaranteed Price Raised

Federal Cabinet is understood to have decided to drop the Scully wheat quota scheme as far as the 1945-46 crop is concerned and to increase the guaranteed price to 4s. 3d. a bushel for all wheat harvested in connection with that crop.

The plan in operation last harvest provided for the payment of 4s. 1½d. at sidings for the first 3000 bushels delivered by individual growers, with an advance of 3s. for wheat in excess thereof.

It is said that in addition to guaranteeing the higher overall price Government intends to remove restrictions on the area sown this year. Licensed farmers will be permitted to plant a greater basic area and/or double the wheat acreage that failed last harvest. Also a temporary registration may be granted to any person who has not recently grown wheat for the market to allow him to sow an area this year.

By the removal of restrictions and the increase in the guaranteed price it is hoped to increase materially the acreage under wheat. Prices for other grains, with a view to encouraging larger plantings of these also, have been guaranteed by Government at the rate of 3s. a bushel for feed grade oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s. for feed barley, and 3s. 7d. for sorghum.

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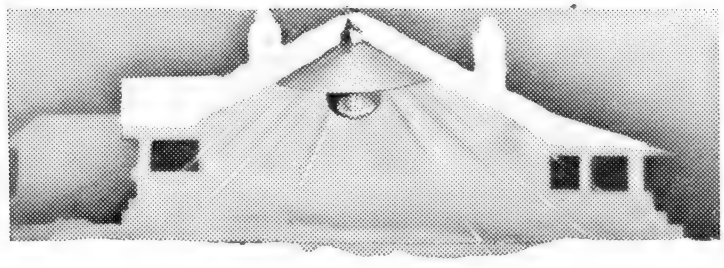

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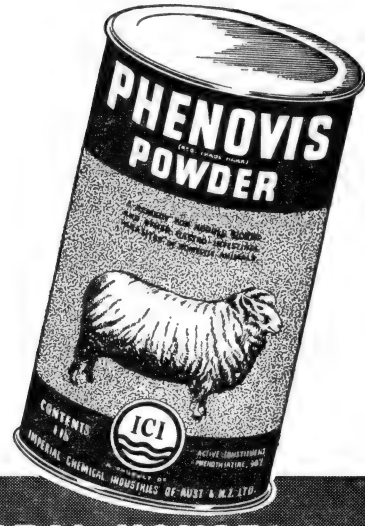


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# Meat and Produce Trade

## Australian Meat Export Trade

### Lamb Supplies

Except in Tasmania, where all meat works are busy, very few lambs are now available for the oversea trade. The bulk of such killings as are being carried out at export works are either for the local trade or to fill contracts for the services.

After the Tasmanian season finishes next month conditions in the lamb trade promise to be extremely quiet until about August. By then some new season spring lambs should be available, but it is unlikely that supplies will be heavy in any State before October.

Prospects for the 1945-46 lamb export season are not bright so far as the eastern States and South Australia are concerned. The severe drought that prevailed during the summer is believed to have had a restricting influence on breeding operations, in addition to which the shortage of feed has forced large numbers of ewes on to the market and into freezing works. The slaughter of young ewes is also known to have been material, which indicates that one effect of the drought will be felt beyond even next season.

### Sheep Killings

Though Victorian and South Australian works are still treating moderate to large tallies of sheep, supplies are decreasing, and it is evident that operations will ease off considerably in the near future. This has already happened in New South Wales, where recent rains and the prospect of a good growth of feed in parts are encouraging graziers to hold sheep for wool. Plants in Western Australia were treating small to moderate tallies at the beginning of the month.

As has been the case for some time, the bulk of current sheep slaughterings at export works come in the canner classification. Government requirements in that connection are heavy, which assures a continuing market for mutton of a quality not acceptable to the local trade. The price of canners ranges up to 2d. per lb., bare meat basis.

### Beef Trade

Fat cattle are very scarce in Queensland and throughout the north, and it will probably be well into March, if not April, before killings for the frozen beef export trade assume any proportions in the south and central divisions. Late rains have been recorded in many of the fattening areas, but it must of necessity take some time for stock to put on condition. Works in North Queensland are not expected to open before April, and will not be operating to capacity until May or June. Wyndham works, in the far north of Western Australia, which have been closed since Japan entered the war, start treating cattle on 23rd April. A fair run is anticipated.

Recently the Brisbane Wholesale Meat Traders' Association's members intimated that unless action were taken by 31st January to relate the buying price of cattle more closely to the ceiling price of beef they would consider the question of discontinuing the handling of beef for the local market, but as a result of a conference they agreed to carry on as usual pending further discussions. The matter is being taken up with the Canberra authorities, but no statement has been issued.

Mr. J. Sparkes, M.L.A., Queensland, a well-known cattle man, has issued a warning that interference with beef cattle prices will have serious repercussions on the supply position later. If the authorities allowed themselves to be influenced by the agitation to take all stock at a fixed price they would find themselves with fewer cattle than ever, he said. There would be a natural tendency to carry unfinished cattle on to higher weights, whereas the extra price was an encouragement to send them to market now.

### Reduction in Civilian Meat Ration

It may be gathered from the foregoing that meat supplies are not likely to be plentiful during the next few months. In view of this, and the necessity for meeting immediate service and other export requirements, Federal Government has planned to reduce civilian consumption to the extent of 40,000 tons during 1945 by altering the coupon value of certain cuts.

Details of Government's proposals, so far as they were known when we went to press, are published under another heading, and it may be said that their success depends on how firmly rationing is administered. Evidence is not wanting that there has been slackness in the past.

The principal reductions in coupon values will be in mutton and lamb. Consumption of beef in the metropolitan areas is already controlled by a quota system that limits slaughterings. In addition one forequarter of all approved bodies has to be set aside for canning. Government undertakes that the ration scale will be restored if and when the 40,000 ton target is reached.

### Abattoir Royal Commission for Queensland

Queensland Government last month appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the proposal for the establishment of additional abattoirs or meat works in the State. The members are:—Messrs. E. F. Sunners (general manager of Brisbane Abattoir and chairman of Queensland Meat Industry Board), J. W. Fletcher (grazier), and E. A. Crosser (Under-Secretary to the Treasury); Mr. F. Williamson, of the State Reporting Bureau, secretary.

The main terms of inquiry are:—

(1) Capacity and facilities of the public abattoir in Brisbane, managed by the Q.M.I.B., with respect to the treatment of live stock for the meat requirements of the metropolitan abattoir area and whether regularity in providing essential daily meat requirements throughout the year for the civilian population of the area is best assured under present conditions.

(2) Treatment and storage capacity of Brisbane abattoir and other existing meat works in Queensland in relation to the supply of various classes of live stock for slaughter for the interstate and export trade.

(3) The probability of increased production in Queensland of various classes of live stock for slaughter.

(4) Advantages and disadvantages in the slaughter and treatment of live stock, other than for local needs, at works at inland centres as against coastal works.

(5) Efficiency of the existing methods of transport and handling of live stock, and improvements which can be effected.

(6) Desirability of acquiring any existing meat works to be conducted as public utilities and, if desirable, which meat works.

(7) Desirability of establishing abattoirs in the more populous towns in Queensland for the preparation, including the system of grading, of meat for local needs, and, if desirable, in which town or towns, and the conditions on which private slaughter yards in such town or towns should be eliminated.

(8) The basis of establishment and control of any such additional abattoir or meat works

(9) So far as is pertinent to the aforesaid inquiries, any other matters relating to the economic welfare of the live stock and meat industry of the State.

## Meat Ration Changes

### Temporary Reductions to Operate

To enable Australia to meet this year's commitments to the United Nations the civilian meat ration scale is to be subjected to certain temporary adjustments. The new scale will operate from 26th February and is planned to effect a saving of 40,000

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tons of meat by bringing the civilian allocation for 1945 down to 530,000 tons.

When announcing the foregoing the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, said that on present estimates Australia's production of all classes of meat this year would be 965,000 tons, or 70,000 tons below 1944 output. Despite the drought the figure was fractionally higher than output in 1938-39, but Australia must continue to play a maximum part in the food strategy of the United Nations. Service demands must be met and Australia must honour the contract to supply meat to Britain.

In the last few months, said Mr. Curtin, new elements had come into the food picture. Britain had come to Australia's aid with Pacific naval reinforcements, and the British fleet must be provisioned from Australian sources. British Admiralty demands for meat had more than doubled compared with last year's requirements from Australia. Australia had also been requested to supply additional quantities of meat on British War Office account to India to feed the troops fighting in Burma to free Asia from the Japanese, and in that process to help release Australians from Japanese prison camps. Those demands for meat were additional to our obligation to supply meat to the Australian fighting forces and to Allied forces based on or supplied from Australia.

Full details of the new coupon scale were not available at time of going to press. Such as have been released, however, indicate that no alterations will be made in respect to meats in group B, which covers the more popular cuts, such as sirloin and prime ribs of beef; loin of veal and loin chops; leg and loin of mutton and lamb, and loin chops of same.

In group A the coupon values of fillet and rump steak will be reduced from ¾ to ½ lb., but will remain unaltered at ¾ lb. in respect to topside and silverside of beef and boned fillet of veal. The coupon value of several cuts in group C, which includes back ribs, blade, and chuck of beef, boned forequarter of veal, forequarter, shoulder and forequarter chops of lamb may be reduced from 1½ lbs. to 1¼ lbs., while the value of some cuts in group D are likely to be reduced from 2 lbs. to 1½ lbs. The latter group includes boned brisket and gravy beef; knuckle of veal; forequarter and shoulder of mutton, and forequarter mutton chops and shanks.

According to the chairman of the Rationing Commission, Mr. A. W. Coles, the reductions, when effective, will mean that each consumer in the lamb group will receive 2½ lbs. instead of 3 lbs. and in the mutton group only 3 lbs. instead of 4 lbs. of meat weekly. Liver, kidneys, and tripe will continue to be unrationed. Government and the Rationing Commission have decided not to ration cooked meats because of the alleged administrative problems involved. It was considered that great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining staff for the extra work involved if large numbers of small shops handling cooked meats were brought under rationing control.

Mr. Coles said that the duration of the reduced meat ration would depend upon the country's ability to save the 40,000 tons of meat a year planned by Government and the fulfilment of commitments to the services, Britain, and Allied nations.

## DEHYDRATED MEAT

### Its Doubtful Future

(From our London Correspondent)

In the same way as many loudly-trumpeted war weapons become obsolescent soon after they are perfected it is a question whether numerous processes applied to various services in the great struggle, other than those of actual combat, will long survive the period for which they were primarily intended.

Various devices have been resorted to for the maintenance of food supply in a time when war peril threatened normal traffic. Before the U-boat menace was controlled the shortage of marine transport accommodation compelled heroic measures for the more economical carriage of perishable foods. Fresh meat, in particular, had to submit to the contrivances of the inventor, and after its volume had been reduced by such devices as de-boning, cutting and telescoping, the application of a still more effective space reducer was hailed far and wide in the application of dehydration to the prime article, as well as to other foods such as vegetables and fruit.

Dehydrated meat was given to the world as a wonder which, while claiming a retention of a fair proportion of flavour and nutrition, demanded only a small fraction of the shipping space required to carry fresh meat across the hemispheres. As well as providing an immediate war market for this product in the giant forces of military consumers, officialdom felt it necessary to furnish, for the benefit of those who were to enter this field of production, fair promise of a world demand in the post-war years.

Here, perhaps, those responsible for setting the machine at work rather stumbled, but the inherent difficulties of the situation may go far to excuse them. On the one hand, dehydrated or desiccated meat had to be authoritatively sponsored as an attractive product for the permanent market in order to secure the enlistment of capital and effort for its supply. On the other hand, food rationing necessities appeared to forbid its wartime incorporation in the civilian dietary, although such inclusion was obviously necessary to win it favour with the public. A preliminary and scanty test of the public palate in this direction was, in fact, made without letting the few consumers approached know the actual nature of the product they were sampling. The Ministry of Food, charged with the duty of obtaining supplies for our military forces, has been, to all appearances, unable to accomplish the great task of "putting it over" the British public.

The position with regard to dehydrated meat to-day is probably that the Ministry of Food's requirements of this article will be very small. Some people will hazard the opinion that the Ministry wishes it had never heard of dehydrated meat. Australia, it is true, considered an annual production of 25,000 tons, said to be equivalent to the disposal of 12½ million sheep, but probably nobody who knew anything of the problem treated such a figure seriously. At any rate, by the time countries overseas were ready to produce in earnest, much more modest

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demands were the order of the day. With some of the South American meat companies arrangements are believed to have been made to take certain minimum quantities of dehydrated meat, with, it is presumed, a clause for compensation on failure so to do.

Many interested parties are wondering to-day what prospects lie ahead of dehydrated meat when hostilities cease. The domestic market in Great Britain knows nothing about the product so far, and even if people in "the East" think it an excellent article with curries that does not go far to make the sky bright, so far as the present manufacturers are concerned.

Few people see any good in planning a campaign in favour of this much-discussed food. There is little doubt that after the war everybody will be wanting fresh meat and nothing else, apart from which the competition of fresh meat minces would not seem to leave the dehydrated article much of a future in the manufacturing market.

## Meat Notes

An English exchange reports that under an agreement signed between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada the latter country has undertaken to supply the United Kingdom with up to 134,400,000 lbs. of beef during 1945.

Metropolitan Ice and Fresh Food Co. Ltd., Melbourne, is paying an interim half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. on preference and 4 per cent. on ordinary shares on 17th February. The directors report that storage space has been fully occupied, and sales in other departments have been maintained.

The accounts of the New Zealand Refrigerating Co. Ltd. for the past year show an amount available for appropriation, including £39,142 10s. 10d. brought forward, of £84,395 9s 8d. The directors recommend an unchanged dividend of 5½ per cent., to add £10,000 to the rebuilding reserve, and to carry forward £39,398 8s. 8d.

The accounts of the Queensland Meat Export Co. Ltd. show a profit of £35,215 for the year to 30th November, against £34,821 in the previous year. Allowance for depreciation is £8650, against £8420 in 1942-43. Dividend is again 7 per cent., including bonus of 2 per cent., and requires £34,386, while £3000 is transferred to reserve for contingencies.

At its last convention the American Meat Institute voted the sum of 500,000 dollars for the expansion of its facilities for scientific research at the University of Chicago. The institute also voted continuance of plans and appropriation for meat advertising purposes. At present the publicity is putting stress on the preparation of appetising, tasty and nutritious meat dishes from the meats available to the public.

According to an article in the December issue of "The Cattleman," of Fort Worth, U.S.A., prospects for 1945 then indicated that civilian meat supplies in America would be well below the estimated 1944 rate of 140-145 lbs. per capita, but above the average annual rate of 126 lbs in the 1935-39 period. Supplies of beef and veal probably will be somewhat larger than in 1944, but of pork materially smaller. A reduction is also expected in respect to mutton and lamb.

The transfer of the export freezing licence held by the Gisborne Sheepfarmers' Frozen Meat Co. in respect of Tomoana Bay freezing works, Gisborne, N.Z., to Messrs. Thos. Borthwick and Sons Ltd., who recently bought the works, has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture (the Hon. B. Roberts). Mr. Roberts first submitted the proposal to the Meat Producers Board, which offered no objection to the change. Messrs. Borthwick already own freezing works in the Wairarapa and at Feilding and Waitara.

Processors of quick frozen food in the United States aim to increase the sale of their products from last year's 750 million lb. volume to 3500 million lbs. within five years after the war. Their purpose is to have frosted foods retailed in 100,000 stores and prices brought down to levels more nearly competitive with top grade canned and fresh foods. It is said that a much wider selection will be offered after the war. There will be more than 200 varieties, compared with about 75 to-day. In addition to now well-established items, quick freezers are preparing a wide selection of cooked foods—stews of all kinds, hash, creamed fish, chowders, and spaghetti.

Referring to the threat to the "small man" in retail business after the war and the general expectation that the multiple trader will occupy a much more menacing position in the new era, our meat trade correspondent in Great Britain states that among the big business parties threatening the small individual in the meat trade the Co-operative Wholesale Society occupies a leading place. "It is not long," he continues, "since one of its spokesmen was rebuked for a frank statement of its vaulting ambitions in this field of conquest. Both the home and the import meat business are their target, and the latest indication of Co-op. intentions in the English meat industry was afforded at a recent conference of the South-Western Section of the Co-operative Meat Trade Association at Taunton. There it was stated by the head of the Bristol Society that a scheme had been set on foot to influence farmers to supply direct to the wholesale societies instead of through the markets, and so help in minimising the activities of the auctioneers."

# The Meat Trade in New Zealand

(From our Special Correspondent)

Christchurch, 1st February, 1945

The wet unsettled weather of December, which made the month the coldest December for many years almost throughout the Dominion, was followed in January by much rain which has rendered the season so far a most depressing one. Auckland has had an unusually heavy rainfall, the whole province being drenched by continuous falls, and this has had a bad effect on hay crops, many of which have rotted on the ground. There has been a very heavy growth and feed is exceptionally abundant, thereby creating a great demand for store stock required to keep down the pastures. Hawkes Bay has been more favoured and rich green feed is in tremendous volume, with similar conditions in the Wairarapa and Wellington districts. On the West Coast there is plenty of feed available and stock are in first class condition.

In Marlborough the weather has been most unfavourable, with excessive rain, and although feed is very prolific it is too sappy and inclined to cause scouring. Conditions in Canterbury have also been very unsatisfactory, falls of rain occurring every few days; rape crops are late and shearing very much behind. After an excellent lambing season it is disappointing that these conditions should exist, as they have resulted in poor fattening, whilst diseases such as pulpy kidney and parasitic troubles are rampant among many flocks not only in Canterbury but in Marlborough and on the West Coast of the South Island. In Otago and Southland the season is also late, but grass feed conditions are very good and stock are doing well.

### Labour Shortage

Right from the opening of the season manpower problems have been facing many of the freezing works of the Dominion, particularly in the North Island, and it is only recently that the works have become fully manned. The position was particularly acute at Whakatu and Tomoana in Hawkes Bay, where the staff was about 130 men short of normal requirements. After the holidays clerks from banks and other offices were amongst the men directed to the works by the manpower authorities, and the difficulties now appear to have been mostly overcome.

In the South Island the position is much better, as the peak of the season has not yet been reached, but the three Southland works were each short of about 25 butchers when they commenced operations in the New Year. The Canterbury and Otago works have managed to get along fairly well, as the number of lambs coming forward has been considerably curtailed owing to the lateness of the season, and in the meantime new men are being trained.

The difficulties mentioned above have been further accentuated by stop-work meetings at several works over comparatively minor matters; e.g., at the Westfield Company's factory men engaged in killing lambs refused to carry on when they learned of the termination of employment of one of their number. This resulted in several thousand lambs being held over, causing considerable loss and inconvenience. At the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company's Horotiu works dissatisfaction with the arrangements for a medical service caused about 550 employees to stop work on the 11th January until a medical man was available to replace the local doctor, who was in hospital as a result of an accident. The men resumed work the following morning, but the strike had a widespread effect in the Waikato district. Over 6000 lambs were penned at the works awaiting slaughter, whilst many thousands more were waiting at stations throughout the district ready for transport to the works. Besides this, cattle, pigs and calves were affected.

### Supplies

Supplies to the Auckland works have been good, and killings to date are on a higher scale than last year, but lambs have completely lost their bloom owing to the unfavourable conditions. Sheep are now on the move from the East Coast to the Waikato, but the shortage of drovers is resulting in many being sent round by rail: the numbers to date are about normal. In Hawkes Bay the works are being kept busy, but lambs are not killing out at all well. Most of those from the hill country are light and disappointing, and many are netting the farmers less than £1 per head, whereas good store lambs are making

up to 19s. in the yards. Early lambs off the flats are killing out better and generally speaking are up to the average.

The West Coast works are now putting through large tallies and appear to be able to cope with all supplies offering. The lambs already dealt with have been of very good quality, whilst the average weight is said to be about 2 lbs. heavier than last year. With the ample feed available, farmers are able to co-operate with the freezing companies in holding their stock back when required, and in fact the increased average weights indicate that this is being done. Taking the North Island as a whole, the quantity of lambs so far dealt with has been rather more than last year, and there have been considerable increases in both wethers and ewes. The export returns to the end of December indicate that killings of wethers were five times greater than in 1944, and ewes three times as many.

In Marlborough, lambs are not making the headway that they should, and a spell of dry warm weather is badly needed. It looks as if a big percentage which would normally come into the works off their mothers will now have to be placed on feed. The percentage of seconds so far this season has been low and average weights are some 1½ lbs. better than last year. There is a keen demand for store lambs locally, but supplies are difficult to obtain.

Supplies to the Canterbury works have been very disappointing and to the middle of January were about 33 per cent. down on last year, 55 per cent. less than in 1943 and 70 per cent. below 1942. These figures indicate how the early part of the season in the province has been upset in recent years by adverse weather conditions. At the moment the works are able to cope with everything offering, but it seems certain that there will be a rush of stock sooner or later in view of the exceptionally heavy lambing and small mortality losses, and provided the weather is reasonably good the works are in for a busy time. Notwithstanding the variable weather and excessive rain some very fine drafts of lambs were killed in the first fortnight, many lines averaging 3 lbs. per head more than last year's early drafts from the same properties. In other districts, however, stock are not doing too well and scouring is fairly prevalent.

As the works in Otago and Southland did not open until after the New Year, and then with short staffs, their killings are also very much behind the 1944 figures, but work is now proceeding smoothly and some heavy tallies are anticipated. Lambs are coming forward in good condition and the manager of one company stated that the lambs already killed were the heaviest ever handled at the opening of a season.

There has been a remarkable increase in beef killings in the North Island, to the end of December 50,000 quarters having been put through compared with less than one thousand last year, the total being the highest for several years to that point in the season. The increase is doubtless due to the very favourable feed conditions and to the increase of 6s. per 100 lbs. in the buying schedule.

### Prices and Stocks

The export buying prices for lamb moved up by ⅛d. per lb. in the North Island immediately after the New Year and this was followed a fortnight later by a similar increase in the South Island, the schedule now being:—North Island Downs and Canterbury crossbreds u/42 9⅛d., 43/50 8⅝d., 51/56 8⅛d., second quality u/42 8⅜d., 0/42 7⅝d. North Island crossbreds are ⅛d. below these rates. North Island prime wethers u/64 5⅞d., South Island same grade 5¾d. Ewes are on the basis of 3¾d. for primes u/64.

Per head values have been in the neighbourhood of 35s. for prime wethers and 27s. 6d. for prime young and maiden ewes. Recent small yardings of beef have resulted in keen competition and very firm prices. Extra choice ox beef is now bringing up to 46s. per 100 lbs. and choice and prime 41s. to 45s., with extra prime young cow and heifer beef 37s. to 42s., choice and prime 35s.

The position of stocks of meat is still not altogether satisfactory, as at the end of December there were over a million more lambs in store than last year and some 400,000 carcases of wethers and ewes, compared with only 53,000 in 1943. In addition to this there are in store about 41,000 quarters of beef against only 3000 last year, and three times as much boneless beef, together with substantial quantities of boneless veal and sundries. There has been no official indication of shipping prospects for some time, and it looks as if the stocks will steadily mount up as the killings increase.

## WAGES OF FREEZING WORKERS IN NEW ZEALAND

The outcome of negotiations between the N.Z. Government and representatives of the employers and workers in the freezing industry on demands by the Federated Freezing Workers' Unions for increases in wages and other conditions is being awaited with considerable interest.

It is understood that the unions are pressing for a 25 per cent. increase in wages on hourly rates and 12½ per cent. for piece workers, a 40-hour week and payment for travelling time and allowances. The Government is said to be willing to concede part of the unions' demands and has assured the freezing companies that any increase in wages paid by them will be reimbursed by a State subsidy either from the War Expenses Account or the industry's Stabilisation Account. It has been unofficially stated that the companies, under the assurance of reimbursement by a State subsidy, are prepared to grant some wage increases, but are averse to conceding the 40-hour week and payment for travelling time and allowances. At present a 44-hour week is worked in the industry.

## THE BRITISH MEAT RATION

Speaking at a recent press conference in London on the meat situation, Mr. H. S. E. Turner, the Director of Meat and Livestock at the Ministry of Food, said that if anyone to-day were given as a ration a fair cross-section of meat supplies over a year, he or she would get about 5½d. worth of home-killed per week and 8½d. worth of imported, and of the imported 2½d. or 3d. worth, mainly pork, would have come from North America. Much of the meat Britain used to get from the Southern Hemisphere was now consumed there by the armies fighting the Japanese. In the United States of America, as elsewhere, the armies had to be given priority for beef, and so the greater part of their contribution to Britain's supplies was pork.

If normal transport obtained in Great Britain, Mr. Turner continued, the Government could distribute the extra pork evenly so that nobody had too much, but internal transport had had to be economised by arranging for home-killed meat to be used as near as possible to the place of production and feed. The Ministry of Food had made a rule that no distributing depot should have more than one-third of its total supplies of meat in the form of imported pork. Although this did not ensure that no individual butcher ever had more than one-third of his supplies in imported pork, its effect was that over a period he rarely had more. Then the Ministry arranged that of the imported pork not more than about one-third should be in the form of hog sides, which were the principal source of complaint. Subsequently, they found it possible to cut the issues of imported pork by something like a half and they had remained at that level ever since. Whereas some time ago pork formed about one-third of the meat issued to butchers for the ration, now it was only about one-fifth.

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## Australia's Leading Studs

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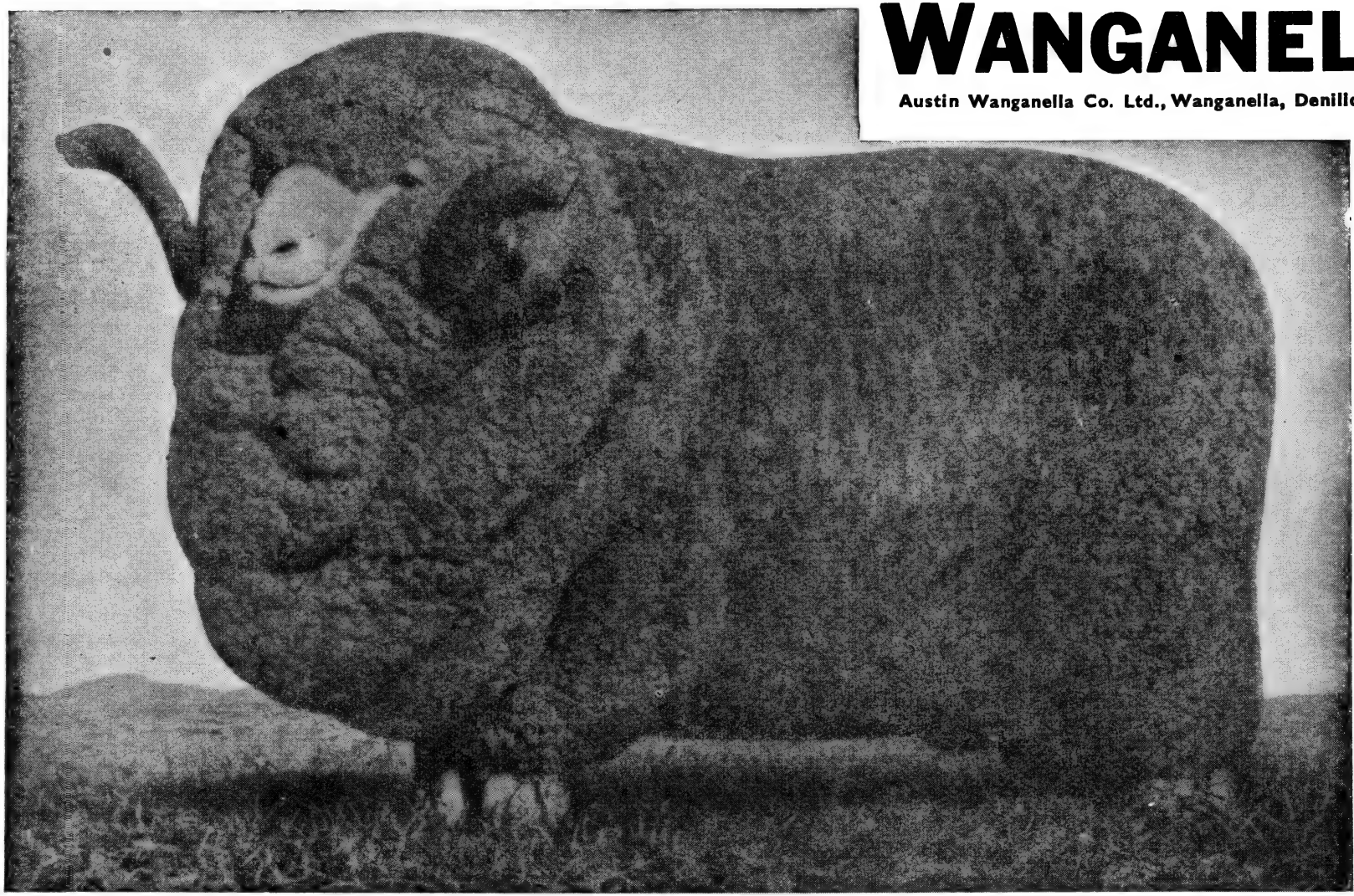

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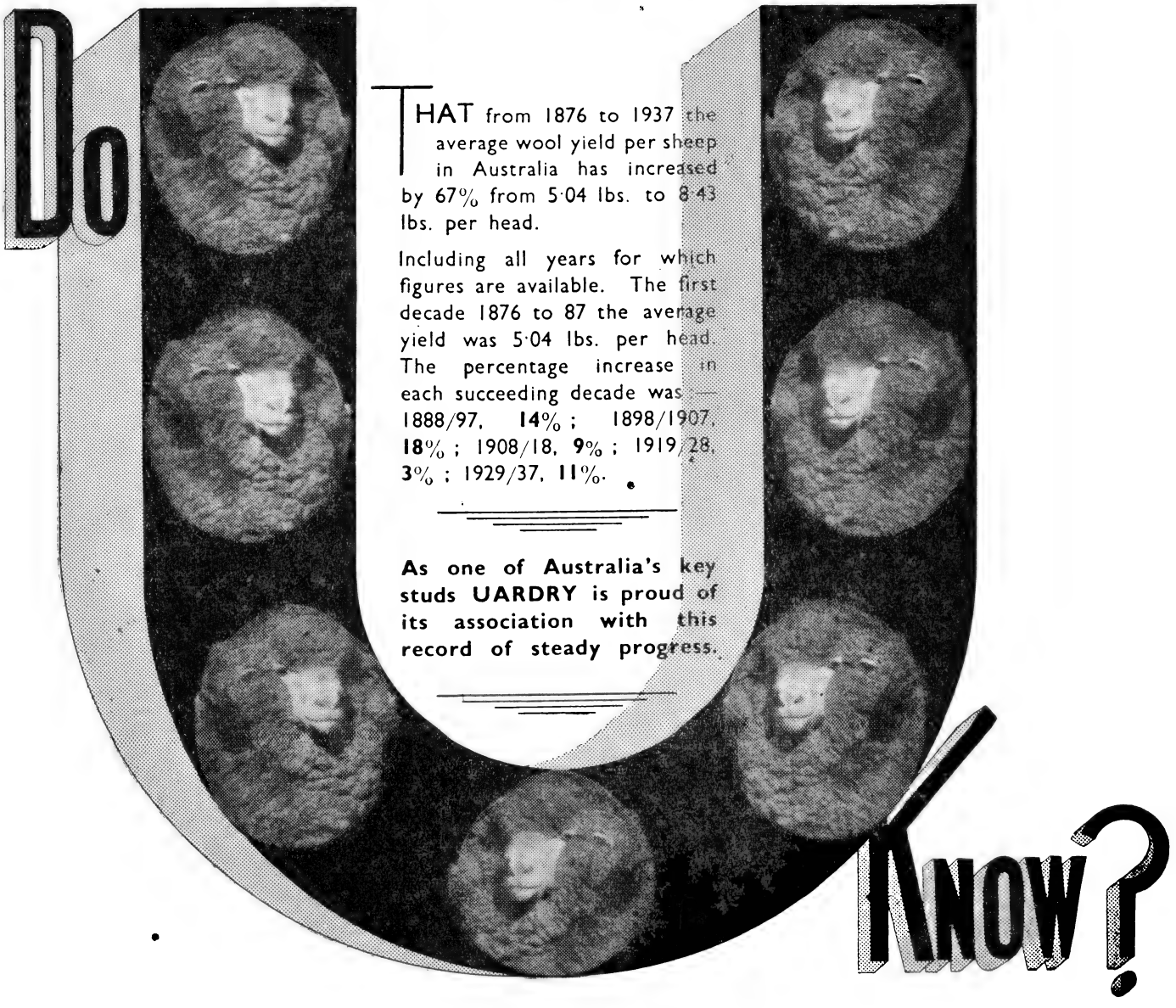


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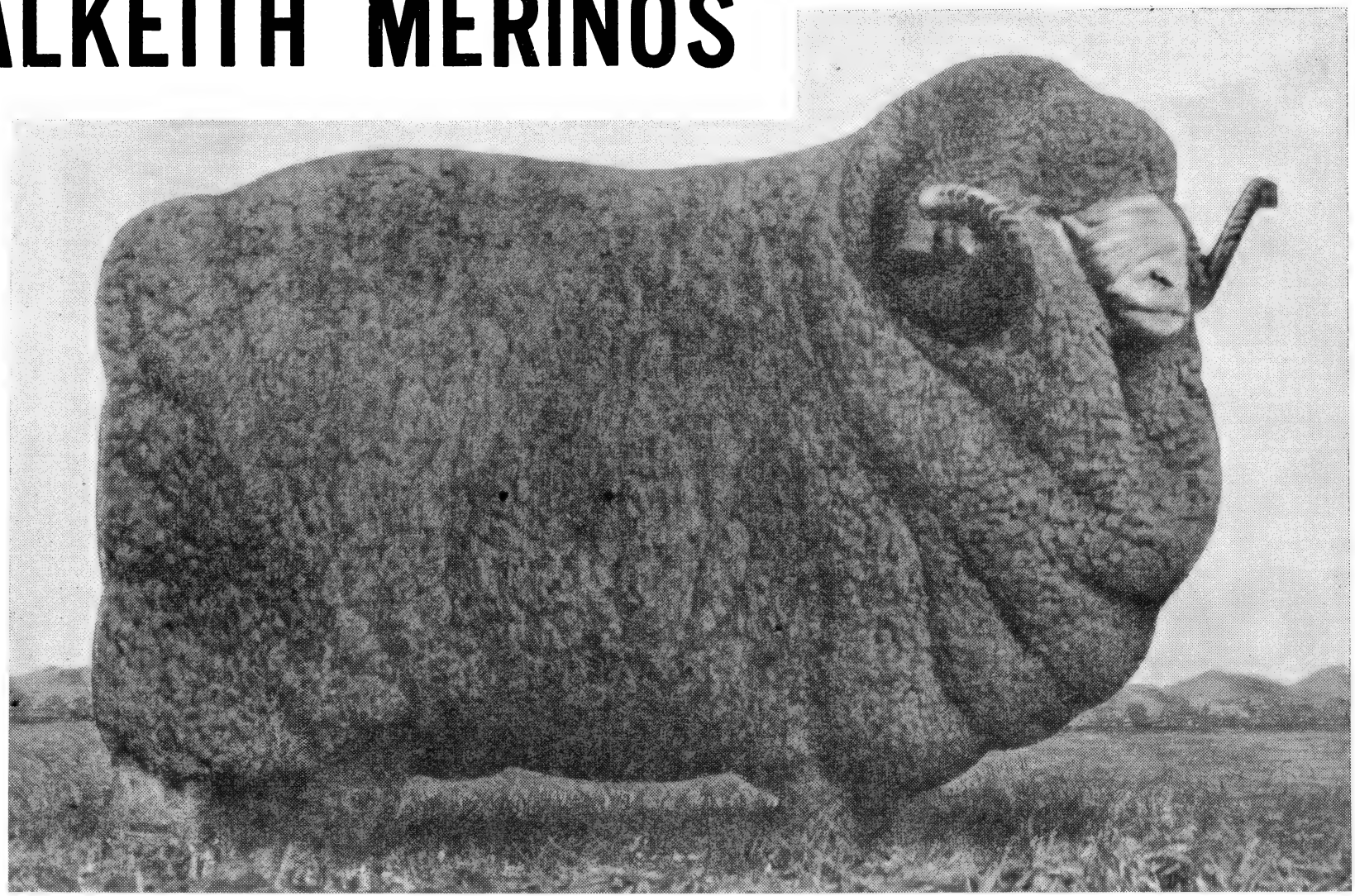

**"CORONATION OF DALKEITH"**

**The highest priced ram at public auction at the 1938 Sydney Stud Sheep Sales**

Bred at Dalkeith, Coronation won 1st Prize in the Three-year-old Open Class, and was Champion Medium Wool Merino Ram. He was purchased by F. S. Falkiner and Sons Ltd., who in 1927 purchased for 5000 guineas the celebrated stud sire David of Dalkeith.

**Some 1938 Sales of Dalkeith Rams.—Privately**—"The Laird," to G. W. Brooks, Esq., "Aeroview," Salisbury, South Australia, at 700 guineas. **At Auction**—"Coronation," to F. S. Falkiner & Sons Pty. Ltd., at 520 guineas, top price of the Auction Ram Sales 1938; one to Theo. Thompson, Esq., at 130 guineas; one to Jas. Barnes Ltd., 75 guineas. **Privately**—One to H. O. Timms, Esq., Western Australia, 100 guineas; one to E. G. Shelton, Esq., Warrana, Moree, N.S.W., 100 guineas; one to Hunter Weston, Esq., New Zealand, 150 guineas.

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## FOUR TIMES WINNERS STONEHAVEN CUP

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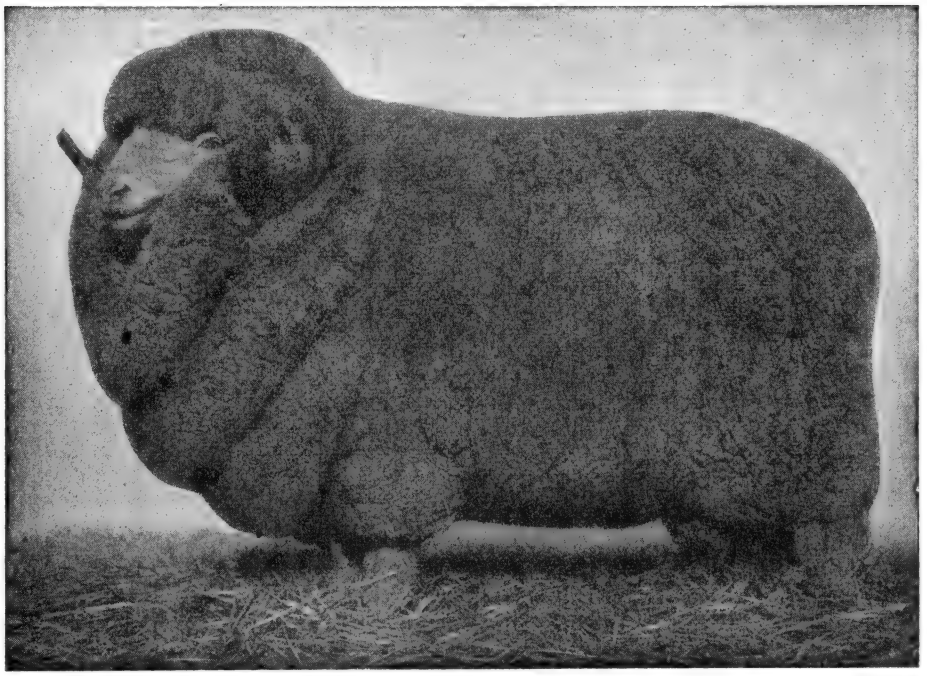

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**EGELABRA STUD RAM No. 8.3 by A B 34**

Champion Medium Wool Ram and Grand Champion Merino Ram of the 1940 Sydney Sheep Show

The following is a list of prizes won by the Egelabra Stud during 1940 :—

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**Egelabra Sheep won the following awards :—**

- GRAND CHAMPION MERINO RAM
- RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION RAM
- GRAND CHAMPION MERINO EWE
- CHAMPION MEDIUM WOOL RAM
- RESERVE CHAMPION MEDIUM WOOL RAM
- CHAMPION STRONG WOOL RAM
- RESERVE CHAMPION STRONG WOOL RAM
- CHAMPION STRONG WOOL EWE
- 14 FIRST PRIZES
- 11 SECOND PRIZES
- 6 THIRD PRIZES
- 1st and 2nd in the "Stonehaven Cup"

**Also prize for most successful exhibitor with an aggregate of 94 points.**

**In the Wool Section Egelabra also won :—**

- CHAMPION MEDIUM WOOL EWE FLEECE
- CHAMPION STRONG WOOL RAM FLEECE

**In the 1941 Show—**

- GRAND CHAMPION RAM FLEECE

**WARREN SHOW 1940**

- Grand Champion Ram
- Grand Champion Ewe
- 7 Sectional Championships
- 22 Firsts
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**In the Wool Section—**

- Champion Medium Wool Ram Fleece

**ORDERS ARE NOW BEING BOOKED FOR THE RAMS DROPPED IN OCT./NOV. 1943, WHICH WILL BE CLASSED TOWARDS THE END OF FEBRUARY**

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**STRONG, MEDIUM & FINE WOOL RAMS AVAILABLE**
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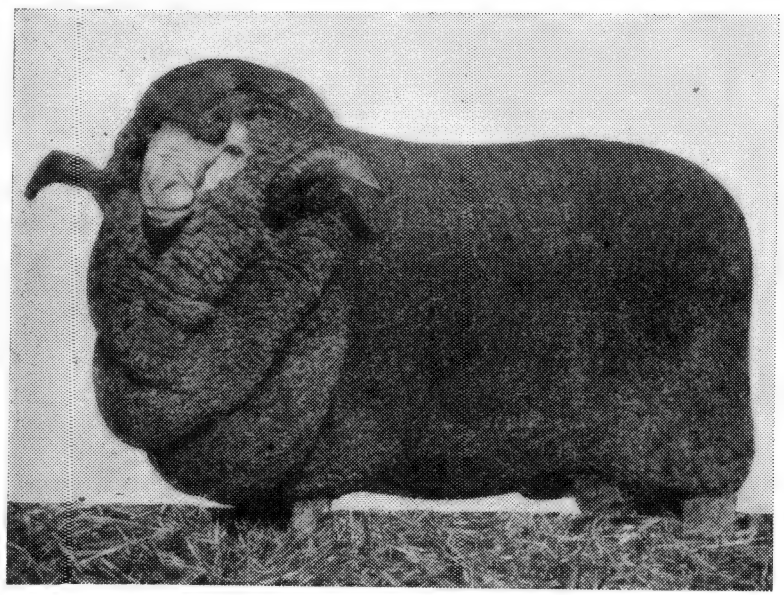

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**MERRYVILLE STUD SIRE, MASTER BUILDER**

MASTER BUILDER'S progeny (both rams and ewes) were outstanding prize winners and champions at Bathurst, Sydney, Cootamundra and other shows. One of the many high-class Merino sires at Merryville, Master Builder is by The Builder, by Merryville No. 1, by Brilliant No. 10, by Sir Francis, by Majestic. Master Builder won 5 grand championships and one R.G.C. at 8 years of age, and many championships in earlier years, including Melbourne and Cootamundra. His fleeces were awarded champion in the medium wool class and Grand Champion of the Sydney Sheep Show in 1938-39-40, the latter being his 8-year-old fleece. He represents the ideal of Merino Breeding. His sons have sold to 500 guineas.

**MERRYVILLE had a total clearance at the 1943 Sydney Sales when 74 Rams (Stud and Selected) were sold at an average of £29/12/2. At the 1944 Sales, Merryville sold 102 Stud and Selected Rams at an average of £35/13/2. Merryville secured top price and best average at the Cootamundra Ram Sales 1944.**

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**SHEARING TESTS PROVE THE VALUE OF "MERRYVILLE" BLOOD.**

No other Stud in Australia has such an outstanding record of success in Shearing Test Competitions. Not only does this apply to "Merryville," but also to the progeny of "Merryville" rams when used in other flocks. Out of 26 Test Competitions held in Sydney, Cootamundra and Yass during recent years for both ewes and wethers, sheep of Merryville blood have won 23. At the Cootamundra Shearing Competition, where all the exhibits are paddocked together for the 12 months on "Landgrove," Cootamundra, sheep of Merryville blood have won 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places four years in succession. Mr. Milsom, of "Laverstock," Yass, with wethers sired by "Merryville" Rams, won the 30 Guineas Trophy for the third time, while Merryville Teams were 2nd and 3rd on each of these occasions, and were 1st and 3rd in 1943. There was an average of 11 teams in the Competition, which was judged on highest return per head. Merryville-bred sheep not only produced the highest price wool per pound, but also the heaviest weight of wool per sheep. This result proves beyond doubt that the use of Merryville rams will give you the HIGHEST RETURN PER HEAD wherever used.

**WOOL PRICES REVEAL "MERRYVILLE" SUPREMACY.**

A great majority of the high-priced clips of Australia, both medium and fine, owe their success to the infusion of MERRYVILLE BLOOD. Year after year these clips TOP THE MARKET, further proving that MERRYVILLE BLOOD PRODUCES RESULTS yielding QUALITY AND QUANTITY with HIGHEST RETURNS PER HEAD.

Merryville registered stud consists of over 26,000 sheep, outstanding for quality and uniform breeding. The smaller wool grower is catered for as carefully as the big flock owner. **MERRYVILLE RAMS ALWAYS BREED TRUE TO TYPE.** Prices on application. Book orders early and avoid disappointment.

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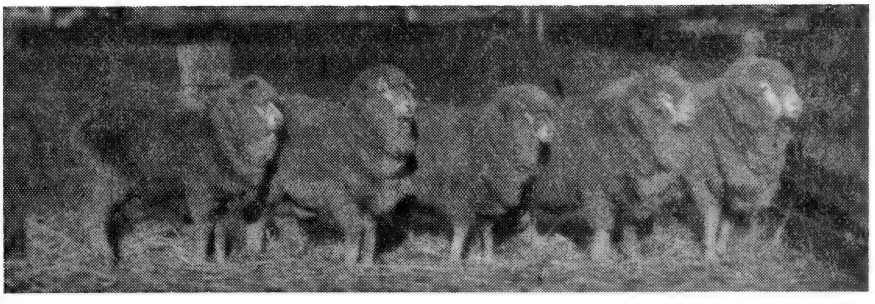
Reg. Trade Mark — Reg. Trade Mark

**FOUNDED 1839** — *Reg. Flock* 338 — **FOUNDED 1839**

**Group of Canowie stud rams, average wool cut 29 lbs. 8½ ozs. Bred in the furthest north on the lowest rainfall of any Stud Flock in South Australia these sheep will fatten where pampered ones die. The Flock has been classed by the owner, who held a Wool Diploma at the inception of his work, 36 years ago.**

**Canowie sheep carry well nourished, bold, shafty wool with kind handle, good heads and backs Plain bodied. Wrinkles are BRED OUT not CUT OUT.**

**At the Royal Adelaide Shows 1910, 1911 and 1912 Canowie sheep gained all Championship honors and most other prizes under three different judges. Since that year NO CANOWIE SHEEP HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED.**



*From left to right*—Lamb, Two 2 tooths, one 4 tooth and one 8 year old ram

**POLLED MERINO STUD ESTABLISHED 1914—The Polled Ram P.C. 49 by Lord Charles was purchased from Collinsville in 1917. Flock was maintained on a limited scale until 1938. In 1943 another Collinsville Polled Ram was introduced.**

## STUD and FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE

*For Particulars apply—*

**K. P. P. SAWERS, "Canowie," Stannington Avenue, Marryatville, Sth. Aust.**

**Phone F 2342** — **or STOCK AGENTS**

# STUD PARK NORTH MERINOS

*Prices and Particulars on request to the Manager—*

**Exors. late THOMAS MILLEAR**

# STUD PARK NORTH

## JERILDERIE, N.S.W.

**PRESENT OWNERS PURCHASED FROM MESSRS. PEPPIN IN 1878 . . . REG. MERINO FLOCK 195 . . . ORIGINAL PEPPIN BLOOD . . . STUD PARK NORTH SPECIALISES IN THE PRODUCTION OF RAMS OF HIGH COMMERCIAL VALUE WITH GOOD CONSTITUTIONS MOST SUITED TO BACK COUNTRY CONDITIONS.**

YOUNG STUD PARK NORTH RAMS READY FOR DELIVERY

**Telephone: GALA VALE 7**

●

**Acclimatised rams also available at QUEENSLAND DEPOT COOLIBAH-BOREE SIDING Nth. Q'LAND RAILWAY**

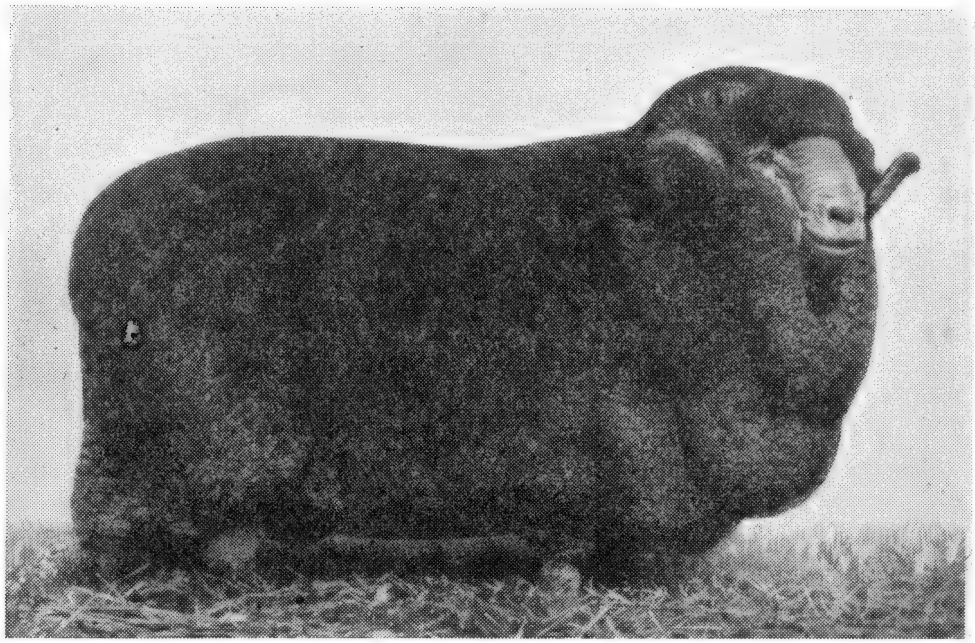
**Rams classed by H. Frank Pennefather**

# YARRAWIN

## REGISTERED MERINO STUD FLOCK No. 555

**1877-1944**

**67 Years of Efficient Service to the Flocks of Australia.**



**THE STUD THAT FULFILS N.E.S. REQUIREMENTS**

**N**OBILITY OF BIRTH
**E**FFICIENCY OF SERVICE
**S**ECURITY FOR FLOCK OWNERS

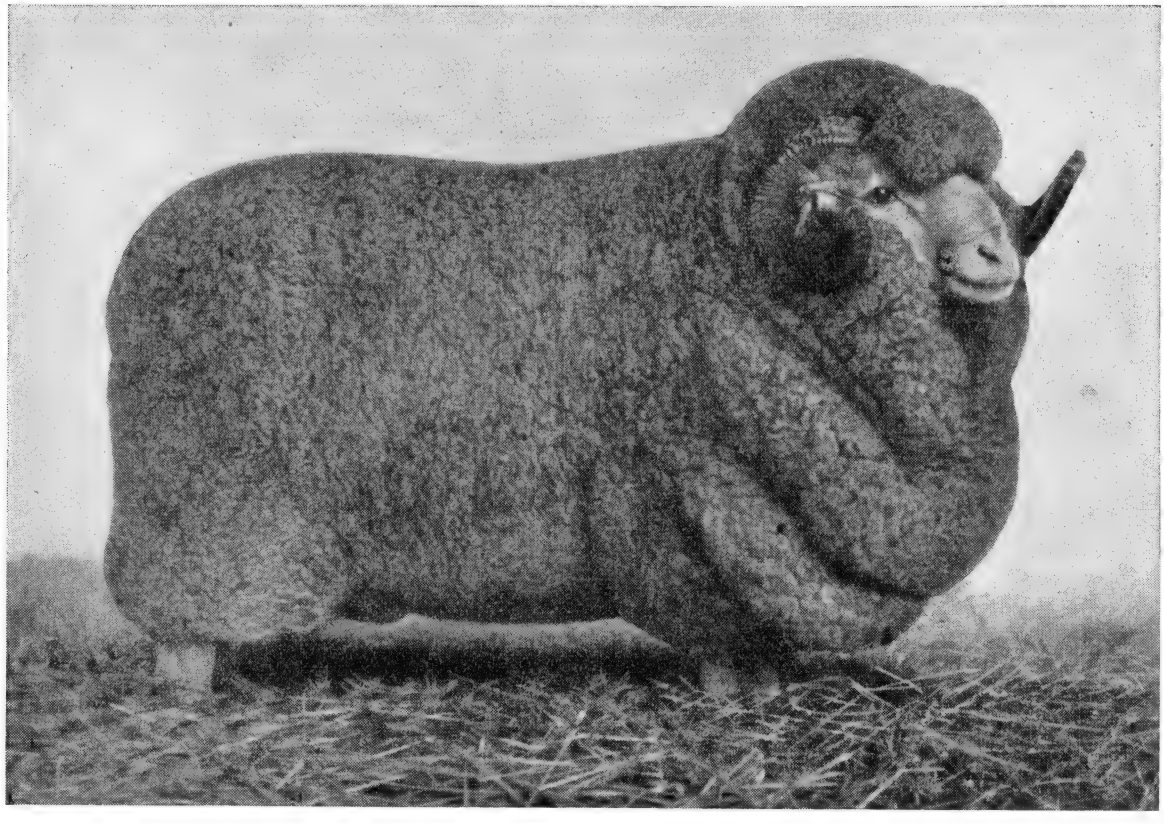
## J. & J. DICKSON

**YARRAWIN** **BREWARRINA, N.S.W.**

# STRATHDARR

## MERINO STUD

(REG. FLOCK 98 A.S.M.F.R.)



ONE OF THE STRATHDARR SIRES

**STRATHDARR RAMS ARE BRED FOR QUEENSLAND CONDITIONS—PLAIN BODIES—BIG FRAMES—MEDIUM WOOL**

. . FEATURES OF STRATHDARR WOOL ARE TRUENESS TO TYPE, COMPACTNESS OF GROWTH, EVENNESS, OUTSTANDING QUALITY AND CHARACTER, HIGH YIELD, LONG SHAFTY STAPLE, EXCELLENT COLOUR AND FULFILS MANUFACTURERS' REQUIREMENTS

*BOOKING ORDERS FOR STUD AND FLOCK RAMS*

**Apply: STRATHDARR PASTORAL CO. LTD.**

Phone: LONGREACH 22 **"Strathdarr," Longreach, Q'land.**

# RABY
## MERINO RAMS
## for Quality and Constitution

PURE PEPPIN
BLOOD
Reg. flock No. 197

**STUD, SELECTED AND FLOCK RAMS AVAILABLE**
delivered freight free to buyer's nearest siding.

Raby's Show achievements also include Reserve Grand Champion Ram Sydney 1937, First Prize Pen of 5 rams 2-3 years in 3 of the last six Sydney Shows and numerous other Championships and First Prizes in leading sheep shows.

Raby Rams are big-framed, plain-bodied medium to strong wool sheep and are widely used in N.S.W. and Queensland.

*Apply to*

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES COMPANY LTD.
(INC, IN ENGLAND)

MELBOURNE SYDNEY BRISBANE

*Or to the Manager*

# RABY STUD, WARREN, N.S.W.

# THE KOONOONA STUD

Reg. Flock No. 120 Founded 1863

Large framed, hardy constitutioned sheep, covered with bold, soft handling wool adaptable to and used in all States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

TYPE OF SIRE IN USE 2½ YEARS OLD

Quotations given for all grades of rams and ewes.

Apply:
GLEN G. HAWKES,
Managing Director,
Koonoona, Burra,
S.A.

BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF KOONOONA PROPRIETORS

# FSF

THE DADDY OF THEM ALL

Registered Trade Mark

# BOONOKE

## ORIGINAL PEPPIN

**A good supply of Flock and Selected Flock Rams are available, ready for inspection and delivery. Orders are being booked for prompt and forward delivery, and, to avoid disappointment, buyers should place their orders as early as possible.**

**Also Special Stud and Stud Rams at prices to suit buyers.**

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR GET THEM HOME POLICY**

## For Better Value and Service

WRITE THIS GREAT PARENT STUD :—

# F. S. FALKINER & SONS PTY. LTD.

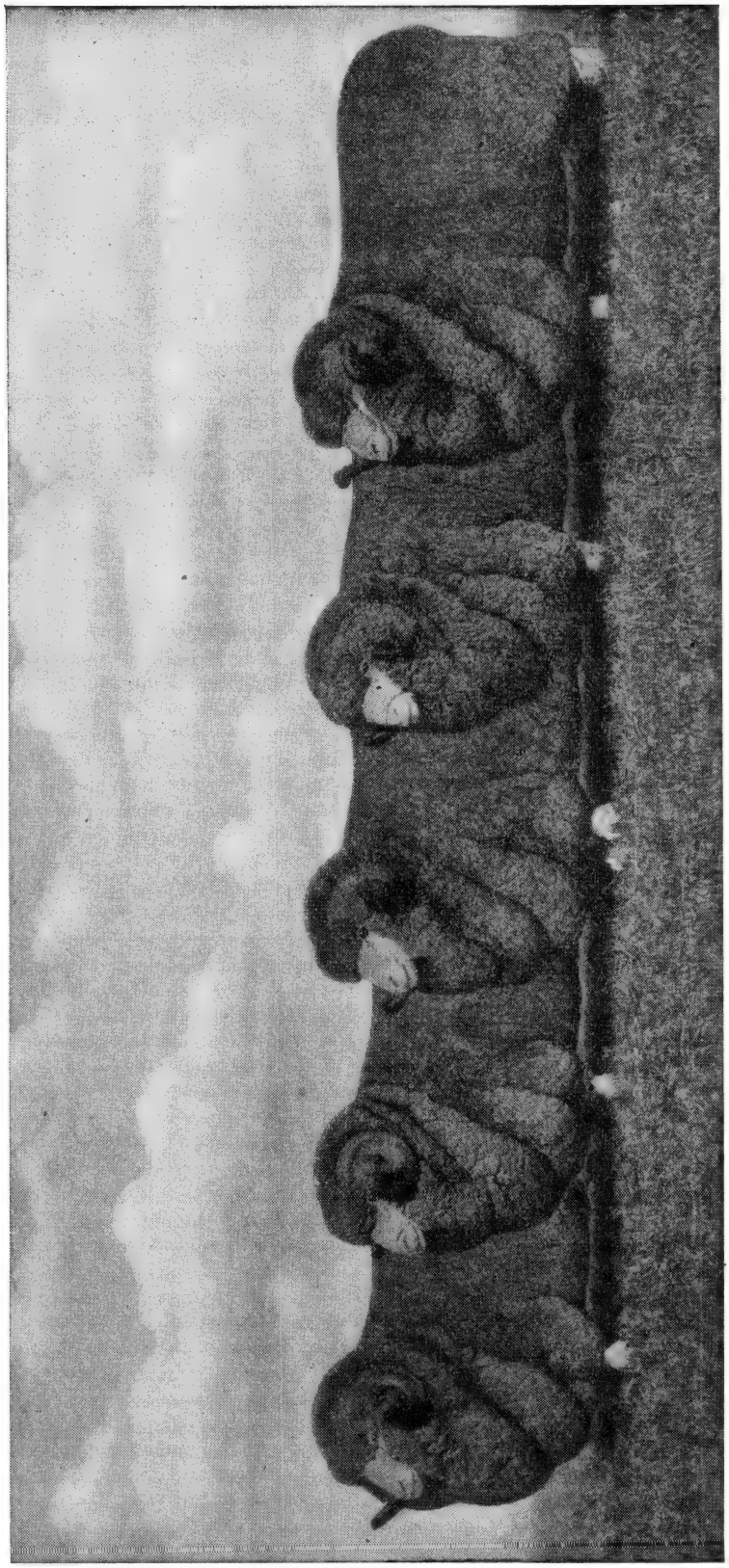
**BOONOKE**
**CONARGO, N.S.W.**

**Phone**
**URANA 15**

**BOONOKE NORTH**
**WIDGIEWA, N.S.W.**

# BUNDEMAR STUD

Property of Estate late F. E. BODY



TYPICAL BUNDEMAR SPECIAL STUD RAMS.

**Bundemar sheep are favourably known for their stylish, even fleeces on sound frames with good legs.**

**All rams sold are specially selected for each buyer's requirements.**

**Ram classing is the last week in February each year.**

*For further particulars, apply :—* **Manager, Bundemar, Trangie, N.S.W.** 'Phone Trangie 5

# BURRABOGIE MERINO STUD

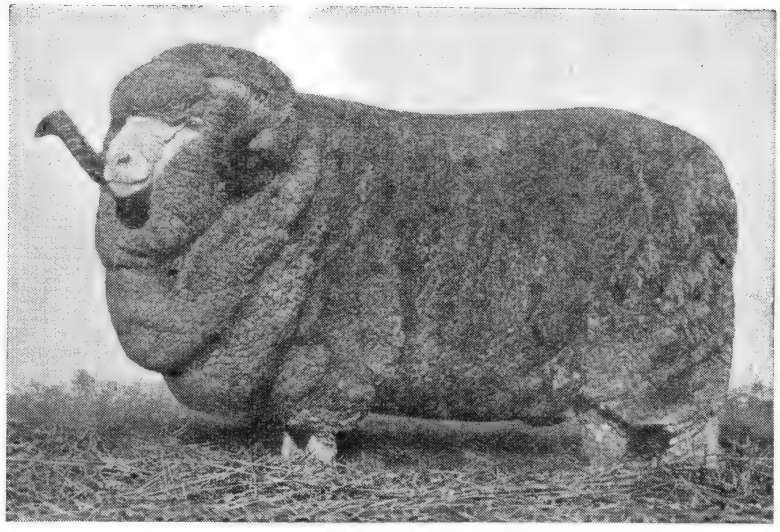
**Registered Flock No. 844**
**Pure Peppin Blood**

The BURRABOGIE STUD was formed in October 1938 from 56% of all the Stud Sheep of all grades and ages of the Original UARDRY STUD when a division of the Company's sheep and other assets was being made.

BURRABOGIE STUD was thus the larger portion of the descendants of a Pure Peppin Flock purchased direct from Messrs. Peppin & Sons in 1864.

These descendants were bred by the late Charles Mills, and by his son Neilson Mills.

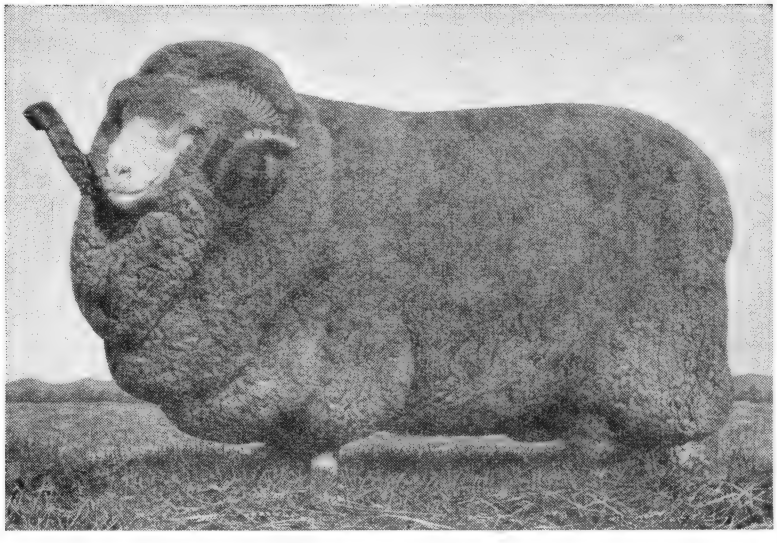
**STUD and FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE**



SPECIAL STUD SIRE O–1, Grand Champion Sydney Sheep Show 1932
*One of the top Sires used in the Burrabogie Merino Stud.*

**NEILSON MILLS & CO., BURRABOGIE, HAY, N.S.W.**
**Telephone: No. 118 HAY**

# WAHWOON MERINO STUD



WAHWOON SPECIAL STUD RAM M4–5
*Sold by auction at Sydney Ram Sales for 700 guineas.*

**Registered Flock No. 667**
**Pure Peppin Blood**

The WAHWOON STUD was formed by Neilson Mills & Son in 1932, and is of Pure Peppin Blood.

The foundation sheep of this Flock were direct descendants of Ewes and Rams purchased from Messrs. Peppin & Sons in 1864.

These descendants were bred either by the late Charles Mills or by his son, Neilson Mills.

**STUD and FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE**

**NEILSON MILLS & SON, WAHWOON, HAY, N.S.W.**
**Telephone: No. 28 HAY**

# WILLANDRA

## MERINO STUD

**PURE WANGANELLA BLOOD** **REG. FLOCK 87**

## PLAN WELL AHEAD

*Maintain Standards with Willandra Blood*

- THE BEST OF CONSTITUTION
- GOOD BONE
- PLAIN BODIES
- BIG FRAMES
- HEAVY CUTTERS
- PURE BREEDING

SOME of the greatest shearing results are recorded from WILLANDRA . . . . The purest Merino breeding, based on original PEPPIN WANGANELLA sheep, and developed on the light rainfall country in far Western New South Wales, at Willandra, 35 miles west of Hillston, has produced massive Merino sheep, well bred, carefully classed, and uniformly of HIGHEST QUALITY—Willandra's Commercial FLOCK RAMS will improve other flocks, putting weight and quality into the bales, and produce valuable wethers . . . .

*Full particulars of Stud, Selected and Flock Rams available from :—*

**THE MANAGER, WILLANDRA STATION, BOOLIGAL, N.S.W.** *'Phone :* Hillston 9 J

*or*

**FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS PTY. LTD., 4 BRIDGE ST., SYDNEY.** *'Phone :* B 7326

*Ram Depot at Mitchell Downs, Morven, Q.*

# To get that extra return per head . . .

# YOUR SHEEP *must be* RIGHT!

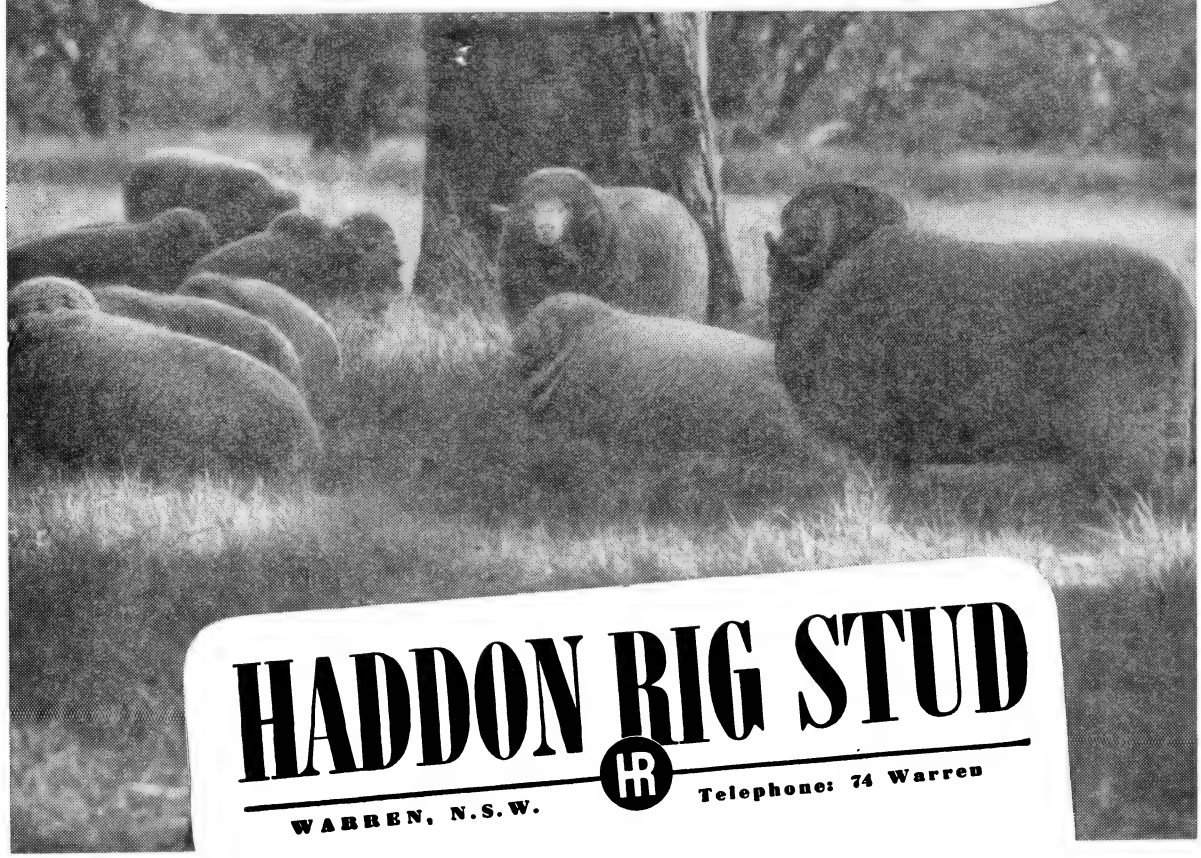
● The basic factor which governs the quality of your wool and the quantity per head is breeding. Inferior sheep grow low-priced wool and less wool per head no matter how good the feed nor how painstaking the attention you give them.

The regular introduction of Haddon Rig blood to your flock plus the more careful culling of your ewes will build up your wool cheque.

Haddon Rig offers you all the essentials . . . massive frames . . . dense, soft-handling lustrous wool . . . high lambing percentages . . . and the consistent transmission of these characteristics.

For more wool per head and more pence per lb. introduce Haddon Rig blood to your flock. *Visitors and intending purchasers are always welcome at Haddon Rig. Malcolm McLeod and Frank Laird, who class the Haddon Rig Stud, will select rams for clients who are unable to visit Warren.*

FLOCK RAMS FROM 4 GNS. . . STUD RAMS FROM 20 GNS.



# HADDON RIG STUD

HR

WARREN, N.S.W. Telephone: 74 Warren

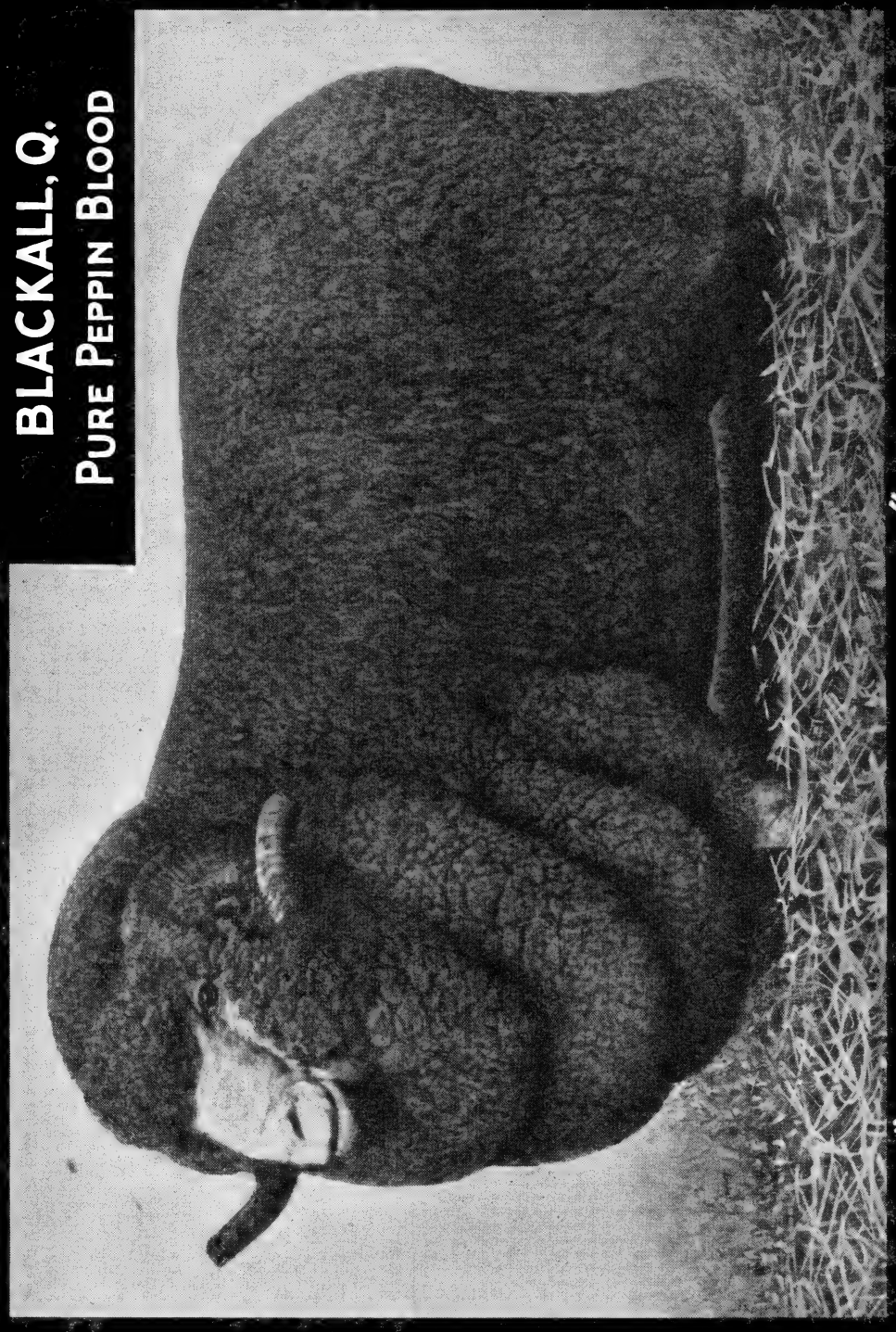
# "TERRICK TERRICK STUD"

BLACKALL, Q.

PURE PEPPIN BLOOD

STUD & FLOCK RAMS & STUD EWES DELIVERED ON TRUCKS AT COMPANY'S RISK TO WINTON MORVEN CHARLEVILLE YARAKA ALPHA OR INTERMEDIATE SIDINGS

REGISTERED HORN BRAND A E-T



"TERRICK TERRICK STUD" RAM No. 8-1
CHARLEVILLE GRAND CHAMPION RAM 1940 AND 1941
THE PROPERTY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES. Co. LTD (INCORP. IN ENGLAND)
CLASSING BY H. FRANK PENNEFATHER

APPLY THE MANAGER, TERRICK STUD or THROUGH THE COMPANY'S OFFICES

# BUNGAREE MERINOS

**Established 1841**

FOR over a century rams from this great parent stud have proved their value as the IDEAL COMMERCIAL SHEEP under all climatic conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

The BUNGAREE MERINOS have always been noted for their Trueness to Type .... Grand Constitutions .... Prepotency .... and the Mothering Qualities of the Ewes. They carry heavy, bulky, strong wool fleeces of splendid style and character on big, compact frames.

At the last Sydney Sales, seven sheep offered sold to 390 guineas, averaging £165.

Controlled by the Hawker family since the inception of the stud.

Classed and mated by J. F. McNAB since 1917.

*Write for further information :—*

**ESTATE LATE R. M. HAWKER - - - BUNGAREE**

**Via BRINKWORTH, S.A.**

# COLLINSVILLE MERINOS

**Registered Flock 318 South Australia.**

**Founded 1895.**

Noted for

LARGE FRAMES

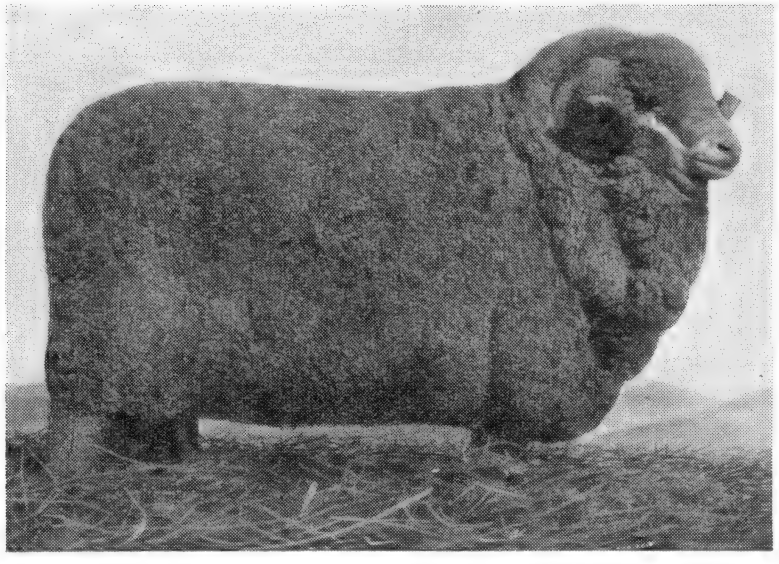
EXCELLENT OUTLOOK

STRONG CONSTITUTION

PLAIN BODIES

and

OPEN FACES



**TYPICAL COLLINSVILLE RAM**

In 1942 "Collinsville" obtained the following averages for rams sold by auction at various centres in Australia :—

**ADELAIDE :**
6 rams to 140 guineas, averaging £45/15/-

**NARRACOORTE :**
11 rams to 51 guineas, averaging £23/4/-

**PERTH (W.A.) :**
17 rams, including 8 selected flock sires, to 510 guineas, averaging just under £140.

**TOTAL**
34 rams made £2,901 13/-, averaging £55/6/-

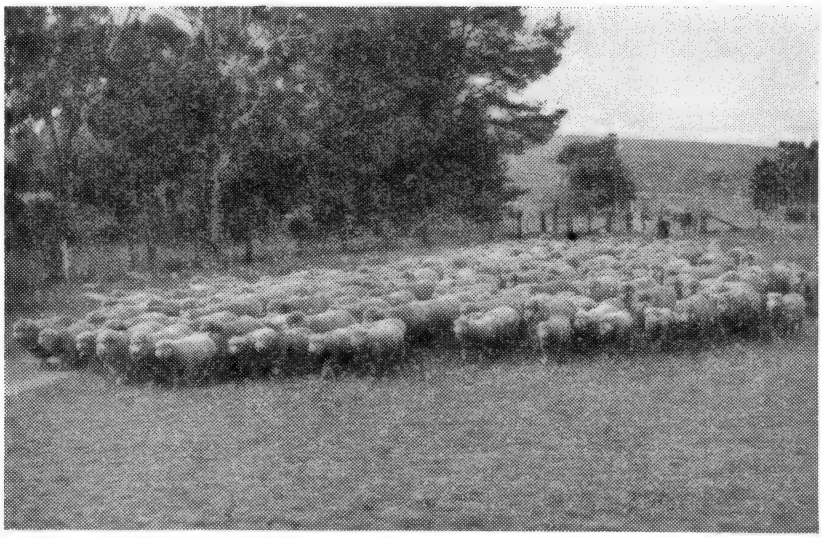
**PERTH, 1943 :** Three stud rams to 570 guineas, averaging £257/5/-

**SYDNEY, 1944 :** Topped the market at 310 guineas on last day of auctions, when competition was much quieter than at the earlier sales.

*Particulars of rams and ewes for sale from :—*

**JOHN COLLINS & SONS, Collinsville, Mount Bryan, South Australia** **Phone : MOUNT BRYAN 7**

# ROSEBANK MERINOS



ROSEBANK EWES AND LAMBS COMING IN FOR CLASSING

**Registered Flock No. 128**

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

Founded in 1840 by George Melrose, owned by the same family ever since.

Numerous Championships secured at Adelaide Royal Shows from 1910 to 1939.

Noted for large frames, strong constitutions. Free from tail wrinkle, with good open faces.

**ROSEBANK RAMS will put Quality and Weight of Wool into any Flock where introduced.**

Classed and mated by G. F. Simpson, Jnr.

*Enquiries and Inspection Invited.*

*For Particulars apply* - - - **The Manager, Rosebank, Mount Pleasant, South Australia**

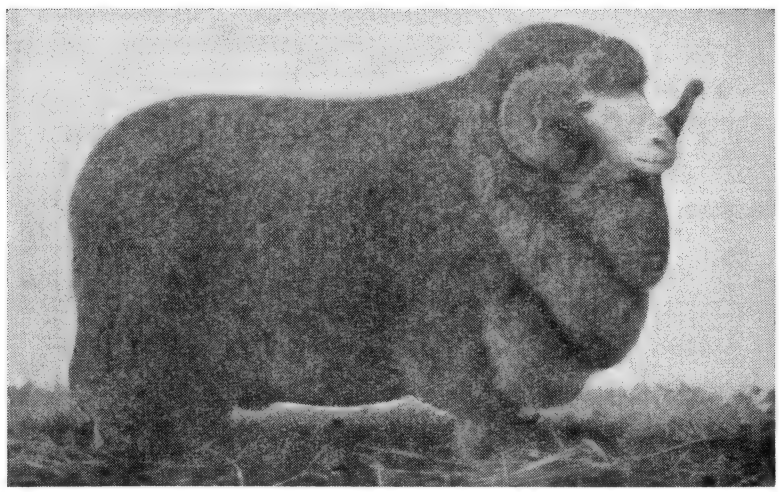
# STRADBROOKE MERINOS

**REG. FLOCK No. 614**

**The Stradbrooke Stud was established by Murray Thomas in 1932 from portion of "Craiglee" (Flock No. 114) and some ewes of "Bungaree" blood.**

**Only "Koonoona" Stud Rams and their progeny have been used at Stradbrooke, and at Craiglee for the past 20 years.**

**Noted for extra large frames, strong constitutions, with bulky strong wool fleeces showing remarkable weight, style, and character.**



**Special Stud Ram Rajah 1-16, purchased for Stradbrooke at Sydney, June 1943, from Koonoona (S.A.), for 1125 guineas, highest price ever recorded at Auction for a South Australian bred ram.**

**Look for "Stradbrooke" rams at Sydney, Adelaide, Naracoorte and Perth Stud Sales**

**MURRAY THOMAS, STRADBROOKE, CLARE, S.A.**

# "VICTORIA DOWNS"

## MERINO STUD

(PURE PEPPIN WANGANELLA BLOOD)
Established 1911
**A.S.M.F.R. No. 100**

Classer - - - - - - - - Mr. G. F. SIMPSON, Jnr.

## FLOCK AND STUD RAMS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

"VICTORIA DOWNS" rams are the 1944 type, being big frame, plain bodied, heavy wool cutters, with a strong constitution—they are Queensland-bred ready for immediate mating.

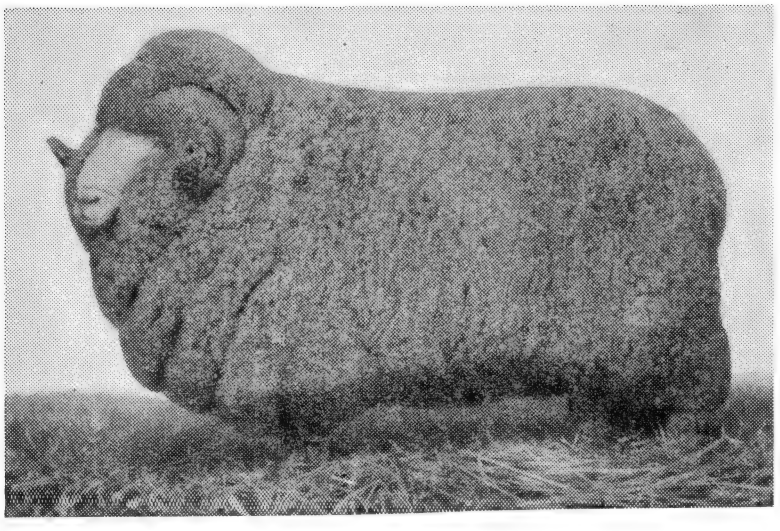
*For Particulars apply:—*

**The Manager, ESTATE R. P. LORD,**

## "VICTORIA DOWNS," MORVEN, Q.

# BAIRNKINE STUD, N.S.W.

**FOUNDED 1895** **PURE HADDON RIG BLOOD**



A TYPICAL BAIRNKINE STUD RAM

BAIRNKINE RAMS ARE MASSIVE, PLAIN-BODIED SHEEP OF EVEN TYPE, AND THEY WILL PUT QUALITY AND WEIGHT OF WOOL INTO ANY FLOCK.

**Rams are delivered free on trucks**

**All sheep classed personally by owner since inception of the stud.**

**Stud and Flock Rams For Sale**

## Donald Grant Pty. Limited, Bairnkine, Walgett, N.S.W.

**(Telephone: No. 26 Walgett)**

# WOOTTON MERINO STUD

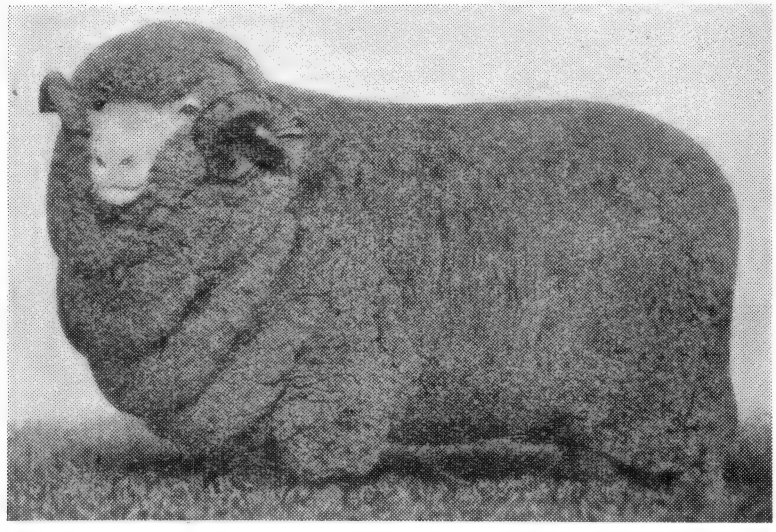
**Reg. Flock No. 544**

Founded by W. A. Bishop in 1923 with 400 stud ewes and 9 stud rams from Uardry.

Run under natural conditions, the objective of the stud is to produce an EVEN TYPE with the maximum

**1 CONSTITUTION**
**2 QUALITY**
**3 COMMERCIAL VALUE**

WOOTTON sheep are robust and plain-bodied, with sound backs and a good underline. They cut heavy fleeces with good tip and long staple showing distinctive character.



**WOOTTON STUD RAM W 7-3 CHAMPION NOVICE, SYDNEY, 1939**

*For Stud or Flock Rams apply to :—*

**THE WOOTTON PASTORAL CO. PTY. LTD. - - BUNNAN, via SCONE, N.S.W.**

**Telephone : BUNNAN 5**

# MILONG MERINO STUD

**ALL CLASSING DONE BY OWNER** **(REG. FLOCK 59)** **Telephone : YOUNG 41**

**STUD RAMS AVAILABLE**

•

**SELECTED RAMS AVAILABLE**

**400 One-year-old MILONG Selected Merino Rams bred by A. W. Scott in the Milong Stud, delivered to Queensland and New South Wales buyers.**

Founded in 1908, on South Australian and Wanganella ewes, and rams from Cappeedee, South Australia. Since 1929 all rams were bred within the Stud, and are progeny of that great ram "Chief 58," who was never beaten when exhibited at principal country sheep shows, taking 7 Grand Championships, including Boorowa challenge 50-guinea Gold Cup, in the one year.

Throughout Australia and New Zealand Milong rams have made a name for themselves, large frames, strong constitutions, heavy cutters of strong to medium wool, dense long staple, soft handling, masculine heads, plain tails.

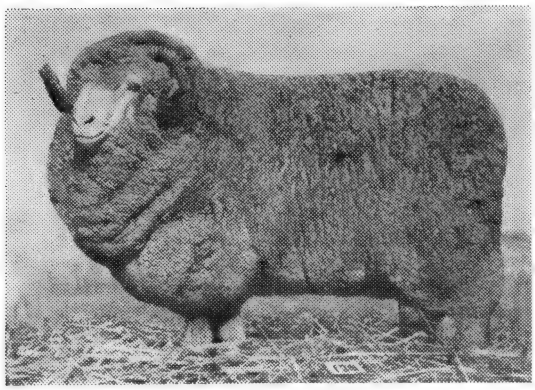
**Intending purchasers apply to - - - - A. W. SCOTT, MILONG, YOUNG, N.S.W.**

# BOOABULA

MERINO STUD

**WANGANELLA, N.S.W.**

Established 1870



FLOCK AND STUD RAMS FOR SALE
also a limited number of ewes each year

BIG PLAIN BODIES — GOOD RETURNS

*Full information on request to*

**J. ALSTON WALLACE (BOOABULA) LTD.**

WANGANELLA, N.S.W.

# Australian, Mercantile, Land & Finance Co. Ltd.

Old Established Pure Merino Studs

# BARRATTA

PURE PEPPIN BLOOD.

Barratta Stud commenced in 1893 by purchase of high-class Stud Ewes and Rams from Wanganella.

# MANEROO

PURE WANGANELLA STRAIN
from selected Barratta Stud Rams and Ewes.

Apply

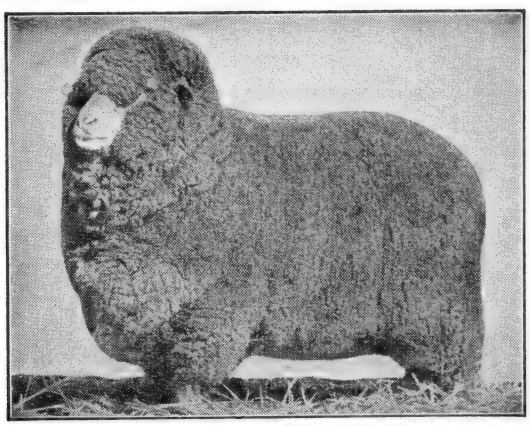
Manager,
BARRATTA,
DENILIQUIN, N.S.W.

Manager,
MANEROO,
LONGREACH, QLD.

or

**Australian, Mercantile, Land & Finance Co. Ltd.**

Sydney, Wagga, Henty, Hay, Moree, Melbourne, Brisbane, Charleville, Townsville



*1st Prize 2 and under 3 years old and Champion Fine Wool Merino Ewe, Sydney Sheep Show, 1933.*

# The Gostwyck Stud

NEW ENGLAND

(Property of Exors. C. C. DANGAR)

**One of the Historic Flocks. Also one of the Oldest and Purest Bred MERINO FINE WOOLLED Stud Flocks in Australia Developed from Tasmanian Blood**

At Sydney Ram Sales, 1931, 12 Stud Rams averaged over £50, top price being 200 guineas. Sydney Sheep Show awards—1932, Champion Fine Wool Ram, Reserve Champion Fine Wool Ram, Champion Fine Wool Ewe. 1933, Champion Fine Wool Ewe. 1934, Reserve Champion Super Fine Wool Ewe.

Rams now being booked.

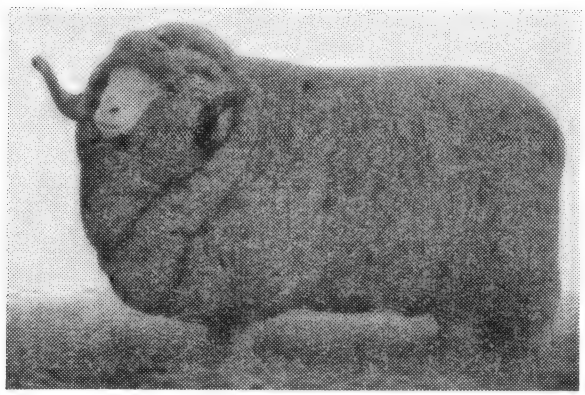
Apply early to the Manager—

**GOSTWYCK — URALLA — N.S.W.**

# COONONG

(Registered Merino Stud)

PURE PEPPIN BLOOD



A TYPICAL COONONG SIRE

The sheep are noted for their constitution and conformation, being plain-bodied with good fronts.

In 1937 the Clip topped the sales for the day in Melbourne, bringing to 23½d. and necks to 22d.—a Victorian season's record. In 1938 the Clip again topped the sales in Melbourne for the day, bringing to 16d.

High-grade Stud and Flock Rams available.

Classer: W. PENNEFATHER, Esq.

For particulars apply:—

**D. R. McCAUGHEY, Coonong, via Narandera, N.S.W.**

(Telegram—URANA)

# BUTTABONE STUD PARK

TYPICAL BUTTABONE STUD PARK SIRES

## MERINO STUD

(Reg. Flock 559)

**DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF PEPPIN BROS.' ORIGINAL WANGANELLA MERINOS**

Australia's wool industry owes much of its success to the Merinos established at Wanganella by the Peppins in 1861. The late Mr. Thomas Millear, Senior, whose father was one of the purchasers of Wanganella in 1878 from Messrs. Peppin, perpetuated this blood at Deniliquin Stud Park North. 50% of these valuable stud sheep were transferred to Buttabone Stud Park in 1925-6-7, and classed regularly since then by Mr. H. Frank Pennefather. Sheepmen appreciate what 80 years of continuous breeding—64 years in the one family—mean in the rams they buy here . . . .

**Massive-framed Plain-bodied Merino Stud and Flock Rams for Sale, bred to a high standard of quality.**

Buttabone Stud Park topped the averages for selected rams at 1944 Manilla Sales, obtained highest price for selected rams at 1943 Roma Sales, and secured top price at the inaugural Goondiwindi Ram Sales on 29th March, 1944.

*Particulars of Rams available from all Agents or to :—*

**MANAGER, MILLEAR BROS., BUTTABONE STUD PARK, WARREN, N.S.W.** Telephone: WARREN 116

**or MILLEAR BROS., "EDGARLEY," WILLAURA, VICTORIA.** Telephone: WILLAURA 1 G

A Depot for Sale Rams has been established with Mr. H. MORELL, MT. DEVLIN, HUGHENDEN, QUEENSLAND.

# SPRINGFIELD STUD MERINOS

(REG. FLOCK 73)

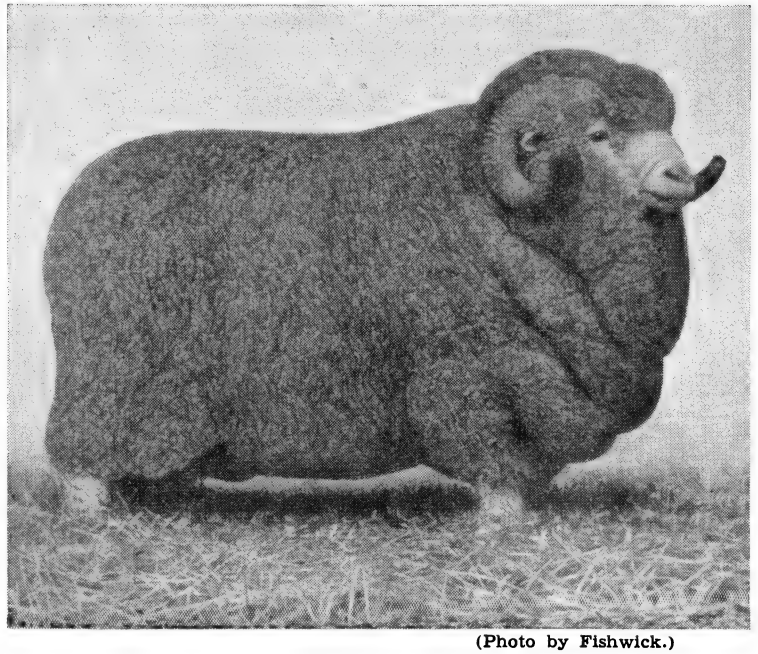
**Bred to the one pure strain since 1838, and embracing the Font Hill Stud since July 1944.**

**PRODUCING HEAVY-CUTTING MEDIUM-FINE TO STRONG WOOL RAMS**

Springfield Stud was commenced in 1838 by **W. P. Faithfull** on Spanish Saxon blood. Since 1871 his son, the late A. Lucian Faithfull, developed the stud flock on similar lines until his death in 1942. No outside blood used for over 50 years. Springfield Sheep are **big robust and plain bodied,** growing wool of **high yield and quality,** and renowned for their great constitution. **Springfield Stud** is now classed and managed by Mr. A. I. Maple-Brown.

"Pomeroy" 1942 clip—pure Springfield blood—made to 30¾, Hoggets 26¼, Bellies 17d. Average, including Locks, 20.9d. lb. In September 1943 a Springfield Stud Ram was sold to Pomeroy at 400 guineas.

*Enquiries for rams to* **MANAGER, SPRINGFIELD, GOULBURN, N.S.W.**
*Tel. 172 H Goulburn or*
**PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY (LIMITED)**
**33-39 Hunter Street, Sydney**
Executor of the will of the late A. Lucian Faithfull.



(Photo by Fishwick.)
Springfield Stud Ram "$\frac{0}{8}$"

# HAZELDEAN MERINOS

**Established 1865 Reg. Flock No. 383**

*The property of*

## HAZELDEAN PASTORAL Co.

**Since foundation by late James Litchfield in 1865 the stud has always had a reputation for supplying large framed, plain bodied, strong constitutioned sheep with great quality and plenty of bulk in the wool.**

**STUD & FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE**

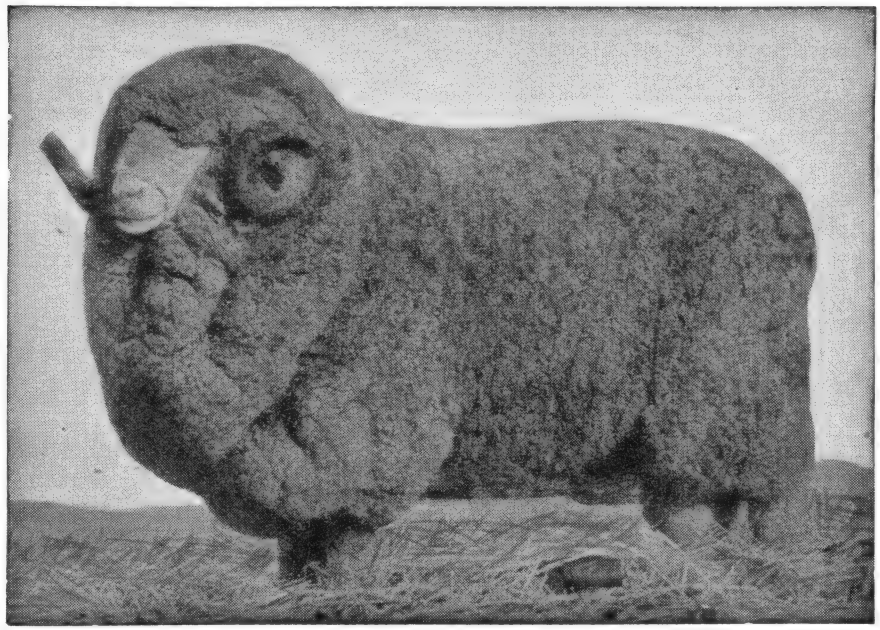
•

*For further particulars apply*

**J. F. LITCHFIELD**

**Hazeldean Pastoral Co.**

**Tel. : Cooma 125 COOMA, N.S.W.**



STUD SIRE M 6, 22

NEW ZEALAND - CANADA - GREAT BRITAIN - SOUTH AFRICA - NORTH AMERICA - SOUTH AMERICA - FALKLAND ISLANDS - AUSTRALIA

A WORLD WIDE COMPLETE

# PEDIGREE LIVESTOCK

## ORGANISATION

**Prominently associated and connected throughout the Agricultural and Pastoral World, the Pedigree Livestock Department of the NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO. LTD. has an established reputation unequalled in Australia or New Zealand. In Sydney at the Stud Sheep Sales, the Company topped the selling averages in the Merino Section for ten years in succession, while in New Zealand they are the largest handlers of Pedigree Rams, and also the chief importers and shippers of Livestock. Selections and purchases on behalf of overseas buyers made by experts — all Stock handled on a commission basis only.**

*Address your enquiries to:—*

| MELBOURNE | WELLINGTON | SYDNEY |
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| P.O. Box 4306 | P.O. Box 1498 | P.O. Box 261 D.D |
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(Agents and Correspondents throughout the World)

Registered Office, 37-41 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

# NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY COY. LTD.

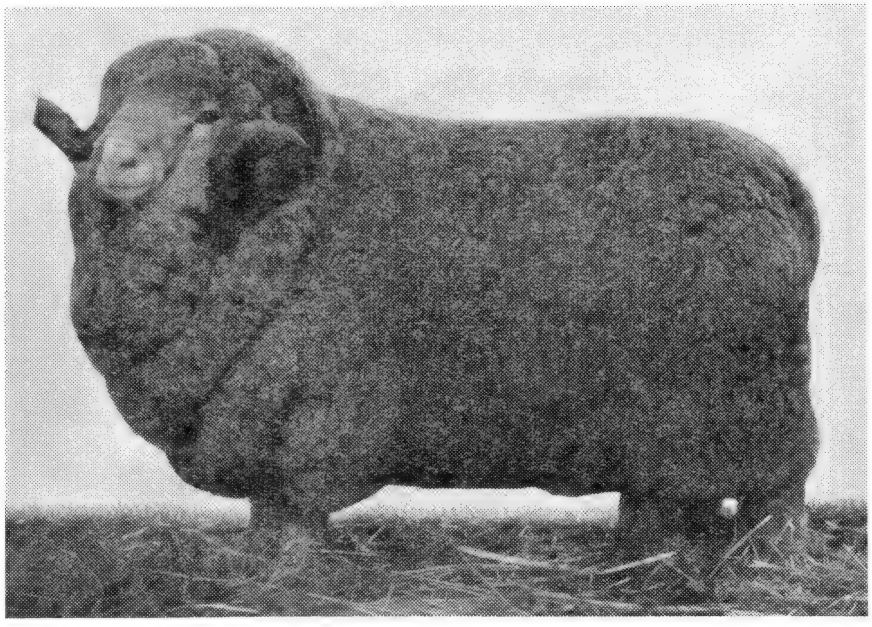
INC. IN ENGLAND

# HAVILAH MERINOS

Clips grown on Havilah blood make **very satisfactory** prices.

Havilah Rams produce heavy clips of high yielding wool . . Dabee, Plumpthorpe, Mayvale, have made record prices.

One clip grown on Havilah blood totalling 560 bales exceeded £18,000 in 1926.



**BRED BY HUNTER WHITE**

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**Fine to Fine/Medium Wools**

**Year after year Havilah strain wool makes or is near N. S. W. record prices.**

**Havilah Bred Stud Ram sold at Sydney Sales, 1936, for 400 guineas**

**Havilah** is one of the oldest and most reliable pure bred Merino Studs in Australia. Its sheep are noted for fine to fine medium wool of good colour, high yield, light tip, medium length with good density. THEY THRIVE ON HIGH AND LOW COUNTRY ALIKE, being reared under severe natural conditions on rather poor high country. For further particulars apply direct to—

**THE MANAGER, HAVILAH STUD, MUDGEE LINE, N.S.W.** Telephone Mudgee 3 (1)

# GOOLGUMBLA MERINO STUD

**PURE PEPPIN BLOOD**

**Good Constitution Large Frames**
**Heavy Cutters**
**Long Stapled Medium Wool**

**No 42, AUSTRALIAN STUD MERINO FLOCK REGISTER**

**All Rams and Ewes classed by H. Frank Pennefather**

*The Property of*

**G. E. STUART PTY. LTD.**

## Stud and Flock Rams for Sale

*For particulars apply to :—*

**The Manager, GOOLGUMBLA, Jerilderie, N.S.W.**

("Pastoral Review" photo.)

**Goolgumbla Stud Merino Ewes and Lambs in a Picturesque Setting**

# COBRAN MERINO STUD

**PURE PEPPIN BLOOD**

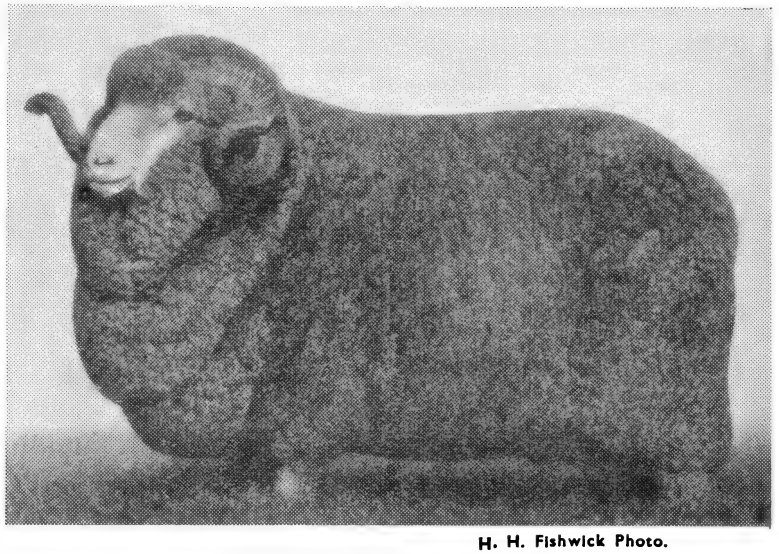
The Sheep are big framed, plain bodied heavy cutters, and even in type.
The wool is noted for its robustness, length of staple, evenness of quality and excellent character.

*For particulars of Stock for sale apply—*

**THE MANAGER,**
**COBRAN,**
**HAY, N.S.W.**

OR

**SIMS, COOPER & CO. (Aust.)**
PTY. LTD.
**(Wool Department)**
**Almora House,**
**522 Little Collins Street,**
**Melbourne, C.1. Vic.**

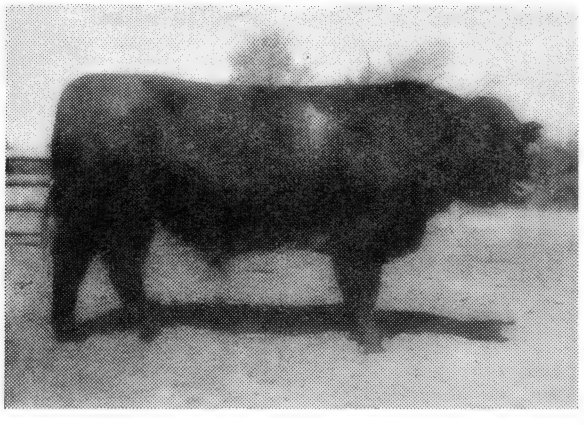


H. H. Fishwick Photo.
**COBRAN STUD RAM, 8-42**

# LONE PINE ESTATE

## POLL SHORTHORN BULLS

**One of the oldest established Studs of Polled Shorthorn Beef Cattle in Australia**



**LONE PINE SANDA** (P). Roan Bull bred by D. S. & M. S. McLarty. Aged 2 years. Sire Miltons Michigan (P), Dam Lone Pine Roany 112th (P). **The type of Stud Bull available for Sale.**

## MERINO RAMS

**Reg. Merino Flock 298. Established on pure Murgha blood, and bred on soundest lines**

LONE PINE rams have great constitution, are unpampered, and bred under natural conditions on sweet Riverina plains. They put big bone and big fleeces into other flocks, and are sure lamb getters.

APPLY to

**D. S. & M. S. McLARTY,** LONE PINE, BUNDURE SIDING, N.S.W.

# POOGINOOK MERINO STUD

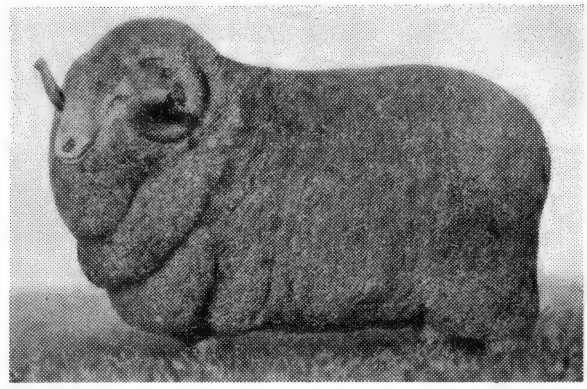
**Registered Flock No. 788** **PEPPIN-WANGANELLA BLOOD**

POOGINOOK offers well-bred rams with size, constitution, uniformity of conformation and wool, which will transmit to their progeny, commercial proof of their value as many generations of their blood have already done in the many localities of Australia in which they are used from Northern Queensland to Tasmania and West Australia.

**All rams and ewes classed by H. FRANK PENNEFATHER, Esq.**

*Address :*—**C. R. TAYLOR & SONS,**
**POOGINOOK, JERILDERIE, N.S.W.**

**Telephone No.: 53 Jerilderie.**



**Typical Pooginook Stud Ram.**

# THE ULAH MERINO STUD

10 Ulah-bred Stud Rams, including 5 under 20 months old, all carrying 11 months wool. Sired by Uardry-bred rams U 3-20 and U 4-13 from Ulah-bred Special Stud ewes.

**Reg. Flock No. 245**

**The property of**

**FLEMING BROS.**

**ULAH, WALGETT, N.S.W.**

Pure Peppin blood from Uardry flock No. 79 and Burrabogie flock No. 844. Ulah flock was founded in 1891 from Uardry ewes and ram, and since 1907 only Uardry and Burrabogie bred ewes and rams and their progeny have been used in the Stud. The sheep have robust constitutions and carry very even heavy fleeces of wool with good character.

**For particulars of stud rams from 40 guineas upwards and flock rams at from 4 to 10 guineas, apply to the Manager, Ulah, Walgett, or to T. H. Fleming, Russley, Aberdeen, who has classed the Ulah flock since 1893 with the exception of 2 years when the sheep were classed by the late Mr. W. J. McCarthy and Mr. J. F. McNab.**

**MARCH SHEARING.**

**INSPECTION INVITED.**

**Full Particulars from— T. H. FLEMING, RUSSLEY, ABERDEEN, N.S.W.**

# WONGA MERINO STUD

**Registered Flock No. 794**

Formed from one-half of the Yoorooga Stud Flock (which stud was founded 1913 with pure Wanganella blood Willandra bred ewes and Austin Murgha rams) Wonga sheep are bred true to type and wool on lines as applied by John A. Culley since 1913.

Buyers are assured of good value and rams whose characteristics of excellent shafty wool and deep shapely bodies are inherited from many generations and fixed by thirty years of careful breeding.

Principal buyers of Flock rams attest their satisfaction by using the blood for over 25 years.

All rams are classed by Mr. Wilfred Pennefather.

*Rams supplied on trucks Jerilderie. Inquiries and inspections invited.*

**Address : Wonga, Jerilderie.** **JOHN A. CULLEY & CO.** **Telephone : Jerilderie 114.**

# MULWALA MERINO STUD

REG. FLOCK No. 62

**FOUNDED 1863** and under same family ownership ever since.

**MULWALA RAMS ARE IN CONSTANT DEMAND**

*Apply to* **JAMES SLOANE & SON, WOODPARK, JERILDERIE, N.S.W.** Telephone: Jerilderie 40

# MELTON PARK MERINOS

Registered Flock 811

4-tooth stud Merino ewes, grazed on natural pastures

Since 1936 the Company has purchased, principally from "Collinsville," 8 top stud rams to the value of £1700.

The Melton Park sheep are bred big and plain-bodied, producing soft handling wool of medium quality, commanding high fleece value.

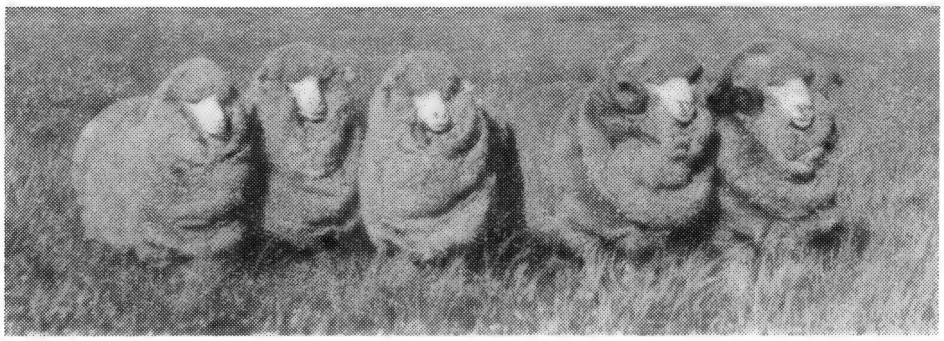
*Further particulars from—*

THE MANAGER,
MELTON STATION,
WAUKARINGA, via YUNTA, S.A.
Phone: Waukaringa, 2

*or*

THE SECRETARY,
MELTON PASTORAL CO. LTD.
27 WAYMOUTH ST., ADELAIDE
Phone: C 6686

# CRANMORE PARK MERINO STUD



Three ewes under 1½ years, including the Champion Medium Wool Ewe (in centre) and two rams under 2½ years. Winners of the Cockram Cup for group of 3 ewes and 2 rams—selected from all exhibits. Royal Show Perth, 1939.

WALEBING, W.A.

**Reg. No. 153. Founded 1905**

**Pure Peppin Blood**

THE stud has been developed during the past 33 years by West Australian pastoralists for West Australian pastoral conditions. Particular attention has been given to Constitution, Thickness of Covering and Consistency of Wool Quality.

Inspection of flocks invited.

*For particulars apply* :—**BOOLARDY PASTORAL CO. LTD., W.A.T.C. BUILDING, HOWARD ST., PERTH,**
*or* **E. H. B. LEFROY, "CRANMORE PARK," WALEBING, W.A.**

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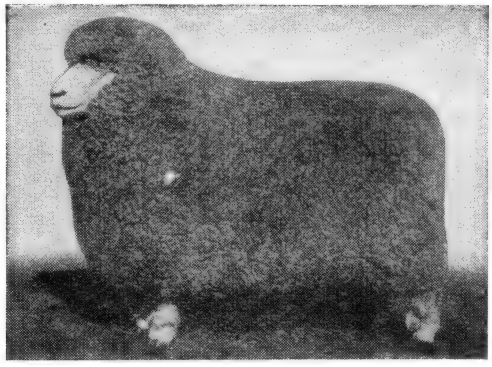


**SPECIAL STUD RAM 120-37.** A sheep of wonderful conformation and much admired at the 1940 Sydney Sheep Show. Present top sire at Redbank. At 2 years 10 months old he cut 29 lbs. of great quality sires' wool for 365 days' growth.

# REDBANK CORRIEDALES

*"They've made their way by the way they're made."*

**BRED BY**

**M. CARROLL & SONS**

**REDBANK** **MOLONG, N.S.W.**

**Association Flock No. 52**

**STUD AND FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE**

**REDBANK STUD** won 1st and 2nd prizes for Corriedale wool at Golden Gate World Exposition, California, 1939 . . . . . Numerous prizes won at Sydney and other leading shows . . . . . Regular buyers praise Constitution, Symmetry and Covering of Redbank rams, **which are sure lamb getters.**

**Write for particulars.**

---

# CULLINGRAL CORRIEDALES

***The Premier Stud of the Commonwealth***

**OUTRIGHT WINNERS OF FAIRFAX CUP.**

At the **Sydney Sheep Show** (the premier show for the breed in the Commonwealth), this Stud has been awarded more prizes in the past 15 years to 1935 than any other Stud of Corriedales in the Commonwealth. 202 prizes, including **Championships and Reserve Championships.** Since 1935 Cullingral Corriedales have not been exhibited at any Show.

**First prize for group of 2 rams and 2 ewes won in 1932, 1933, 1935.**

The following prices were obtained at the Sydney Sheep Sales at auction :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1932** | **Highest price** | **160 gns.,** | **and highest average** | **£62 2 0** | **for 7 Stud Rams.** |
| **1933** | ,, ,, | **145** ,, | ,, | **£61 14 0** | ,, **9** ,, |
| **1934** | ,, ,, | **200** ,, | ,, | **£66 3 0** | ,, **9** ,, |
| **1935** | ,, ,, | **495** ,, | ,, | **£132 2 6** | ,, **6** ,, |
| **1936** | ,, ,, | **200** ,, | ,, | **£107 2 0** | ,, **5** ,, |
| **1937** | ,, | **350** ,, | ,, | **£320 5 0** | ,, **4** ,, |
| | | | | **£167 10 0** | ,, **11** ,, |
| | | | | **£55 2 6** | ,, **10 Stud Ewes.** |
| **1938** | ,, ,, | **175 gns.** | | | |
| **1939** | ,, ,, | **250 gns.,** | **and highest average 155 gns. for 4 Stud Rams.** | | |
| **1940** | ,, ,, | **120 gns.,** | **and highest average £92-8-0 for 5 Stud Rams.** | | |

These include **record highest averages** for Corriedales in the **Commonwealth.**

This Flock is a direct descendant from 800 ewes purchased during 1904-5, and a subsequent purchase from the New Zealand and Australian Land Co.'s Corriedales established in 1874 on The Levels Estate, Canterbury, New Zealand. This is a direct branch of the oldest established Corriedales in existence.

**ORIGIN LINCOLN-MERINO AND NO OTHER BLOOD EVER INTRODUCED.**

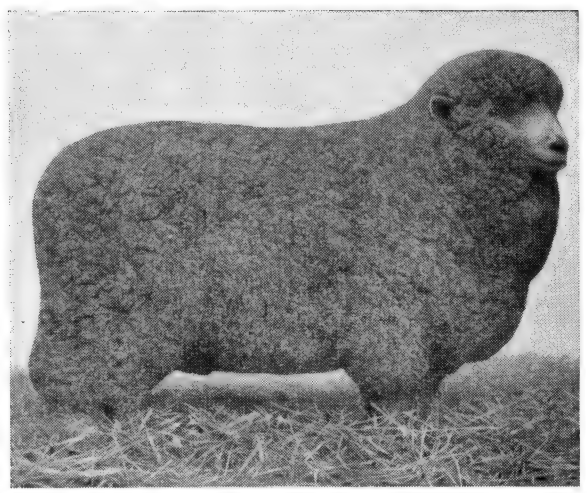
**All Rams used in this Stud have been from the parent flock or bred by owner.**

Registered Flock No. 2, Australasian Corriedale (Lincoln-Merino) Society.

**Stud and Flock Rams for sale guaranteed to breed true to type.**

**THOS. B. MACFARLANE, Cullingral, Merriwa, N.S.W.**

**Registered Cable and Telegraphic Address : "Corriedale, Merriwa," Australia.**
**Telephone : Merriwa, No. 1.**



**This outstanding 1½-year-old Stud Corriedale Ram is the type bred for sale at Cullingral.**

# GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD

## Has always been registered No. 1 Stud

**FOUNDED OVER 60 YEARS AGO ON STUD LINCOLN—STUD MERINO**

"FARMER & SETTLER," 1940, says :—

"Guthrie Corriedales are noted for their robust constitutions, burly, square frames and dense fleece, which have pronounced crimp, good style and length of staple.

"There can be no doubt that this Stud is the most consistent prize-winning Corriedale Stud in the World."

**Clients have written :—**

"You can buy Guthrie sheep in the dark, and you would be well satisfied with them."

*Another :—*

"If I stick to Guthrie blood I will have a very nice Stud in a comparatively short time."

*Another :—*

"Rams received from you all improving every year, the 1943 lot being the best of all."

**These Bulgandra rams sold by auction at the recent Sydney Ram Sales to 500 guineas, average 229 guineas.**

STUD AND FLOCK RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE

*Apply* **BULGANDRA, via ALBURY, N.S.W. - - *or* - - GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA**

## Use Registered Corriedale Sires for the best Financial Returns . . . . . .

**CORRIEDALES**

Look for the letter "C" Tattooed in the ear — This is the Hall-Mark of Purity and High Quality.

Over 500 Flocks are Registered with this Association.

The Corriedale has a splendid constitution, heavy compact carcase and even fleece of high-price wool.

All Corriedales bred by members of the Association are Officially Inspected and bear the Registered Trade-Mark of purity — the letter "C" Tattooed in the ear.

The Australian Corriedale Sheepbreeders' Association has Branches in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria.

*Full particulars regarding Registration, list of Registered Breeders and Booklet "The Corriedale" will be forwarded on application to the Secretary —*

**Australian Corriedale Sheepbreeders' Association**

COMMERCE HOUSE, 328 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

# TASMANIAN CORRIEDALES

**WOOL** of beautiful character and nice handling, bulky fleeces which command highest prices either at auction or appraisement.

Sheep from this State have been foundation stock or many famous Corriedale Studs in other States.

*Full Particulars apply:*

SECRETARY, TASMANIAN BRANCH

**THE AUSTRALIAN CORRIEDALE SHEEPBREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

15 St. John Street, Launceston. or any Tasmanian Auctioneer.

## TASMANIA STUD STOCK

**Apply to us**

For particulars of any Tasmanian Stud Stock.

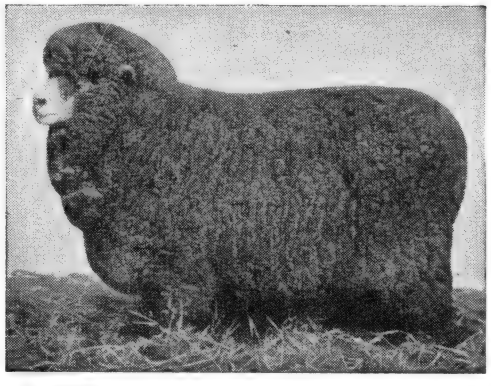
Our wide experience is at your disposal. We have been successfully selecting stock for shipment over a long period.

Agents for all Tasmanian leading Studmasters. Sheep, Cattle, etc.

**ALLAN STEWART PTY. LTD., LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.** CABLE ADDRESS—WOOL

# EURELLA CORRIEDALES

**THE LEADING TYPE** — **Awarded 15 Grand Championships Sydney Sheep Shows**



A Eurella Grand Champion Corriedale Ewe of the Sydney Sheep Show.

*Notable sales in recent years include*

1 ram under 2 years to Bushey Park Estate, New Zealand, at £367/10/0.

DIRECT BRANCH OF OLDEST CORRIEDALE FLOCK IN EXISTENCE

(viz. the Levels founded 1874)

Lincoln-Merino Blood only

Rams and C.F.A. Ewes available

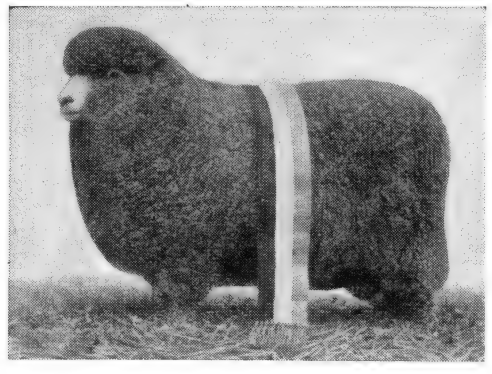
**J. B. MACFARLANE**

Eurella Cudal, N.S.W.

(Phone 64 Cudal)

Registered Flock No. 1

(Aust. Corriedale Society)



Grand Champion Ram Sydney Sheep Show 1941. Weight 2 years 225 lbs. At same age cut 25 lbs. wool. Appraised value £2-4-5. Shorn under official inspection.

# CHATSWORTH CORRIEDALE STUD

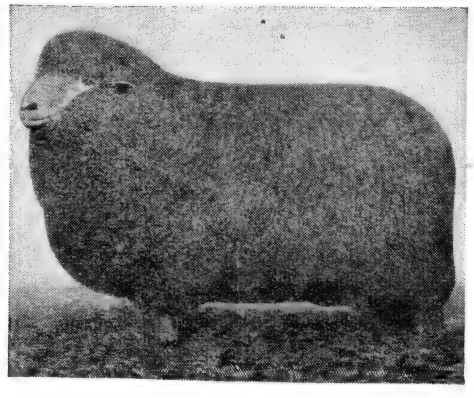
## PURE LINCOLN 50-50 MERINO

(Flock No. 43 L/M C, in Australasian Corriedale Society's Flock Book)

Founded 1935 with Stud Stock which included the entire Cullingral Sydney Show team of ewes, and the Stud Sire, illustrated herewith, for which 495 guineas was paid at auction—Most of the ewes were outstanding prize winners, including champion, and the ram was one of 1st prize group.

Chatsworth Stud is bred on high healthy country, well improved . . . its Corriedales have great stamina, massive square low-set frames, ideal heads, and wool carried well down with plenty of character and great bulk.

**LIMITED NUMBER OF FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE**



*Apply:* MANAGER, CHATSWORTH, BINDA, N.S.W.

or PERPETUAL TRUSTEE CO. LTD., Trustees for Estate Late Dr. R. O. Williams.

# BUSHEY PARK CORRIEDALES

## THE DOMINANT STRAIN IN NEW ZEALAND

Bushey Park Estate's First Prize (centre), Second Prize (right), Third Prize (left) 4-th rams at the 1941 Canterbury Metropolitan Show. The First Prize ram has been sold at a very high price for export to Messrs. Menendez Behety, South America. Both First and Second are sons of the 1938 and 1939 Royal Champion ram, 40B. The Third Prize ram has since won the Championship at the Otago Metropolitan Show. 800 guineas was refused for his sire.

At the Record Show of Corriedale Sheep at the Canterbury Metropolitan Show, 1940—the home of the breed in the Dominion of New Zealand—Bushey Park Corriedale Rams were again highly successful. No ewes were exhibited, it being against the policy of the Estate to force ewes for showing purposes. Both the Champion Ram of the Breed and the First Prize Ram Hogget in a class of 32 were bred and exhibited by Bushey Park.

The Monzon Heber Trophy awarded at the small show for the Best Headed Corriedale Ram showing all the other best characteristics of the Breed was won in 1939 by a Bushey Park ram, and this year the award was secured by a ram sired by a Bushey Park sire, and bred by Messrs. D. and M. Sidey and Son.

The Class for a Ram, any age, together with two of his progeny, one ram hogget and one ewe hogget, was won by Canterbury Agricultural College, the Sire being bred by Bushey Park.

The value of Bushey Park blood is not only exemplified by these successes, but is shown by the breeding of this year's champion ram, 40B, who was also Royal Champion in 1938 and 1939. 40B is a son of 6H, who was a Royal and Canterbury Champion. 6H is a son of 209E, who was also a Royal and Canterbury Champion. 209E is a son of A56, who was also a Royal Champion. A56 is a son of A10, who was Canterbury Champion in 1922.

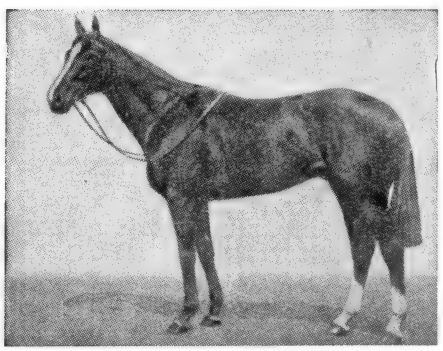
The first Royal Show was held in New Zealand in 1924. Since then 15 shows have been held and Bushey Park has secured 13 Champion awards for rams and 9 Reserve Champion awards, and also a number of Champion awards for ewes before the showing of this sex was discontinued.

Bushey Park Corriedales are known throughout the sheep-breeding world for their dominant blood and type.

Inquiries are invited for stud rams, stud ewes and flock rams. Overseas visitors to New Zealand are cordially invited to inspect the stud at Bushey Park, Palmerston South, and we should be pleased to make arrangements on application.

**The Trustees of the late J. A. Johnstone, Box 462, Dunedin, New Zealand, or Wright, Stephenson & Co. Ltd., Stud Stock Salesmen, Box 1520, Wellington, New Zealand**

# NEW ZEALAND THOROUGHBREDS



CORONACH (4), winner of the English Derby, Eclipse Stakes, St. Leger, &c., and £48,225 in stakes, one of the sires now at the stud in New Zealand.

**New Zealand Thoroughbreds** have in recent years won practically every race of importance throughout Australia, and in South Africa and India. Thoroughbreds of all ages bought and selected and shipped to any country. The Annual National Auction Sales of Yearling Thoroughbreds is held each year at our Trentham Stables, near Wellington, at which well over 100 breeders are annually represented. Brood Mares, Stallions and Racehorses are also sold at these sales. All selections for shipment abroad are made by Mr. C. E. Robertson, Manager of our Bloodstock and Stud Stock Department, who has had wide experience in many lands.

**New Zealand Stud Cattle** represent the most modern in type. Aberdeen Angus, Horned and Polled Herefords, Polled and Horned Shorthorns, and Jersey, Friesian, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn, and Red Polled Cattle are maintained at the highest possible level and represent the world's most dominant strains. These cattle are eligible for entry in any recognised Herd Book. Selections are made for the fulfilment of overseas orders by the widely-known judge, Mr. C. E. Robertson, who is conversant with the approved types in all the leading stock breeding countries throughout the world, and has judged at Royal Shows in America, Australia and New Zealand on many occasions.

**New Zealand Stud Sheep** are annually exported to all parts of the globe. In order to give the best service to our wide clientele throughout the sheep-breeding world, Mr. George Fawkes, one of the most widely known and successful stud-masters in the Dominion, with extensive English and Australian experience, has been retained to make selections for overseas clients. Inquiries are invited, and rams and ewes of the following breeds can be supplied from the Dominion's leading studs:—Romneys, Southdowns, Corriedales, Border Leicesters, English Leicesters, Ryelands, Suffolks, Cheviots, Shropshires and Merinos.

**WE AIM TO SELECT AND SHIP FOR EXPORT THE BEST OBTAINABLE.** Every animal exported from New Zealand carries a Government Health Certificate. All cattle are tested and certified free from tuberculosis. Horses carry a certificate of soundness. All stock quoted F.O.B. New Zealand port. Address inquiries to:—

**STUD STOCK DEPARTMENT,**

# WRIGHT, STEPHENSON & CO. LTD.

**Head Office : WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND**

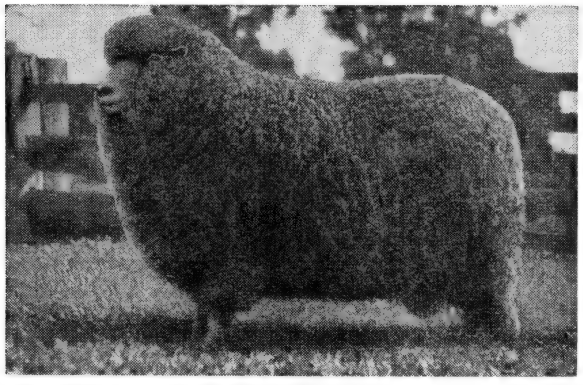
**Address: P.O. Box 1520, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.** **Cables: "Wrightson," Wellington, N.Z.**

*Branches at Melbourne, London and throughout the Dominion.*

# MAHONGA CORRIEDALES

**AUSTRALIAN CORRIEDALE SHEEPBREEDERS' ASSOCIATION REG. FLOCK No. 167**

MAHONGA, in present hands since 1923, lies 30 miles north of Corowa in Eastern Riverina, 5 miles from Rand. Stud Flock established 1927 (see Flock Book) . . . . Carefully classed with strict culling to ensure highest possible standard of type, uniformity and all-round excellence throughout entire stud, which is one of the largest in Australia.



The type of Stud Sire in use at Mahonga.

Corriedale Wool from WINDERRADEEN grown to MAHONGA blood holds :—

**AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE**
for other than Merino wools, 1940/41, 1941/42

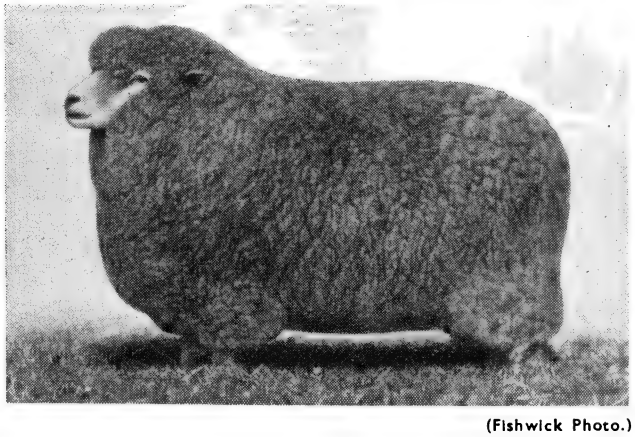
**N.S.W. RECORD PRICE**
for other than Merino wools, 1939/40, 1940/41, 1941/42, 1942/43

No other wool clip—Merino or otherwise—has ever made record price for fleece wool for 4 consecutive years.

**Symmetrical, big-framed truly bred FLOCK RAMS, sure lamb getters, also some stud rams and c.f.a. ewes for sale. Enquiries to**

*Telephone* : Rand 16 **Manager,** *Telegrams* : Rand

**GEORGE ARMSTRONG & SON PTY. LTD., MAHONGA STATION, ALBURY, N.S.W.**



(Fishwick Photo.)

# WELLWOOD CORRIEDALES

(Telephone : Orange 162)

**(PURE LINCOLN MERINO)** Reg. Flock No. 272 A.C.S.A.

**BRED BY A. N. KERR** WELLWOOD, ORANGE, N.S.W.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellwood Corriedales made | | | 130 gns. | at auction | Sydney, | 1941 .. | Top Price |
| " | " | " | 170 gns. | " | " | 1942 .. | " |
| " | " | " | 600 gns. | " | " | 1943 .. | Avg. £399 |
| " | " | " | 870 gns. | " | " | 1944 .. | Avg. £483 |

Stud or Stock Rams and Ewes available for sale.

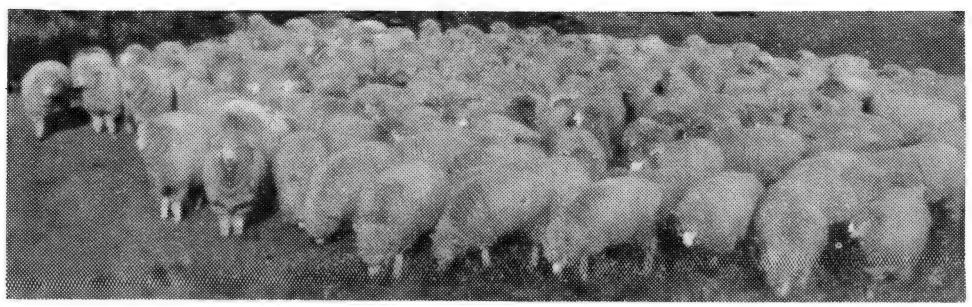
**THEY PRESERVE A NICE BALANCE OF WOOL AND MUTTON**

Special Stud Corriedale ram WELLWOOD S5937, by C402, purchased at auction by P. A. Cannon and Sons, Bulgandramine East, N.S.W., for 870 guineas, **the highest price ever recorded at auction for a Corriedale.**

# BEULAH CORRIEDALES

**Assoc. Flock No. 777**

are noted for their massive frames, heavy cutting high quality wool, and true dual purpose qualities.



Beulah Stud Ewe lambs under 12 months old.

*Enquiries to*—**W. C. CARROLL, BEULAH, TRANGIE, N.S.W.**

THE RIVERS STUD
Flock No. 144.

BIG, ROBUST CORRIEDALES HIGH CLASS & TRUE WOOLLED
Apply through agents or direct to—
W. J. McSWEENEY
THE RIVERS, CANOWINDRA, N.S.W. RAILWAY, GOOLAGONG.

THE RIVERS STUD
Phone Goolagong 3.

STAUGHTON VALE ENGLISH LEICESTERS
FLOCK 73 B.B.S.A.
Founded 1925 from BOLINDA VALE. STUD ewes, and is now Largest Registered Stud in Australia.
Stud classed by Mr. S. J. GEDDES, of A.M.L. & F. Co., Melbourne, who if required would select rams for clients.
Stud and Selected Flock Rams of 1942 drop available from September onwards. F.O.R. Geelong or Bacchus Marsh.
ESTATE LATE R. H. DUGDALE, Staughton Vale, Balliang. 'Phone : Balliang 3

GILLAWARRINA
✦
Sires used most recently include sons of the celebrated **Greenlaw** (imp.) and **Sandyknowe Explorer** (imp.) . . . latest introduction of high-class Scottish blood is **Sandyknowe Invincible** (imp.) who is breeding exceptionally well.
✦

Typical Stud Ewes in the flock of approximately 1700 breeders, all of which are bred to Scottish blood.

BORDER LEICESTERS
(Reg. Stud Flock No. 120)
The policy is to breed from sufficient ewes to ensure uniform quality and type **for every order,** whether small lots, or lines up to 50 rams or more.
✦
Clients should book their requirements as early as possible for forward delivery. Full particulars on request to:

JOHN KATER, GILLAWARRINA, TRANGIE, N.S.W. Telephone: Trangie 6 N.

BALMORAL DORSET HORNS
Founded 1925 Flock No. 62
THE STUD FOR TYPE AND QUALITY, GOOD TOPS AND CONFORMATION
Improve Your Flock by the Use of BALMORAL Sires.
Book Your Orders Early, as BALMORAL Rams are in keen demand.

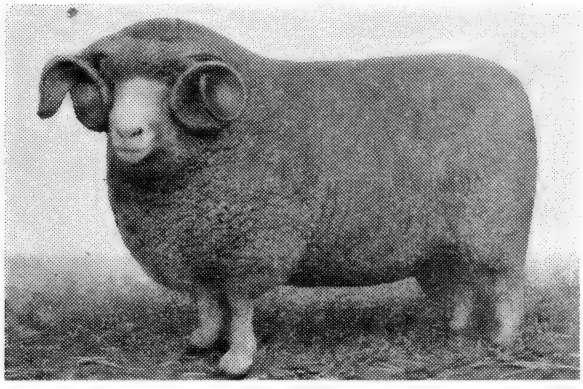
First Prize Pair and Highest Price Melbourne Sheep Show and Sale 1940.

1942—First and Second 2-year Class.
1943—Second and Third Single Class. Second Pairs and Average Price 50 guineas for 6.
1944—First Prize Pair to 112½ guineas, and average £60 for 6.

*Apply* :—W. S. MARTIN, " BALMORAL, " SANDY CREEK, S.A.
or Leading Stock Agents in Australia. Telephone : Gawler 250

# GLEN DEVON
## DORSET HORNS

F37



GLEN DEVON 12 of 1939. Champion Australian Sheepbreeders' Show, Melbourne, 1941 ; 1st Prize Ram Lamb, Adelaide Royal Show, 1939.

**GLEN DEVON DORSETS** are sought after by breeders throughout the Commonwealth, New Zealand and South Africa because of their Type, Conformation and Robust Constitutions.

**Quotations for Ewes, Stud and Flock Rams.**

*Apply :—* **R. R. HART & SONS**

**GLEN DEVON, TWO WELLS, SOUTH AUST.**

Telephone : Lower Light 2

*or through your Stock Agent.*

# NEWBOLD
**DORSET HORN STUD**

Noted for—**EARLY MATURITY EXPORT TYPE LOW SET IDEAL CONFORMATION**

Ram exported from Newbold to England in 1937 and purchased by School of Agriculture, Stillwater. U.S.A.

**The Newbold Dorset Horn Sheep have for the last 18 years competed (with only a few breaks) at the Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth Royal Shows, and during that time have won at these shows 61 Championships, 52 Reserve Championships, 223 First Prizes, 149 Seconds, and 66 Thirds.**

**These records speak for themselves, and acclaim the Newbold Flock as the leading Dorset Horn Stud in Australia.**

*For Particulars Apply :*

**W. J. Dawkins, Newbold, Gawler River, S.A.**

**or any leading Stud Stock Agents in Australia**

# BROUGHTON BROOK
**REG. FLOCK 99** **DORSET HORNS**

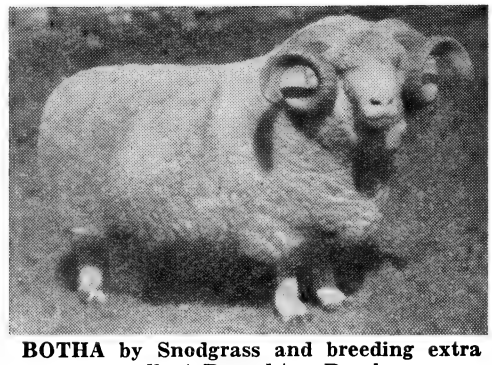
**THE IDEAL SHEEP FOR EARLY FAT LAMBS**

**Founded on the best blood and bred along scientific lines, the stud, which is one of the largest of the breed in existence, has attained a very high standard. Low set, thick carcases, well-coupled necks, very strong backs, wide sprung ribs, good bone and undoubted constitution are features bred into these sheep. Fat lamb growers and stud breeders in all parts of Australia, and some outside countries, are regular buyers of Broughton Brook rams. THEY ARE MONEY MAKERS !**

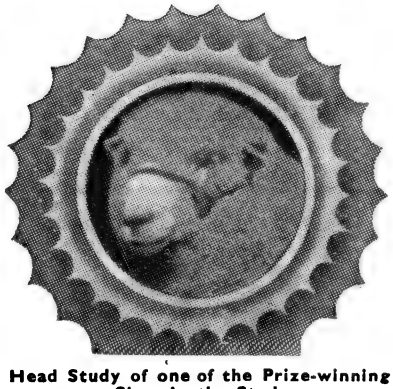
*For rams and ewes available apply :—*

**T. HASTIE KELSALL, BROUGHTON BROOK**

**WAGGA WAGGA, N.S.W.**



BOTHA by Snodgrass and breeding extra well at Broughton Brook



Head Study of one of the Prize-winning Sires in the Stud.

# Tenandra Park
**ROMNEY MARSH STUD**
**Registered Stud No. 264 ASBBS**

*One of the Premier Studs in the Commonwealth*

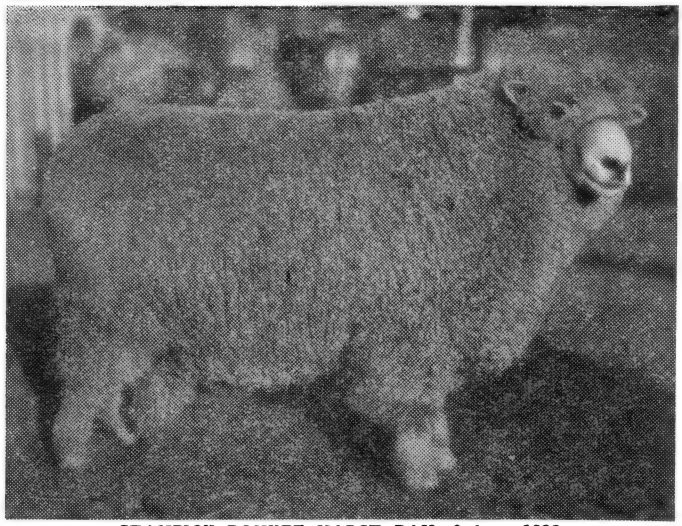
**At Wagga Ram Show, held on the 18th October, Tenandra Park won the classes for 2-tooth Stud Ram, Pair of Stud Rams and Pen of 5 Flock Rams. At the 1943 Show Tenandra Park also won the Pen of 5 Flock Rams.**

Many repeat orders demonstrate that complete satisfaction has been given.

*For further particulars apply to :—*

**BASIL E. WILSON - "Tenandra Park," via Gundagai, N.S.W.**

**'Phone : Gundagai 129 s.**



CHAMPION ROMNEY MARSH RAM, Sydney, 1936.
Bred and exhibited by Exors. A. F. Carr, Chatsbury, N.S.W

# CHATSBURY ROMNEY MARSH STUD

Reg. Flock No. 57
A.S.B.B.S.

Bred by **FRED CARR,**
Chatsbury, Goulburn, N.S.W.

Box 59, Goulburn. Telephone, Chatsbury 1.

Stud Sheep from Chatsbury were exhibited first in 1921. Since then, at important Sheep Shows, notably Sydney and Melbourne, they have been awarded on their merits 779 prizes up to September, 1936, including 132 Championships and Reserves, and 371 First Prizes Also they have won 31 Cups, including "Savage Memorial," six times at Melbourne, and the coveted Golden Lamb Trophy for best export lamb carcases any breed or cross at Sydney in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

Chatsbury Stud was established by the late A. F. Carr, father of present owner, in 1910, on the best blood procurable in Australia and New Zealand, and a Romney Sire (imp.) from Elham, England. Parorangi and Mahua blood dominates the Stud to-day, which is culled heavily for uniformity of large shapely carcase, lustrous Romney wool, and constitution.

Romney Marsh are profitable crossing sheep, prolific early breeders, and ideal for fat lamb growing. Mr. Fred. Carr is continuing his late father's successful policy, and invites enquiries for stud and flock rams.

# New Zealand Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association

(INCORPORATED)

The attention of Flock Owners in Australia is drawn to the merits of the New Zealand Romney Sheep. The stud flocks of the Dominion can supply your demands for rams and breeding ewes.

Romney ewes make excellent mothers, and are noted for their milking quality, which enables them to rear two lambs as successfully as a single lamb reared by most other breeds; thus increasing the percentage of good lambs. For breeding fat lambs by black faced rams they cannot be beaten.

**All Stud Sheep exported under the jurisdiction of this Association, are inspected by its Inspectors, and bear the registered tattoo mark of the Association, in the right ear, N.Z.R.M.**

**Booklet posted free on application**

**THE SECRETARY, P.O. BOX 40, FEILDING, NEW ZEALAND**

# TOONALLOOK ROMNEY MARSH STUD

(Flock No. 238 A.S.B.B.S.)

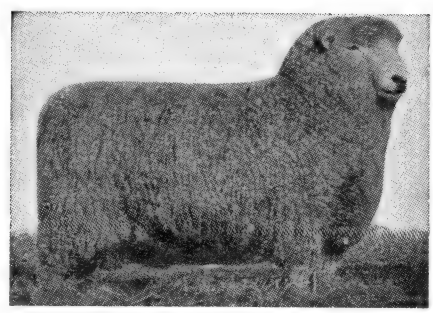
**This Stud, at considerable expense, has been founded on a careful selection of N.Z. blood which is regarded as being some of the best in the world to-day.**

The Toonallook type of Romney is being bred with due consideration to its adaptability to Australian conditions for the production of the best export type of fat lambs and profitable crossbred sheep for improved pastures.

*For full particulars of stud, selected and flock rams, apply to:—*

**F. C. and N. L. GRIFFITH, Toonallook, via Albury, N.S.W.**

Telephone: ALBURY 576



Parorangi Rajah (imp. N.Z.) one of the foundation sires used in the Stud, purchased at auction for 190 gns. at the dispersal sale of the famous Parorangi Stud, May 1937

# AUBYN VALE DEVON STUD

**Bred by P. C. and S. V. KENSIT**

**AUBYN VALE STUD BRED TO BEST IMPORTED ENGLISH BLOOD**

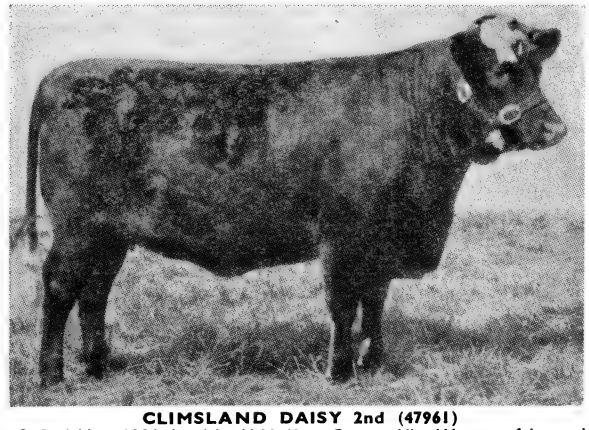
Head Sire : PRESIDENT (imp.) by Zealot, unbeaten Champion of U.K. . . . . Aubyn Vale Stud cattle are outstanding prize-winners at leading stock shows . . . . . Ensure highest quality beef production with Aubyn Vale Devons.

*Enquiries for bulls to :—*

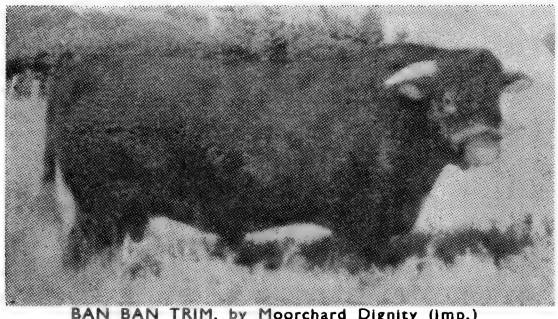
**P. C. and S. V. KENSIT,**

**AUBYN VALE, NARRAWA, via CROOKWELL, N.S.W.**

Telephone : 3 D, NARRAWA NORTH Telegrams : CROOKWELL



CLIMSLAND DAISY 2nd (47961)
C. 2nd May, 1936, bred by H.M. King George VI. Winner of 1st and Reserve Champion R.A.S.E. Show.



BAN BAN TRIM, by Moorchard Dignity (imp.)
Bred by Judge Bros., and 22 months old as shown above.

# BAN BAN DEVON STUD

EXCELLENT BREEDING STOCK AVAILABLE

- BRED PURE SINCE 1861
- EARLY MATURERS
- DROUGHT RESISTERS
- SURE CALVINGS
- IDEAL FOR BEEF

SIRES IN USE ARE :
MOORCHARD DIGNITY (imp.)
DEVON COURT SNUG, by BARTRIDGE SNUG (imp.)
BAN BAN EMBLEM, by BARTRIDGE SNUG (imp.)

**BOOK NOW - - - G. C. L. JUDGE, BANOOLE, GLENCOE, N.S.W.** Tel. : BEN LOMOND 31

# HAVILAH DEVON STUD

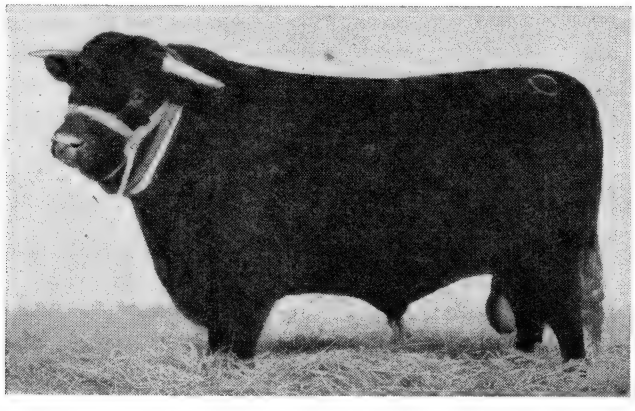
ESTABLISHED 1874

**THE PROPERTY OF HUNTER WHITE**

Havilah Devons are noted for their strong constitutions, smoothness of flesh and early maturity. They are reared under natural conditions. FOSTER MOTHERS ARE NOT USED. The best bulls and heifers obtainable have been imported from England at regular intervals since 1901. All sale animals are descended from imported stock on both sides.

**Sires in use are :**

Werrington Moorman (imp.).
Western Monarch (imp.).
Cutsey Daniel (imp.).
Goldmine (imp.).



THE TYPE OF BULL HAVILAH SELLS

HAVILAH MONARCH 50th.
By Western Monarch (imp.) 134, dam Havilah Apricot 315th, 1383.
First Prize under Two Years and Champion at Sydney, 1944, and sold for record Australasian price of 550 guineas.

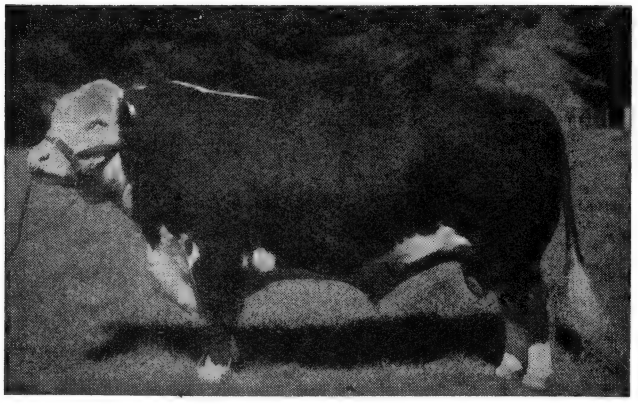
**SHOW RECORD**

Since Havilah commenced to exhibit at Sydney in 1903 (the Stud has never shown at Melbourne or Brisbane) Havilah cattle have won every Senior Championship except in 1907 (entries too young to compete for championship). In this period of 41 years Havilah stud cattle won first prize in every class competed for with only seven exceptions. Havilah pure Devon steers won Championship over all breeds at Sydney 1936, 1937, 1939, and exhibited champion fat cow 1937 and 1939. In 1932 a Havilah Devon steer under 2 years old (l.w. 1500 lbs.) won special prize for best steer any breed under 3 years (35 entries).

*For Bulls and Females available write to :—*

**MANAGER, HAVILAH, T.P.O. No. 1 West, N.S.W.**

Telephone : MUDGEE 3
Telegrams : HAVILAH, MUDGEE



# Wilencote Polled Herefords

and

**ROMNEY MARSH SHEEP (Pure Waiorongomai Blood)**

**CHIEF HERD SIRE WILENCOTE POLLED HEREFORD STUD**

(*Illustrated*) **BOSUN GEM,** by Beau Gem, by Royal Gem (imp.).

Supreme Champion of Beef Breeds : Poverty Bay Show 1940-43, Wairoa Show 1940. Champion Hereford Bull : Poverty Bay 1940-41-43 ; Hawke's Bay 1941 ; Wairoa 1940-41 (res.). Undefeated as a yearling at the following Shows :—Poverty Bay, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, Wairoa and Manawatu, where he won the English Hereford Society's Cup for best Hereford bull bred in New Zealand.

Bulls sired by Bosun Gem sold to date have averaged 102½ guineas. Bosun Gem was bred at Wilencote, as was his sire, Beau Gem, winner of 10 consecutive Championships (including two Royal Championships). Beau Gem's sire, Royal Gem, the first Polled Hereford to be imported to N.Z., sired stock at Wilencote which were sold for over £7,000 as well as leaving a wonderful line of females in the Breeding Herd. For particulars of Stud Bulls for sale apply to any recognised agents or direct to :—

**F. E. HUMPHREYS - NGATAPA, GISBORNE, N.Z.**

# WANTABADGERY EAST

Telegrams to WAGGA
Telephone : 136 U JUNEE

## POLLED HEREFORDS

**BREEDING HERD IS DESCENDED FROM NOTED LOCAL STRAINS OF PROVED SUCCESS.**

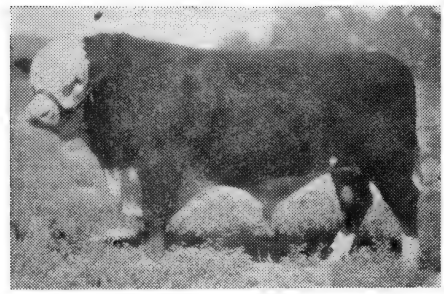
SIRES IN USE :— **ANXIETY BULLION** (P), (Imp. U.S.A.). A proved sire of top quality.

**MILTON BARTHOLOMEW 2nd** (P), by Woodrow 1st (Imp. U.S.A.) 153 ex Milton's Satin 2nd by Pertonlute (Imp.), 2nd dam by Hobartville Royal Ringer.

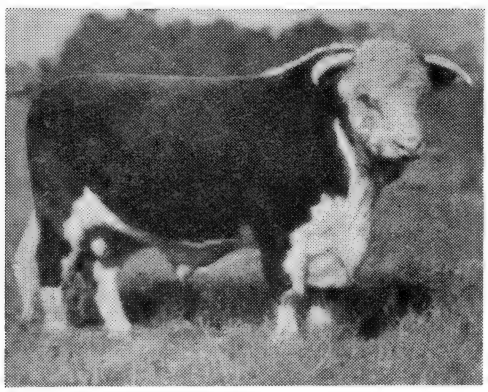
**MILTON ROMEO** (P), by M. Domino 48th (Imp. U.S.A.) ex Milton Paeony.

Apply now for Stock to MANAGER,

**WANTABADGERY EAST - - WAGGA WAGGA, N.S.W.**



MILTON BARTHOLOMEW 2nd (P)



# HOBARTVILLE HEREFORDS

High-Class Young Stud Bulls and Heifers from Noted Families For Private Sale.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

## Percy Reynolds

**A recent paddock snap of the 5-year-old stock bull, Hobartville Royal Head (3769)**

*"Pastoral Review" Photo*

**HOBARTVILLE, RICHMOND, N.S.W.**

# BREED HORNLESS HEREFORDS

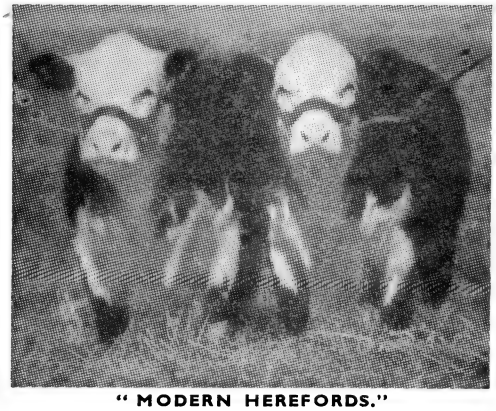
- **Why Grow Horns on Your Cattle ?**
- **Why Suffer the Resultant Losses ?**
- **Why Use Caustic Stick or Dehorn ?**
- **WHY NOT USE NATURE'S METHOD ?**

**Two centuries of favourable reputation throughout the beef cattle world for their ability to grow fat on pasture—such is the Hereford. POLLED Herefords are these good grazing HEREFORDS without horns.**

Let us give you further information about these MODERN BEEF CATTLE and a list of breeders.

*Write to*

**THE AUSTRALIAN POLLED HEREFORD SOCIETY**
**303 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE, Q.**



"MODERN HEREFORDS."

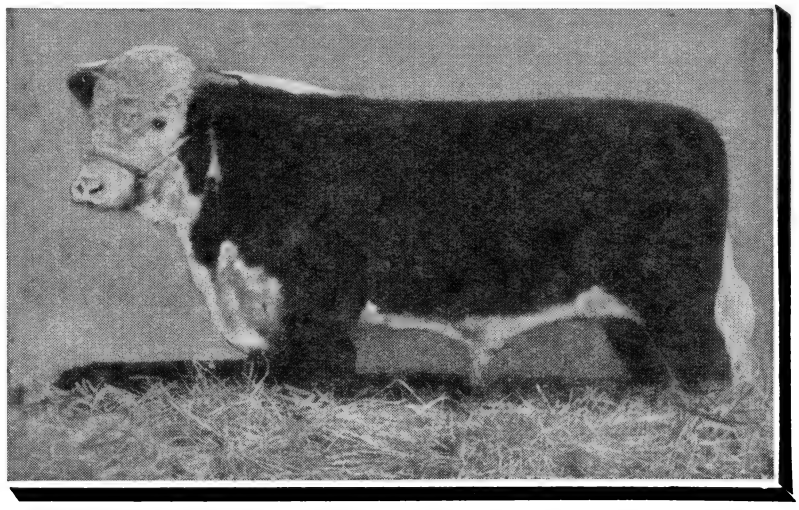
# LYNDLEY HEREFORD STUD

FOUNDED IN 1910

## *At your service!*

Purchased at auction Sydney Show and Sales April 1943 for 450 guineas to augment the high-class sires in use at LYNDLEY :—

**Golf Hill TREASURER,** c. 24-3-42, 2nd in class of 40 Hereford bull calves. Sire, Town Observer (imp.) by the outstanding English sire Pershore Layman.



THE LARGEST HERD OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS IN AUSTRALIA

*Particulars of Stud and Herd Bulls for Sale apply any recognised agents or direct to*

**JAMES SPARKES, LYNDLEY, DALBY, Q.** **Telegrams : SPARKES, DALBY**

# BECTIVE HEREFORD STUD

BUILT ON PROVED BLOOD LINES TO
PRODUCE PRIME BEEF

●

**QUALITY, CHARACTER, SMOOTH FLESHING, EARLY MATURITY and POTENCY are Features of BECTIVE Bulls.**

This Stud is in a premier position to supply high-class reliable stud or herd bulls bred to a foundation of Tocal and imported Hereford females. Head Sires now in use are :—

**GOLF HILL STATE EXPRESS** by Hobartville Wonderlute by Westhide Cameronian (imp.) ex Shraden Rarity 10th (imp.) by Pertonlute (imp.). **GOLF HILL CORISLUTE,** same sire. **EYTON DUKE** (imp.), by son of Pertonlute (imp.). **BECTIVE DICTATOR. GOLF HILL DEFIANT,** by H. Wonderlute (purchased Sydney 1943 Sales 650 gns.), and **WINDSOR STERLING** by a son of Free Town Statesman (imp.).

*Apply :—* **J. F. & S. VICKERY**
**BECTIVE ESTATE** **TAMWORTH, N.S.W.**
**Telephone : TAMWORTH 90**

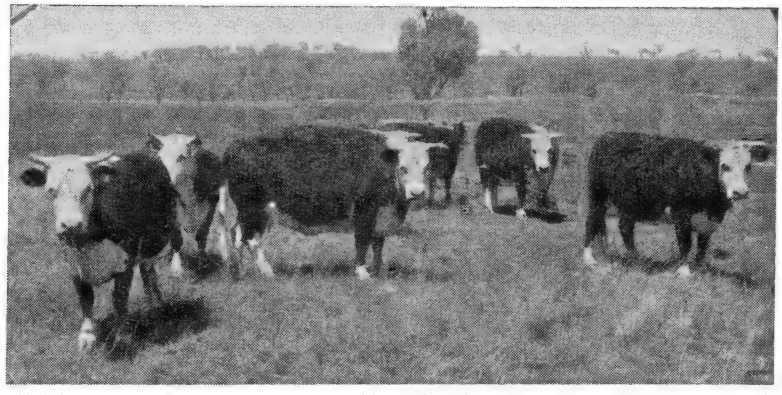
**A Typical Sale Bull—BECTIVE EPICURE—Sold at the 1943 Sydney Sales for 290 gns**

# ULUPNA HEREFORDS

*Noted for their*

- CONSTITUTION
- SIZE
- FLESHING
- GOOD MARKINGS

**Bred for 25 years to the great Minerva's, Wakeful's and Fancy Fair's based on a selection from Cressbrook and Rangers Valley.**



TWO-YEAR-OLD ULUPNA-BRED HEIFERS by CISCO in calf to TOWN NELSON (imp.)

*Sires in use include :*

**HOBARTVILLE CISCO**

by EYTON DUKE (imp.) ex H. TIGER LILY 24th, who is also the dam of the successful BIM BOY.

**TOWN NELSON (imp.)**

the son of PERSHORE LAYMAN, whose influence on Australian Herefords is far reaching. Town Nelson (imp.) is the sire of the 1941 Brisbane Champion bull, and grandsire of the 1942 and 1943 Brisbane Champion bulls, as well as other valuable stock. He is siring very nice calves at Ulupna, full of promise.

*Full details of Bulls for sale on request.*

**Telegrams : INVERELL**
**Telephone : GRAMAN 3**

**E. C. Body & Sons Pty. Ltd.**
**ULUPNA,**
**GRAMAN, via INVERELL, N.S.W.**

# HEADS *or* TAILS

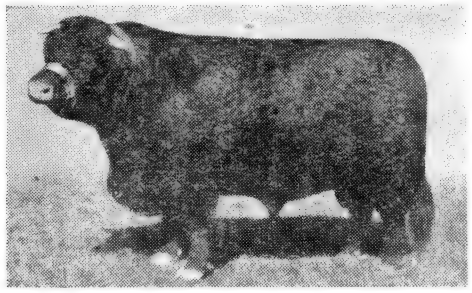
## YOU CAN'T LOSE WITH WELL-BRED HEREFORDS !

STUD HEREFORD BREEDERS ARE PERFORMING ADMIRABLY BY PRODUCING IMPROVED HEREFORDS
**SUPERIOR SIRES BEGET SUPERIOR CALVES**
IMPROVE YOUR CATTLE BY USING THE BEST HEREFORD SIRE THAT YOU CAN BUY

**HEREFORDS for Pedigree and Individuality**

**HEREFORDS for Heredity and Environment**

A GOOD BULL IS AN INVALUABLE ASSET
*Write for Names and Addresses of Breeders that can supply your wants :—*
**THE AUSTRALIAN HEREFORD SOCIETY - - - - G.P.O. Box 122 B, BRISBANE**



Woomargama Equator, sire Towiebarclay Ossian (imp.). Equator was 1st prize under three years and Champion Shorthorn bull at 1941 Brisbane Royal National Exhibition, and sold for 300 guineas.

# WOOMARGAMA SHORTHORNS

HIGH CLASS MODERN BEEF TYPE

THREE IMPORTED SIRES IN USE:

ORMONDE (imp.) 278752.
Sire: Collynie Domain by Rosehaugh Mandarin.
Dam: Arngask Orange Blossom 8th.

TOWIEBARCLAY OSSIAN (imp.) 260699.
Sire: Lutwyche Grafter.
Dam: Templereagh Orange Blossom 3rd.

HARVIESTOUN PRINCE ROY (imp.) 277324.
Sire: Millhills Paddy.
Dam: Harviestoun Princess Rubra.

WOOMARGAMA BULLS MADE HIGHEST AVERAGE at 1943 BRISBANE SALES

*Woomargama breeding herd contains proved Shorthorn females of fashionable blood . . . Entire Stud tested for C.A. and T.B., and bulls sold have given every satisfaction in commercial herds or as Stud Sires.*

For particulars of Stock available for sale on the property apply—

**The Manager, C. P. FAIRBAIRN & CO., Woomargama Estate, via Albury, N.S.W.** Tel.: Holbrook 139 D

# BOGAN BEEF SHORTHORN STUD POLLED and HORNED

SIRES IN USE:

GUNNAWARRA ROANDALE P (174), by G/Snow Plume ex Clifton Winsome 3rd.

GUNNAWARRA RADIANT 6th P (411), by G/Radiant ex G/Sultana 7th.

DERRIBONG BERTRAM H (2725), by Clifton Gaffer ex Derribong Duchess 96th.

Founded in 1929 with Derribong cows. At Derribong dispersal sale in 1936 twenty of the best cows by Clifton Gaffer, Clifton Norseman and Coonong Arrogant were added.

At R.A.S. Show 1937 the polled Shorthorn bull, MILTON'S HEADSTRONG 2nd (by Oakwood Consul (P) (imp.) x Milton's Monica), was purchased for 220 guineas.

This proved sire has left many fine polled cows, with all the best Shorthorn characteristics.

ALL COWS IN THIS STUD ARE GOOD MILKERS.

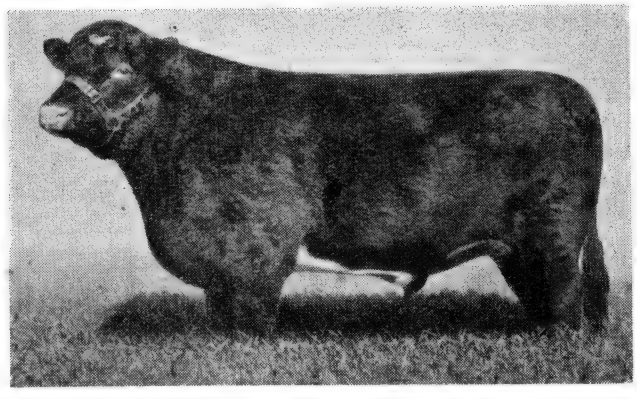
Particular attention is paid to this.

Inspection of stud invited.

For Particulars apply:—

K. GARNER MACKINNON

DANDALOO, TRANGIE. Tel.: 48 G, Trangie.



BOGAN HEADSTRONG 71st, by Milton's Headstrong 2nd x Deribong Frankness, first in class under 18 months, also won both Junior and Senior Championships U.S.B.A. 1944. Sold to Atkins Bros., Tilbradden, W.A., for 800 gns.

# GUNNAWARRA SHORTHORNS POLL and HORNED

**All Stud T.B. and C.A.B. free under N.S.W. Government Scheme.**

Bred under Western N.S.W. conditions 30 miles East of Gulargambone since 1926.

An offshoot of Clifton stud, which was founded at Hamilton by late A. J. Simpson in 1895.

The Poll stud was founded by the purchase in 1934 in U.S.A. of Browndale Sultan (P) (ch. Sydney 1936). Subsequently stud Poll heifers were imported.

Gunnawarra Bulls have gone to all States and to the big herds of N.T., Central Aust., Nth. Qld., and W.A.

The Females are excellent milkers.

Sires in use:—G/Radiant (P) Red by G/Sultan 16th, ex G/Sultana 9th by Browndale Sultan (imp. U.S.A.).

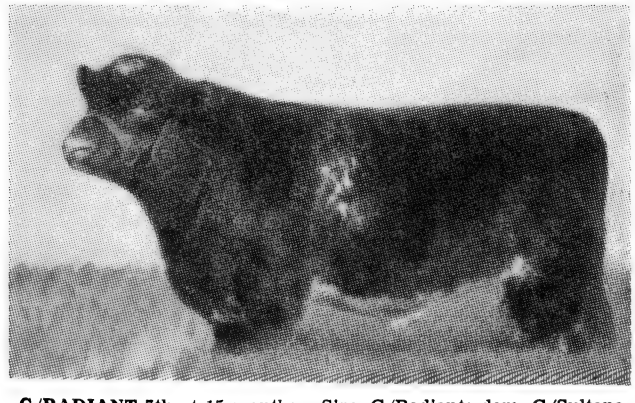
Milton's Headstrong (P) 2nd, sire Oakwood Consul (P), imp. U.S.A., ch. International Chicago 1934.

Coombing Park Autocrat 2nd (H) by Aldsworth Royal Prince (imp.), ex Coonong Rose 3rd by Millhills Rosicrucian.

*Inquiries for—*

Stud and Herd Bulls and Females or inspection of stud invited to **F. S. SIMPSON, Gunnawarra, Gulargambone, N.S.W.**

Telephone and Telegrams: Warrumbungle 1.

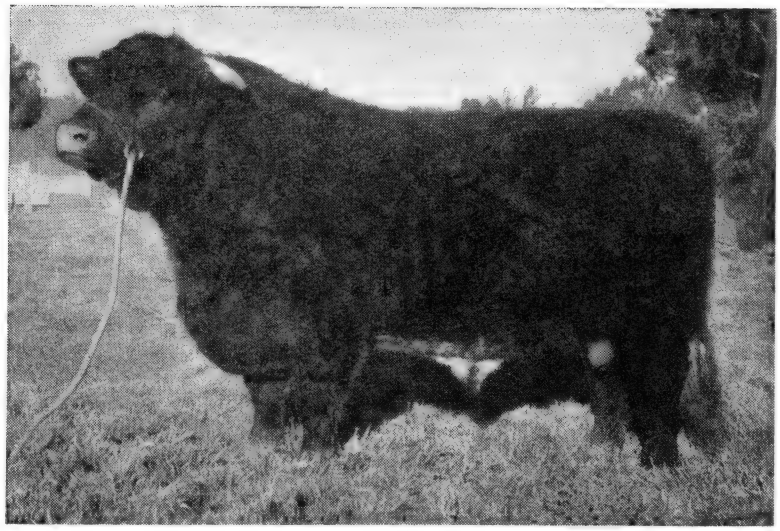


G/RADIANT 7th at 15 months. Sire, G/Radiant; dam, G/Sultana 15th, by Browndale Sultan (Imp. U.S.A.).

**Type of Gunnawarra Stud Poll Shorthorn Bull purchased by H. Langmore, Jondaryan, Qld.**

# COONONG BEEF SHORTHORN STUD

THE PROPERTY OF D. R. McCAUGHEY



At 1944 Sydney Exhibition Auction Sales two sons of Calrossie Red Baronet (imp.) made 1700 and 1750 guineas ; also a grandson who was Reserve Champion and Junior Champion made 2000 guineas, TOP PRICE FOR ALL BREEDS, and 9 Coonong bulls averaged £760, top average for all breeds.

*Sire* : — Calrossie Red Baronet (imp.) 268897

*Dam* :—Coonong Secret 4th 6339, by Millhills Rosicrucian (imp.) 224992.

*Great Dam* : — Bapton Secret 2nd (imp.), by Roan Robin 202241.

**COONONG LEGIONAIRE (Red Roan).** Junior Stock Bull at Coonong Stud.

COONONG LEGIONAIRE won the under 18 months' class and was awarded the Junior Championship at United Stud Beef Breeders' Exhibition, Sydney, 1943.

*For Particulars of Stud and Herd Bulls apply :—*

**The Manager, BORAMBOLA PARK, WAGGA, N.S.W.** **Telephone—53 Tarcutta**

---

# BEEF SHORTHORNS

£4987

PAID FOR THE

**PERTH, SCOTLAND, 1943**

**CHAMPION**

## THE WORLD'S PREMIER BEEF BREED

*List of Breeders supplied on request to the:—*

**SHORTHORN SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA**

*N.S.W. Branch*—**33 Macquarie Place, SYDNEY** *Victorian Branch*—**Commerce House, 328 Flinders St., MELBOURNE**

# BOOROOMOOKA ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

HIGHEST **BEEF** QUALITY

NO FOSTER MOTHERS, HARDY, QUIET, THICK FLESHED AND EARLY MATURING.

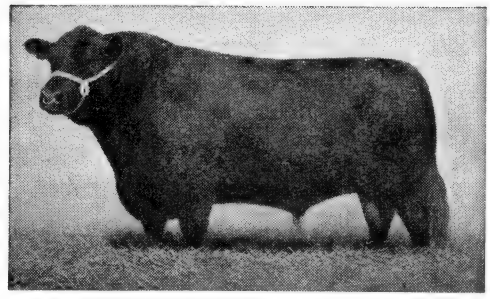
BOOROOMOOKA'S PROUD RECORD.—Five consecutive Male Championships won by five different Booroomooka bulls :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOOROOMOOKA | JACOBITE .. | Brisbane, 1942 |
| ,, | KAOLIN .. | Sydney, 1943 |
| ,, | LEADER .. | Brisbane, 1943 |
| ,, | LOCHIEL .. | Sydney, 1944 |
| ,, | MARQUIS .. | Brisbane, 1944 |

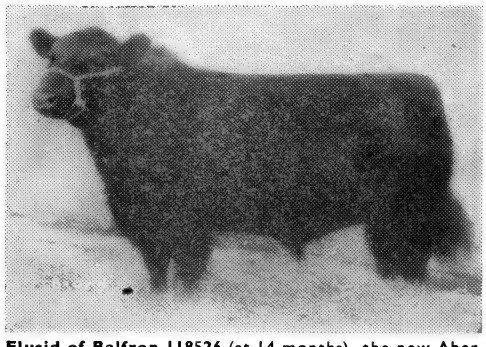
BOOROOMOOKA LOCHIEL was sold for 1,500 guineas, record price for the breed in Australasia.

*Enquiries to :—*

**H. G. MUNRO, BOOROOMOOKA, BINGARA, N.S.W.**



BOOROOMOOKA HECTOR, c. 4-10-37, by Bar Quality and (Imp. U.S.A.) Champion Sydney and Brisbane 1940.



**Elusid of Balfron 118526** (at 14 months), the new Aberdeen Angus sire purchased for Kahlua (N.S.W.)—for shipment as soon as possible—at the recent Perth (Scot.) Sales.

# KAHLUA ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

**OUTSTANDING SHOW RECORD :—**

**At 1941, 1942 and 1943 SYDNEY CATTLE SHOWS the KAHLUA STUD won :—**31 First Prize ribbons. 21 Second Prize ribbons. 11 Third Prize ribbons. 5 Senior Championships. 3 Reserve Senior Championships. 3 Junior Championships. 4 Reserve Junior Championships. Society's Medal for best pair of bulls under 2 years. Sire's Progeny Cup (three times) for best bull and three females, all by the same sire.

INSPECTION OF THE STUD INVITED.

**Telephone : Coolac 221** **Enquiries to Studmaster :—**

**KAHLUA PASTORAL CO., COOLAC, N.S.W.,**

**or CLIFFORD MINTER, Esq. - - 31 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY**

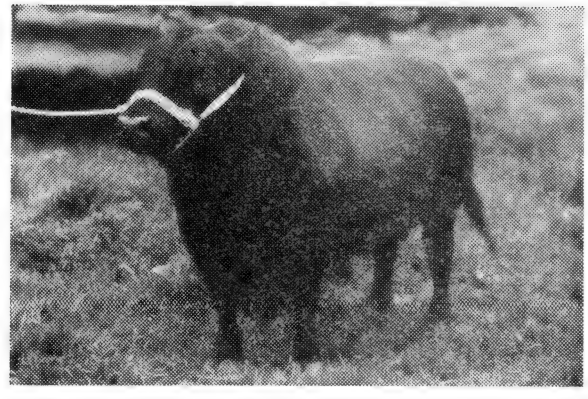
# BONTHARAMBO ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

**Victor of Bywell,** sire of many females in the stud, was 1st English Royal Show, Ch. Great Yorkshire and winner of prize for best bull bred in England, Ch. Durham Show. Sire of Junior female Ch. Sydney 1936, Ch. Cow Sydney 1937. Stock sired by him won £54/9/- in prize money Melbourne 1939 Show.

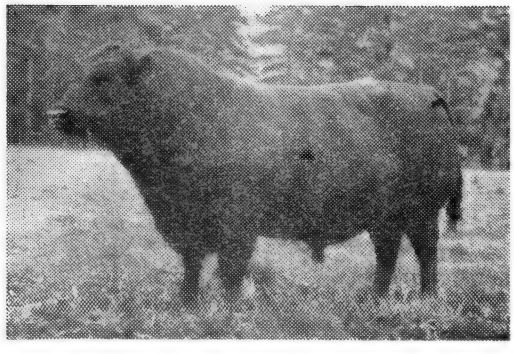
*Leading sire, Bontharambo Oriel. Sire and dam both imported.*

**PHONE 168**

**Apply HUBERT DOCKER, Wangaratta, Vic.**



**Bontharambo Oriel**



**Hayston Elmore (Imp.)**

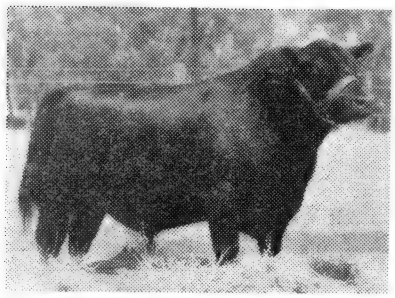
# AKITIO
## Aberdeen Angus Stud

**Founded on stock purchased from Messrs. Handyside, Roberts & Coy.**

**F. ARMSTRONG, Akitio, N.Z.**

# WALLAH ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

*offers You the Famous* EMBASSY *Blood*



EMBASSY 5th OF MANGATORO
(imp. N.Z.) by Mulben Embassy (imp.)

**EMBASSY 5th OF MANGATORO,** now Head Sire at Wallah, is the only son of Mulben Embassy in Australia. In 1943 at Dannevirke, N.Z., 11 sons of Mulben Embassy averaged 428 guineas—top price being 700 guineas. In 1941–42 43 Embassy Bulls dominated the Prize List, and they are in great demand there.

*If you want imported blood, here it is !*

Enquiries to :-

**L. T. SANDERSON**

**WALLAH, NARRABRI - - NEW SOUTH WALES**

# ALBINIA

## ★ POLL SHORTHORNS

**SIRES IN USE :—**

**OAKWOOD ROYAL VICTOR** (P), (imp. U.S.A.), red, by the famous sire Oakwood Royal King from Oakwood Butterfly 2nd, the full sister of Oakwood Baron, an International Champion of U.S.A. and the sire of an American International Champion.

**ALBINIA EXHIBITION** (P), 227, red, b. 12/8/40 by Oakwood Royal Victor (P), (imp. U.S.A.) ex Albinia Violet Sultana 253. At three years of age Exhibition weighed 2156 lbs. and went 8ft. 3in. around heart and flank girths.

BREEDING FEMALES COMPRISE
COONONG, LOCHINVER, YARRAMAN and TURANVILLE

*Enquiries invited.*

**D. H. ROBERTSON**

**TURANVILLE SCONE, N.S.W.**

ALBINIA ROBBIE BURNS (P), by Oakwood Royal Victor (P) (imp. U.S.A.) ex Coonong Fancy 3rd by Calrossie Red Baronet (imp.), sold at Sydney Sales 1944 at auction for 430 guineas.

# NALPA BEEF SHORTHORNS

*The Property of A. R. WITHERS*

This herd was established in 1926 with proved breeding families. The best bulls procurable in Australia and from Scotland have been used to obtain the present high standard.

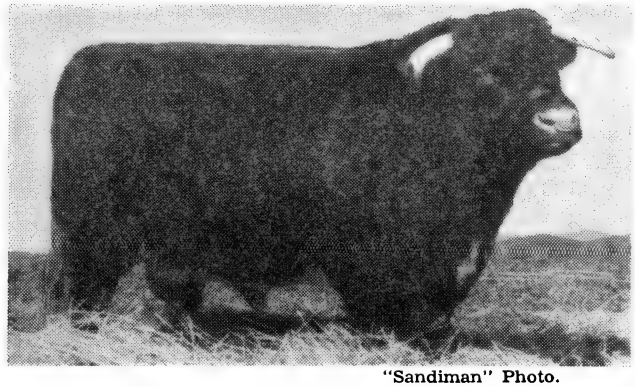
Nalpa cattle have won prizes at Royal Shows in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

*BULLS and FEMALES AVAILABLE*

Apply—

**Manager, NALPA STATION, via STRATHALBYN, S.A.**

Telegrams : TAILEM BEND Phone : TAILEM BEND 29



"Sandiman" Photo.

ROYAL STATESMAN, bred by K. P. MacGilivray, Kirkton, Bunchrew, Scotland. Sire, Calrossie Broadhooke Bounty, dam, Connie Clipper and imported by A. R. Withers in 1940. Photo taken 27/8/43.

# SARUM

## ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

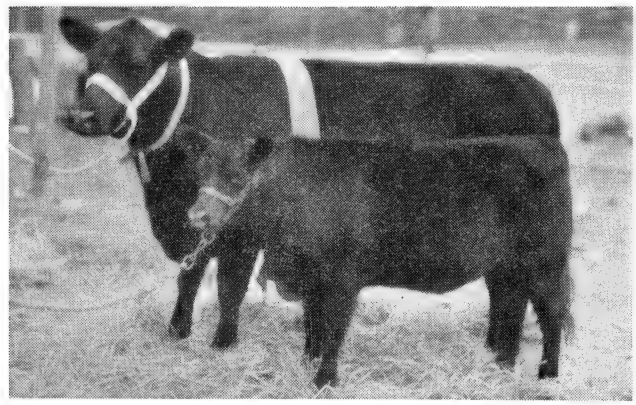
Success of Commercial Cattle bred to Sarum Aberdeen Angus bulls at district shows and at markets is proof of early maturity, beef quality, conformation and type produced for bull buyers. Scottish-New Zealand blood lines concentrated upon.

Apply for A/A Bulls direct to

**W. E. WEBSTER**

**SARUM, KINGAROY, QUEENSLAND**

Telegrams, Sarum Kumbia 'Phone, 52 S Kumbia



Mr. W. E. Webster's Sarum Enid 2nd (by Abington Bank Inkpot), c. 27.10.36, Champion Aberdeen Angus female at Brisbane.

# "ABINGTON" ABERDEEN-ANGUS — FOR — Early Maturity

**Within recent years the ABINGTON BULLS HAVE WON** :—The Junior and Reserve Junior Championships, the Gold Medal, and the Reserve Male Championship at Sydney, 1940 ; the Junior Championship and Reid Cup at Sydney, 1944 ; the Junior and Reserve Junior Championships at Brisbane, 1941 ; and the Junior Championship at Brisbane, 1943. (All these bulls were under 18 months old.)

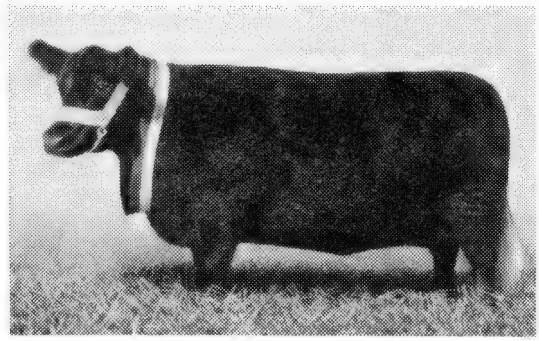
*Pedigree bulls and females for sale.* - - **NORMAN L. FORSTER, ABINGTON, ARMIDALE, N.S.W**

# MILONG STUD

*of*

## ABERDEEN ANGUS BEEF CATTLE

Founded on fashionable, successful New Zealand families, and mated to noted sires, including some Canadian blood.



Look at the breeding of

**MILONG INA DEL**

Reserve Champion A/A Female, Sydney, 1944

MILONG INA DEL (5252)
- Edinglassie Engrosser 298th 619
  - Mulben Engrosser (Imp.) 446
    - Evensong of Ballindock 59290
    - Elluma 22nd 74533
  - Edinglassie Betty 18th 1454
    - Master Burgess of Tullochgribban (Imp.) 80
    - Betty Lancer 701
- Milong Elegance 3572
  - Edinglassie Barney 99th 413
    - Denoon Even Barney (Imp.) 168
    - Hannah Burgess 2nd 1127
  - Milong Carol 2389
    - Captain Burgess 173
    - Waltham of Akitio (Imp. N.Z.) 1057

*Enquiries to* :—**A. W. SCOTT, MILONG, YOUNG, N.S.W.** Telephone : YOUNG 41

# BUNGLE BOORI ABERDEEN ANGUS STUD

**V. Y. & M. A. A. KIMPTON.**

This Stud is founded on selected cows and heifers from "BONTHARAMBO" Aberdeen Angus Stud.

STUD SIRE—" **PITSKELLY BOUNDER** " (Imp.) Champion Melbourne Royal Show 1935 and 1936 and winner of Aberdeen Angus Cup 1936

*Inspection Invited.* Apply the Manager—

**" BUNGLE BOORI," TARCOMBE, via LONGWOOD, VIC.** Telephone : Seymour 77.S

Prepare Now!

*For the*

POST WAR BEEF TRADE

*Use*

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS BULLS**

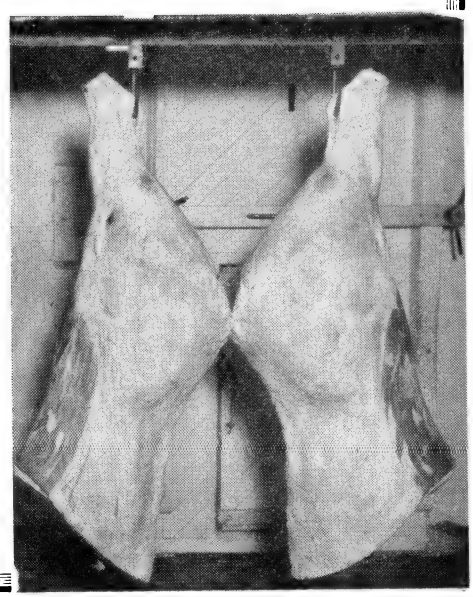
and get **EARLY MATURITY** as well as the **POLLED CHARACTERISTIC** in your herd while producing the **IDEAL CHILLER**

•

*For Lists of Herds and Particulars of Membership, apply to :—*

**THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA**
**33 MACQUARIE PLACE, SYDNEY**

**THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS SOCIETY**
**91 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND**



# ★ Calling all Beef Growers !

## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT . . .

# SOUTH BOOROOK HEREFORD STUD

We have spent four years preparing for this—**our first public announcement** from the headquarters of the South Boorook Hereford Stud breeding establishment. We have planned our breeding programme on the most up-to-date scientific methods of selection and mating, with a sure foundation of breeders, to maintain regularly a supply of **high-class reliable Hereford bulls** for the Australian beef-raising industry . . . stud stock of character and quality, the right conformation and stamina, so that these South Boorook bulls may acquit themselves to everyone's complete satisfaction in the best herds.

We have selected with great care the foundation females of our present stud herd of about sixty head, representing the most fashionable and successful families of the Australian Hereford . . . rich in imported blood lines.

Marshall Lass, Harmony, Juliet, Corisande, Marinda, a heifer ex the imported Orange 17th, all sired at Golf Hill by the proved stock bulls Hobartville Royal Ringer, H. Wonderlute, Golf Hill Absolute, and Town Observer (imp.) . . . whilst from Hobartville we secured members of the noted First Day, Lady Minerva, Tiger Lily, Lioness and Queen Victoria families, sired by H. Royal Head (sire of two Brisbane Champions) H. Bim Boy, and the 1500-guinea H. Ringmaster . . . also our top breeders include Tocal-Golf Hill females bought at the Midgeon and Weerangourt dispersals.

## *Head Sires are :*

**HOBARTVILLE FAIRBOY** by the Sydney Junior Champion and Reserve Senior Champion and Brisbane Champion Hobartville Bim Boy (by Town Nelson (imp.) from H. Last Day 2nd by the English Junior Champion Pertonlute (imp.) and

**WINDSOR TRADITION** by Free Town Eclipse (imp.) ex Windsor Fairy by Windsor Matchless (imp.).

**SOUTH BOOROOK HEREFORD STUD WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE 1945 SYDNEY SHOW AND SALES on April 28-May 2 BY SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS.**

**Further particulars will appear next month.**

**The owners extend a cordial invitation to all cattlemen to inspect this establishment.**

**For details of good young stock for sale ex property, apply—**

# J. R. ALLEN, SOUTH BOOROOK, MORTLAKE

**Telephone, 82 M Mortlake** **VICTORIA**

# AVOID LOSSES THROUGH BRUISING

# POLL SHORTHORNS

All the qualities of Shorthorns—
WITHOUT HORNS

have the strongest of Constitutions

they are—

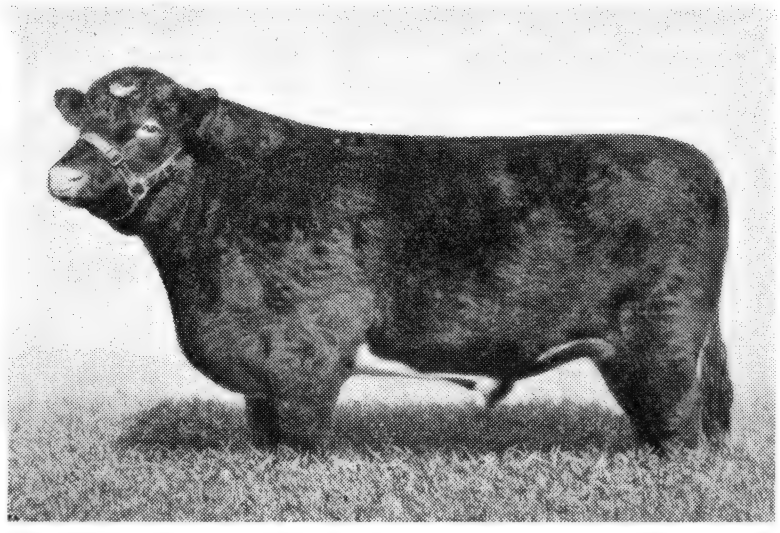
- *Contented*
- *Docile*
- *Thrifty*

and give the maximum

**WEIGHT FOR AGE**

*Names and localities of breeders from:*

**POLL SHORTHORN SOCIETY**
OF AUSTRALASIA
33 Macquarie Place, Sydney



# IMPORTANT

For some time importations of Stud Stock from Great Britain to Australasia have been impossible.

We recommend Australian Breeders to secure a change of blood from New Zealand leading breeders.

Freight and Insurance reasonable

**We specialise in the selection and shipment of Stud Stock.**

*Full particulars from :—*

# DALGETY & COMPANY

LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

STUD STOCK DEPARTMENT,
PALMERSTON NORTH,
NEW ZEALAND

AND ALL AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES

# Galloway Cattle

The HARDY POLLED CATTLE of SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND which produce

**HIGH-QUALITY BEEF**

Animals of this Breed won the CARCASE COMPETITION, open to ALL BREEDS, at SMITHFIELD SHOW, LONDON, 10 TIMES during the years 1921 to 1934 (inclusive).

*Fo particulars of the Breed apply to the :—*

**Secretary, Galloway Cattle Society, Glaisters, Corsock, Castle-Douglas, Scotland.**

# McPHIE & CO.

**Cattle, Sheep, and Property Salesmen, Etc.**

**TOOWOOMBA, QUEENSLAND**

Branches at
DALBY and PITTSWORTH

# Stud Stock and Shows

## Australian Live Stock Totals for 1944

Following are the latest live stock returns (as at 31st March, 1944), for the Commonwealth :—

| | | Sheep | Dairy Cattle | Beef Cattle | Total Cattle | Pigs | Horses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N.S.W. | No. | 56,837,300 | 1,377,769 | 1,765,609 | 3,143,378 | 561,294 | 465 672 |
| | % | 46.14 | 27.81 | 19.13 | 22.16 | 32.13 | 32.14 |
| Victoria | No. | 19 220,457 | 1,406,028 | 607,005 | 2,013,033 | 337,878 | 277,662 |
| | % | 15.60 | 28.31 | 6.58 | 14.19 | 19.35 | 19.16 |
| Q'land | No. | 23,255,584 | 1,546,051 | 4,978,499 | 6,524,550 | 450,391 | 387,018 |
| | % | 18.89 | 31.12 | 53.95 | 46.00 | 25.78 | 26.70 |
| S. Aust. | No. | 10,359,669 | 253,083 | 161,894 | 414,977 | 186,007 | 154,102 |
| | % | 8.41 | 5.11 | 1.75 | 2.93 | 10.65 | 10.63 |
| W. Aust. | No. | 11,012,936 | 241,369 | 629,570 | 870,939 | 163,876 | 106,743 |
| | % | 8.94 | 4.87 | 6.82 | 6.14 | 9.38 | 7.36 |
| Tasmania | No. | 2,187,799 | 128,775 | 101,352 | 230,127 | 46.427 | 26,317 |
| | % | 1.78 | 2.74 | 1.10 | 1.62 | 2.66 | 1.82 |
| N. Terr.(A) | No. | 25,575 | — | 978,569 | 978,569 | 191 | 30,534 |
| | % | 0.02 | — | 10.61 | 6.90 | 0.01 | 2.11 |
| A.C.T. | No. | 274,642 | 2,261 | 5,822 | 8,083 | 657 | 1,151 |
| | % | 0.22 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| Australia .. | | 123,173,962 | 4,955,336 | 9,228,320 | 14,183,656 | 1 746,721 | 1 449,199 |

(A) As at 1st January, 1943.

For other countries the latest available figures are as follows:—

| | New Zealand * | | South Africa † | | Argentina ‡ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1942 | 1943 | 1939 | 1943 | 1937 | 1942 |
| Sheep .. .. | 31,751,660 | 33,083,000 | 38 289,430 | 37 880,000 | 43882728 | 50902430 |
| Cattle .. .. | 4,575,873 | 4,447,160 | 11 852,736 | 13 068,000 | 33207287 | 31459500 |
| Horses .. .. | 266,066 | 236,451 | — | — | 8 319,143 | 6 756,534 |

* New Zealand.—Sheep returns are to 30th April, 1941, and 30th April, 1944. Cattle and horses to 31st January, 1942, and 31st January, 1943.

† South Africa.—Returns in each case are to 31st August, 1939, and 1943. Horses, no census taken.

‡ Argentina.—Returns in each case are census figures for 1937 and 1942.

## Forthcoming Shows and Sales, 1945

**FEBRUARY**

20—Annual Ram Sales, Goulburn, N.S.W.
20-21—Masterton, N.Z.
23—Roma (Q.) Ram Sale
23—Roma (Q.) Bull Sale
23-24—Auckland, N.Z.
28—Goondiwindi (Q.) Ram Sale

**MARCH**

2- 3—Armidale, N.S.W.
2- 3—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.
6- 7—Tumut, N.S.W.
9-10—Braidwood, N.S.W.
10—Mudgee, N.S.W.
13-14—Gundagai, N.S.W.
15-17—Crookwell, N.S.W.
16-17—Inverell, N.S.W.
17—Hawke's Bay, N.Z.
21-22—Burrowa, N.S.W.
23-24—Manilla, N.S.W.
28-29—Yass, N.S.W.
28-29—Moree, N.S.W.

**APRIL**

28-May 2—Sydney Stud Beef Cattle Show and Sales

**MAY**

3—Longreach (Q.) Ram Sales
28-31—Sydney Ram Sales

**AUGUST**

13-17—Brisbane National

**OCTOBER**

10—Launceston, Tas.
24—Hobart, Tas.

## 1944 Palermo (Arg.) Show and Sales

The 1944 Palermo (Arg.) Show and Sales do not appear to have suffered to any great extent by comparison with previous fixtures, the number and quality of the exhibits in practically all the live stock sections being better than for some years, while the sale results were generally speaking well above those of the previous year.

### Beef Cattle

Two Englishmen, Messrs. W. D. Dron and John H. Everall, made a special trip to Argentina to judge the Shorthorns and Herefords respectively, while an American, Mr. Sam Fullerton (Jnr.), handled the Aberdeen Angus section.

In the Shorthorns the two-year-old champion Fortune Lord Rodolph, a roan by Prumplestown Rover, won the grand cham-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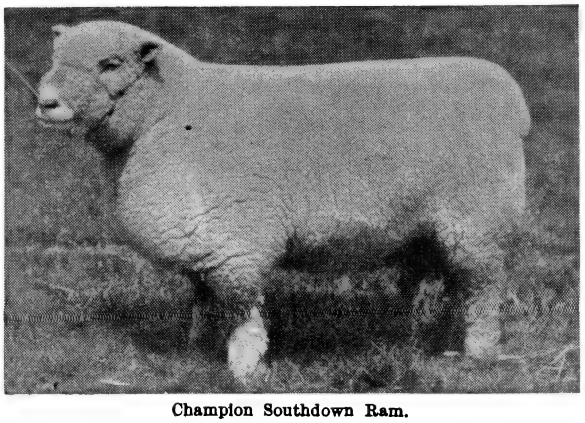

Champion Southdown Ram.


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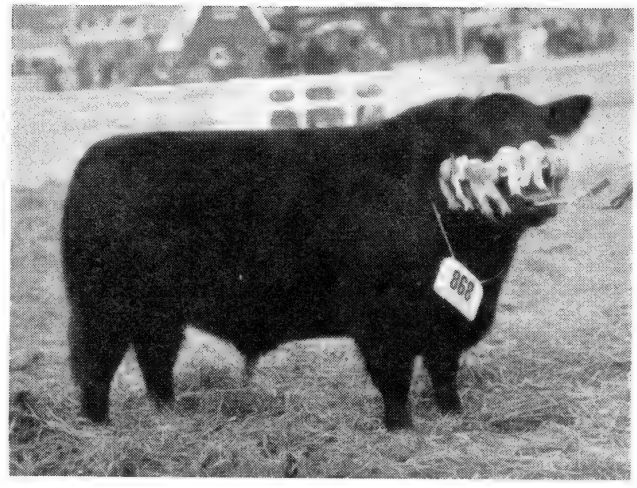
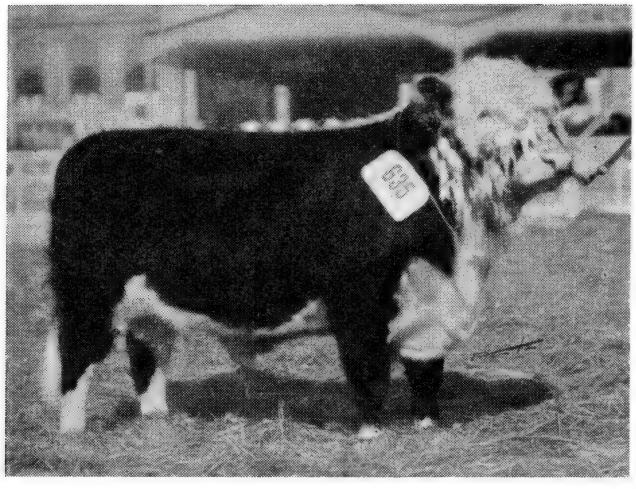
**THE SOUTHDOWN SHEEP SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**

S. I. McKENZIE, Secretary, P.O. Box 405, Palmerston Nth., N.Z.

Supreme Champion Shorthorn Bull, Fortune Lord Rodolph, c. 5/7/42, sire Prumplestown Rover. Bred and exhibited by E. Santamarina and Sons Ltd., and sold for 60,000 pesos (approx. £3750).

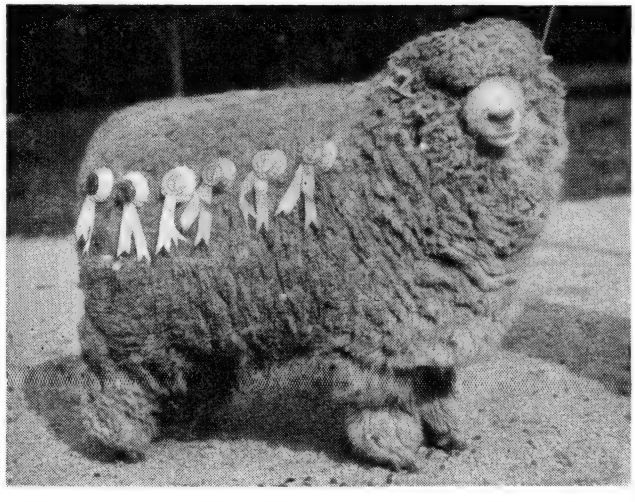


Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull, Jilbem of Moon 516, c. 24/7/43, sire Jilman Dunira of Cascada 28. Bred and exhibited by Sons of J. Firpo Ltd. and sold for 50,000 pesos (approx. £3125).

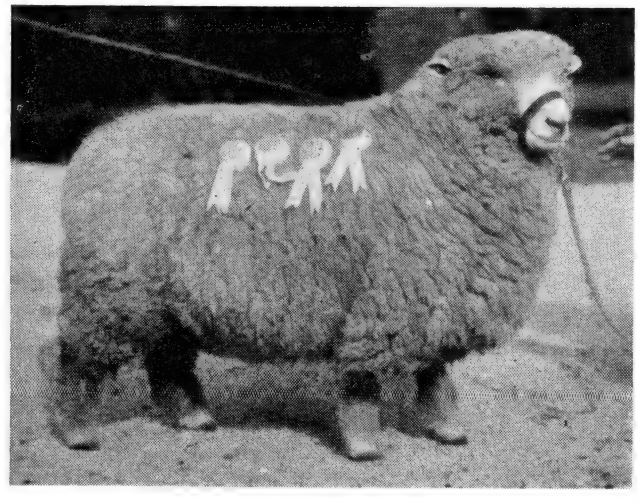


Champion Hereford Bull, Quilmes Chatter Beauteous, c. 20/10/43. Exhibited by Leonardo Pereyra and not offered for sale.

Champion Australian type Merino Ram, exhibited by Rio Negro Land Co. and sold for 5700 pesos (approx. £356).



Champion Corriedale Ram, exhibited by Oscar Jencquel and sold for 8100 pesos (approx. £506).



Champion Romney Marsh Ram, exhibited by Trustees of Llewellyn James and sold for 7400 pesos (approx. £462).

CHAMPIONS AT THE ARGENTINE RURAL SOCIETY'S RECENT PALERMO SHOW, BUENOS AIRES.

pionship for his breeders and owners, Enrique Santamarina and Sons Ltd. The grand champion female and champion heifer was Augusta Pilot, a red and white, by Calrossie Pilot, and was bred and exhibited by the Estate of Guillermo Sere.

At the subsequent sales Fortune Lord Rodolph brought 60,000 pesos (about £3750 at the conversion rate of 16 pesos to £1), the highest price for a Shorthorn sold at Palermo since 1925. The junior champion Shorthorn, Fortune Keystone, owned by the same firm, realised 40,000 pesos (£2500), while Sittyton Celtic Endeavour, by Millhills Xtra, the reserve two-year-old champion belonging to Bernard Duggan, fetched 34,000 pesos (£A2125).

The grand champion and junior champion Hereford bull, Quilmes Chatter Beauteous, by Quilmes Chatterbox, bred and entered by Leonardo Pereyra, was not offered for sale, the best price of the sales for the breed being 31,000 pesos (£1937) obtained by R. H. Vegas and Sons Ltd. for Saturno Regentlute, who had won in his class. The grand champion female was the champion cow, Quilmes Wing 42, also bred and exhibited by Leonardo Pereyra.

The Aberdeen Angus section was the strongest for some years and consistently good prices were obtained for the breed at the sales. The grand champion and junior champion, Jilbem of Moon 516, by Jilman Dunira of Cascada 28, and who was exhibited by his breeders, the firm of Sons of Jose Firpo Ltd., was sold for 50,000 pesos (£3125), while 1000 pesos more was paid for the reserve senior champion, Curamalan Duke Rafael, owned and bred by Estancia Houlder Curamalan. Castlecraig of Moon 66, reserve junior and reserve grand champion, sold on account of Sons of Jose Firpo Ltd., and the two-year-old champion, Everton La Elusion 14, belonging to F. Fernandez Campon, brought 36,000 pesos (£2250) each. The grand champion female was the champion cow, San Nemesio Exception 90 by Exception of Peebles, and belongs to Estancia San Nemesio.

### Sheep

Sheep also made a splendid showing, and some particularly good prices were recorded at the sales. The reserve grand champion Australian type Merino, owned by the Rio Negro Land Co. Ltd., fetched 14,000 pesos (£875), while the same company's grand champion brought 5700 pesos (£356). Another high price recorded was 10,000 pesos (£625) for a first prize Corriedale ram which was sold privately by his owner, Alejandro Cameron. The grand champion Corriedale ram, bred and shown by Oscar Jencquel, fetched 8100 pesos (£506).

The grand champion Romney Marsh ram, bred by Trustees of Llewellyn James, and the New Zealand type Lincoln grand champion, penned and bred by Carlos E. Candia, fetched 7400 pesos (£462) each. The grand champion Southdown ram was bred and exhibited by J. Alfredo and M. Martinez de Hoz, and was sold for 2100 pesos (£131).

## New Zealand Stud Ram Fairs

### Masterton

At the 27th annual stud ram fair of the Wairarapa stud sheepbreeders at Masterton on 16th January the number of entries was 191—137 Romney Marsh and 54 Southdowns. Well bred sheep elicited keen competition and brought good prices, but lower grade animals were more or less neglected.

The highest price for Romney Marsh rams—and for the sale—was 675 gns., obtained by Messrs. J. G. and I. R. Donald for an Alloa-sired ram. Sir William Perry paid 620 gns. for another Romney from the same stud, and later effected some good sales from his own Penrose flock, realising 450 gns. for one ram and 320 gns. for another, the latter being Penrose 376 of 1943, which was purchased on account of Messrs. F. C. and N. L. Griffith, the enterprising owners of the well-known Toonallook Stud, Albury, N.S.W.

Incidentally, Messrs. Griffith Bros. secured another high-priced Romney ram at Feilding the next day, the selection of their purchases in both cases being made by Mr. C. J. Daley, Sheep and Wool Expert of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, acting in conjunction with Mr. George Fawkes, stud stock expert for Wright, Stephenson and Co. Ltd., Wellington.

Messrs. J. G. and I. R. Donald sold 22 rams at Masterton for a total of 4860 gns., other good prices obtained by these breeders apart from those already recorded being 340 gns., 320 gns. (twice), 300 gns., 250 gns., 245 gns., 240 gns. and 200 gns. Messrs. A. P. Southey and Son made up to 350 gns. for their offering of the breed.

In the Southdown section Mr. R. M. Perry topped the market with a one-shear ram sold to Mr. L. Kay for 425 gns., the first ten sheep sold by Mr. Perry averaging just on 160 gns. Estate W. J. Gimblett made up to 300 gns. with their offering, selling three other rams at 160 gns., 150 gns. and 100 gns. Mr. G. S. McLeod realised up to 140 gns. for his draft of Southdowns.

### Feilding

The Manawatu and West Coast stud sheep breeders held their 17th annual sale the day following the Wairarapa fixture at Masterton, about 323 rams being offered. The quality of the offering generally was much better than at previous sales at this centre.

Prices for Romneys were again outstanding, up to 700 gns. being received by Messrs. A. Brown and Son, who averaged just over 200 gns. for their offering of 11 rams. Mr. H. B. Johnston, the well-known Kiwitea breeder, realised up to 600 gns. for his Kamano stud offering, his average for eight rams being 190 gns. It was from this stud that Messrs. F. C. and N. L. Griffith secured their second ram, and as mentioned in a breed note in this issue the first selection of 50 stud hogget ewes from Kamano is expected to reach Messrs. Griffith Bros.' Toonallook stud shortly.

Up to 450 gns. was obtained by the E. D. Warburton Estate for their draft of Romneys, another ram from the same stud bringing 400 gns. and eight rams in all averaging 208 gns. Mr. E. E. Short sold one ram for 420 gns. and another for 100 gns.; Mr. S. E. Gibbs disposed of a Leedstown blood ram at 400 gns.; and Mr. T. E. Craine realised up to 330 gns. and averaged 172 gns. for his offering of eight.

Estate of W. J. Gimblett secured top price of 530 gns. for Southdowns, being followed closely by Mr. H. J. Andrew, who made up to 520 gns. and averaged 290 gns. for six rams sold. This breeder also received 515 gns. and 200 gns. for two others of his offering. Estate W. J. Gimblett sold another ram at 300 gns and two at 100 gns. Mr. J. Knight and Massey Agricultural College obtained up to 140 gns. each, while Messrs. B. Illston and Sons made up to 160 gns. and Mr. Alan Grant up to 130 gns.

## Orange (N.S.W.) Annual Ram Sales

The Orange (N.S.W.) Ram Sales held last month were well patronised by graziers, particularly from the Bathurst, Mudgee, Canowindra, Gilgandra, Nyngan, Boorowa, Cowra, Binnaway and Forbes districts, and also by local breeders.

The quality of rams offered for sale was good, and particular interest was taken in the sale as a result of the Corriedales and British breeds having been inspected by representatives of their respective societies prior to the commencement of the sale. The condition of the sheep, taking into account the season, was excellent, and a satisfactory clearance was effected.

Stud Merino rams made to 35 gns. and selected flock rams to 32 gns. Corriedale stud rams made to 40 gns. and flock Corriedale rams to 11½ gns. Romney Marsh flock rams realised 5 gns.; Border Leicester stud rams to 30 gns., and Border Leicester flock rams to 7 gns.; Dorset Horn flock rams to 7½ gns.; and Ryeland flock rams to 5½ gns.

The top price for Merinos of 35 gns. was realised for a stud ram offered on account of Messrs. C. R. Taylor and Sons, of Pooginook, Jerilderie, who also obtained top average of £24 11s. 11d. in this section. As is usual at this fixture competition was particularly spirited for the Pooginook offering and much favourable comment was forthcoming regarding the size and breedy wool carried by these rams.

Mr. Anthony Hordern's Mungadal studs sold to 22½ gns. and his flocks to 14 gns. F. S. Falkiner and Sons Pty. Ltd's. Boonoke offering made up to 17 gns. for studs and 10 gns. for flocks; Deniliquin Stud Park sold one stud at 16 gns., and also sold a good offering of flock rams at around 9 gns. Stud rams penned on account of A. W. Scott, of Milong, realised up to 12½ gns., while the flock rams averaged 5 gns. Up to 19 gns. was obtained by Mr. E. P. Trebeck, of Bourimbla, for his stud rams and to 8 gns. for his flocks.

Messrs. J. and J. Dickson's Yarrawin rams are always in demand at Orange and their offering of flocks sold well at up to 11 gns. to average about 9 gns. Selected and flock rams penned by Mr. J. A. McLaughlin, of Merryanbone, made up to 19½ gns.; a selected ram

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from Buckinbah Estate's stud at Yeovil was sold at 10 gns., and 9 gns. was paid for a flock ram sold on account of Buttabone Stud Park.

In the Corriedale section Mr. A. N. Kerr secured the highest price for the sales, viz., 40 gns., for one of his offering of six rams from his Wellwood stud, and which was sold on behalf of the Red Cross Society. His flock rams made up to 11½ gns. Demand for Romneys was somewhat disappointing, the best sale being made on account of Mr. Anthony Hordern, whose Milton Park offering sold at up to 5 gns. and averaged about £3 18s. for 45 rams cleared.

Up to 30 gns. was realised by Mr. G. A. Lane, of Glenara, for Border Leicesters, while Mr. E. C. Frecklington, of Woodlands, obtained up to 25 gns. for his offering of the breed. The Dorset Horn flock rams were brought out in splendid order and sold very well, six rams from Mr. G. R. M. Smith's Marylebone stud averaging 7½ gns. A pen of five young Ryeland flock rams from the Patrician stud, Nandillyan Ponds, averaged 5½ gns., while another pen of five from the same stud averaged 4½ gns.

The sale was conducted by Winchcombe, Carson Limited, Orange, and was handled by their capable auctioneers, Messrs. T. J. Martin, C. E. Wallder, and J. F. Toohey.

The next sale of Corriedales and British breeds will be held by Winchcombe, Carson Limited, Orange, on Tuesday, 16th October, 1945.

## Border Leicester Sheepbreeders' Association (Vic.)

### Annual Meeting

Despite transport difficulties and short staffs on breeding properties the third annual general meeting of members of the above association held on 19th January was reasonably well attended, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. R. Ross.

The following were appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. R. Ross (re-elected); vice-president, Mr. J. Sutherland (re-elected); committee, Messrs. G. J. Butler, J. R. C. Plante, C. G. Lucas, R. Starritt, N. Starritt, S. R. Thomas, T. Pryse, A. McColl, G. McNabb, E. Hayes, J. Mortimer, I. Williamson, H. Hodge, A. H. Chambers, W. G. Gracie, W. Sproat, W. G. J. Beer and T. A. Meaklim.

Mr. Ross briefly reviewed the activities of the association during the preceding year and expressed appreciation of the close co-operation extended by the Victorian branch of the Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep on matters pertaining to the appointment of inspectors, and commented on the noticeable improvement in offerings at the Newmarket sales.

It was considered that the penning of sheep at shows left much to be desired, and it was decided that the Australian Sheepbreeders' Association be requested to form their classes in the order of age, that is, all sheep of one particular age to be penned side by side.

In view of the many inquiries received for stud rams at the January sales it was resolved that a recommendation be made to the Victorian branch of the Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep that at the December and January sales of registered sheep at Newmarket stud rams be included, the entry to be limited to three from any one breeder.

As many members had expressed the view that it would be more desirable to hold future annual meetings of the association during mid-winter shows and sales, a resolution was carried which will give effect to the suggestion.

## Melbourne British Breed Ram Show and Sale

Better quality sheep of all breeds sold well at the second show and sale—for the current season—of registered British breed flock rams held under the auspices of the Victorian branch of the Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep at Newmarket (Melbourne) on 19th ult. This was the first January sale conducted at Newmarket by the Victorian branch of the society, and although generally speaking the standard of the offering was not up to that of the December fixture the demand for good sheep was sufficiently keen to justify making the event an annual one.

The show entries were exhibited in pens of five and were subsequently offered for sale in similar lots. Short-wool rams were in fairly good demand, but except for a few outstanding pens longwools were rather hard to sell.

Top price for the sale was 10½ gns. paid for five Dorset Horn rams bred by and sold on account of Messrs. W. J. Bunting and Son, who at the November sales in Melbourne paid 112½ gns. for an outstanding Dorset Horn ram sold on account of Mr. W. S. Martin, of Balmoral, Sandy Creek, S.A. Mr. F. E. Selwyn Scott made up to 10¼ gns. for his offering of the same breed.

In the Southdown section one ram was sold by Messrs. J. and K. Robinson for 9¼ gns., but top price for a pen of the breed was 7½ gns. realised by Mr. J. M. McIntosh, while other pens of Southdowns offered on account of various breeders made from 5 gns. to 6¾ gns. Messrs. W. Keable and Sons secured up to 10 gns. for their offering of Ryelands, but a big proportion of this breed changed hands at from 4 gns. to 6 gns.

English Leicesters realised up to 4 gns. obtained by Mr. J. Watson; top price for Romney Marsh was 6¼ gns. secured by Mr. D. F. Wood, an attractive pen sold by Mr. O. J. Syme appearing to be rather cheap at 5½ gns. Up to 5½ gns. was paid for Border Leicester rams, this price being obtained by Mr. C. Hamann, while Shropshire rams were sold at from 2 gns. to 2½ gns.

Following are the results of the show competition which preceded the sales:—

**English Leicester:**—J. Watson, 1; J. G. Habel and Son, 2; J. W. and R. H. Clarke, 3.

**Romney Marsh:**—O. J. Syme, 1; D. F. Wood, 2; A. W. Giles, 3.

**Lincoln:**—E. J. Kennon, 1.

**Border Leicester:**—C. Hamann, 1; James Cook, 2; Lithgow and Ross, 3.

**Southdown:**—J. M. McIntosh, 1 and 3; J. and K. Robinson, 2.

**Dorset Horn:**—W. J. Bunting and Son, 1; R. D. Hudson, 2 and 3.

**Ryeland:**—D. Wadelton, 1 and 2; John McIntosh, 3.

**Shropshire:**—E. R. Morton, 1; W. C. Greaves, 2.

## Brisbane National Show in August

At a meeting of the council of the Royal National A. and P. Association of Queensland last month it was decided that the Brisbane Show should be held from Monday, 13th August, to Friday, 17th August, inclusive. The secretary (Mr. H. W. Watson) said that a decision regarding the holding of a series of night shows and extending the fixture to Saturday, 18th August, would be reached at this month's meeting of the council.

"Except for certain unavoidable limitations, the show will be complete in all important sections," said Mr. Watson. "Provision will be made for a full live stock show on the same basis as that of the 1941 exhibition. A prize schedule is to be issued, embracing sections for horses, beef and dairy cattle, pigs, dogs, and poultry. Prize money standards and classifications will be similar to those for the 1941 show."

## Longreach (Q.) Ram Sales

Advice has been received that the Longreach Ram Sellers' Association have decided to hold their annual ram sales at that centre on Thursday, 3rd May. Offerings may be somewhat lighter than usual because of the unsatisfactory season being experienced in most of the ram breeding districts of New South Wales, although, of course, there is still a possibility of the position in this respect improving in the meantime.

## British Live Stock Export Group

### Freight Problems

At the third annual meeting of the British Livestock Export Group in December Mr. W. McNair Snadden was unanimously re-elected chairman. In reviewing the executive committee's report of the year's activities he referred to the question of freight having been the major concern of the Group, particularly as regards Argentina, but after a conference with the Ministry's officials it was now reported that all outstanding

This page reserved for the Port of London Authority, March 1945

registrations for Argentina had been cleared off and that the stage had been reached when, subject to further war developments, it was expected that there would be adequate space available to meet all likely requirements of exporters.

The shipment of stock to Canada and the U.S.A. was satisfactory, said the chairman, 331 animals having been sent, while in October a number of animals was quarantined for despatch to Australia, this being the first shipment of sheep and pigs since the outbreak of war. The consignment also included horses. The Group had been consulted by the Ministry regarding the re-stocking of European countries after the war.

In conclusion, the chairman informed the members that information had been received that, as and when suitable vessels were available, and provided the limited deck space was not required for cargoes in connection with the war effort, it might be possible to cater for the shipment of live stock to South and East Africa.

## South Boorook Hereford Stud, Vic.

Originally part of the celebrated Hopkins Hill Station, South Boorook is a subdivision of William Thomas Allen's Boorook property situated near Mortlake in the western district of Victoria, and which was purchased in 1906 from Mr. Frank Beggs, who had acquired it from the John Moffatt Estate two years earlier. In the hands of the Allen family Boorook has been improved very considerably over the past thirty-nine years, mostly for wool growing, but cattle have added to the value of this sweet, well-grassed country, with its established shelter belts of pine and gum trees and excellent water, and the breed chosen for beef production was the Hereford.

On South Boorook holding the commercial herd proved so successful that in 1940 Mr. J. R. Allen, son of William Thomas Allen, decided to commence a stud and aim at nothing but the best. He obtained foundation females from Golf Hill and Hobartville, both of which are outstanding in the Hereford world of Australia. From Golf Hill came 12 heifers representing families that have produced many prize winners and champions, such as Marshall Lass, Harmony, Juliet, Corisande, Marinda, and a heifer from the imported cow Orange 17th. Their sires were Town Observer (imp.), Hobartville Royal Ringer, Hobartville Wonderlute, and Golf Hill Absolute. Wonderlute's dam was that most valuable Shraden Rarity 10th (imp.) and his sire was Westhide Cameronian (imp.). These females were augmented by choice selections from Hobartville, thirteen in all, from such proved families as First Day, Lady Minerva, Tiger Lily, Lioness and Queen Victoria, sired by Hobartville Royal Head (sire of two Brisbane champions), Bim Boy (by Town Nelson imp.), and the 1500-guinea Ringmaster (by Royal Head). The dams of all these fashionably-bred Hobartville heifers, with the exception of two, were by sires imported from England by Mr. Reynolds, the exceptions being by the five times Sydney champion Hobartville Starlight.

In addition to the above and their progeny Mr. Allen also purchased at the Weerangourt and Midgeon dispersal sales some females which were bred from Tocal families with Golf Hill bulls. In addition, two richly bred sires beautifully marked and full of quality have been secured in the past four years, viz., **Hobartville Fairboy,** by the outstanding champion Bim Boy (by Town Nelson (imp.) ), from Hobartville Last Day 2nd by the English champion bull Pertonlute (imp.), and **Windsor Tradition,** by Free Town Eclipse (imp.) ex Windsor Fairy, by Windsor Matchless, the sire of Windsor Empress 2nd, dam of the 3100-guinea Liberator. Fairy is from that grand breeder Tocal Minerva 916th, hence her son will have full scope to carry on a tradition at South Boorook, where the stud Hereford females now number 60 head.

Mr. Allen has entered the ranks of Hereford bull breeders with enthusiasm and a determination to breed the best. His stud will be represented this year at Sydney for the first time with an imposing draft of eight good young bulls, including some by the above two sires and a nice prospect by Wickton Pearl Diver (imp.) and a son of Free Town Director (imp.).

## American Hereford Association's Annual Report

The report by the secretary of the American Hereford Association presented at the annual meeting at Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A, recently, shows that registrations and transfers on the books of the association in the fiscal year ending 31st August, 1944, established new records, being far ahead of those of the previous year.

The grand total of Hereford cattle recorded in the American Hereford Record up to the date mentioned was 4,171,418, the 298,421 head recorded in the year under review representing an 8 per cent. gain over the figures for the preceding year.

During the year covered by the report 276,130 transfers were recorded compared with 241,756 in the previous year—an increase of 14.2 per cent. 1063 new members, representing 43 of the 48 States, were enrolled during the year, the largest number from any one State being 156 from Texas. Forty-two herds recorded more than 200 head of calves during the twelve-month period, the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and T. E. Mitchell and Son, Albert, N.M., heading the list with 862 each.

# Breed Notes

## Sheep

### Corriedales

Mr. W. J. McSweeney, of The Rivers, Canowindra, N.S.W., recently sold 190 Corriedale stud ewes to Mr. W. H. Bahr, of Henty, N.S.W.

Mr. E. M. Hamblin, Ravenstone, Ganmain, N.S.W., has sold the Corriedale stud ram Ravenstone 3 to Mr. C. E. Haines, Henty.

Mr. J. R. Payten, of Kaloola, Forbes, N.S.W., has taken delivery of the Corriedale ram Redbank 11-39 from Rocky Ridge Pastoral Co. Ltd., Woodstock, N.S.W.

Mr. T. B. Macfarlane, of Cullingral, Merriwa, N.S.W., has transferred the Corriedale ram T. B. Macf. 2-100 to Messrs. H. E. A. and V. White, of Scone, N.S.W.

Last month Mr. Peter Dangar, of Palmerston, Armidale, N.S.W., transferred 47 Corriedale stud ewes and 2 stud rams to Mr. Claude Stevens, of Oakleigh Park, Dalby, Q.

The Kywong Station Pty. Ltd., Lockhart, N.S.W., has transferred 129

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Corriedale stud ewes and 3 stud rams to Messrs. E. A. R. and W. G. Bligh, of Anchorfield, Brookstead, Q.

Mr. J. Wingate, of Boree Creek, N.S.W., last month sold 54 stud Corriedale ewes to Mr. J. H. Henderson, of The Rock, and 61 stud ewes to Mr. A. W. Kittson, of Glenara, Urangeline.

Messrs. M. Carroll and Sons, Redbank, Molong, N.S.W., have sold 52 Corriedale stud ewes to Mr. E. K. Vickery, Nandewar, Boggabri, N.S.W.; and 1 stud ram to Mr. R. B. Jones, Leeton, N.S.W.

Messrs. R. A. Marsden and Sons, Anahdale, Blayney, N.S.W., report the sale of 1 stud Corriedale ram to the Plashett Pastoral Co. Ltd., Jerrys Plains, N.S.W.; 15 selected rams to Mr. C. A. Grosser, Boggabri, N.S.W.; and 2 selected rams to Mr. L. Dunn, Hopetoun, Trunkey, N.S.W.

The following sales of Corriedales have been effected by Mr. R. D. Bray, of Vychan, Eugowra, N.S.W.:—18 stud ewes and 1 stud ram to Mr. L. J. Thomas, West Wyalong, N.S.W.; 3 stud rams to Dobikin Pastoral Co. Ltd., Bellata, N.S.W.; 4 stud rams to Mr. R. B. Jones, Leeton, N.S.W.; 3 stud rams to F. W. Hughes Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

Mr. George Chapman, of Corienbob, N.S.W., recently purchased 1 stud Corriedale ram from Messrs. C. E. and H. F. Prell, of Gundowringa, Crookwell, N.S.W. Other sales from the Gundowringa stud include a special stud ram to Mr. C. B. Gates, Drung South, Horsham, Vic.; 1 special stud ram to Mr. B. W. A. McGeoch, Wanganui, Wagga; and 1 stud ram to Mr. R. B. Glasson, Brigalow, Cumnock, N.S.W.

Messrs. W. E. Sargood and Son, of Quat Quatta, Corowa, N.S.W., report having sold from their Quatona Corriedale stud the stud ram No. 22-3 to Colonel Colin Chisholm, of Khancoban, Corryong Vic., for 150 gns. This ram carried a very dense fleece and was beautifully grown, having a splendid carcase. Messrs. Sargood and Son advise that the team of rams they are preparing for the Melbourne sales this year are better than ever.

Recent new Corriedale breeders include:—Mr. R. C. Hando, Bellevue Park, South Glen, who purchased 28 stud ewes and 2 stud rams from Mr. F. H. Raff, of Cluny, Warwick, Q.; Mr. J. Lynch, Milbrulong, N.S.W., who purchased 22 stud ewes and 1 stud ram from Mr. Thomas Bond, Lockhart; Mr. S. Gudgeon, Mudgee, 12 special stud ewes and 1 stud ram from Mr. A. N. Kerr, Wellwood, Orange; and Mr. C. A. Sullivan, Gulnarbar, Bannister, who purchased 100 stud ewes and 2 stud rams from Mr. Kerr.

Recent Corriedale sales reported by Mr. A. N. Kerr, of Wellwood, Orange, N.S.W., include:—94 rams to F. W. Hughes Pty. Ltd.; 10 rams to G. E. Moss, Gilgandra; 15 rams to H. P. Buckley, Geurie; 5 rams to E. A. Handon, Moruya; 5 rams to Frank Bros., Jugiong; 2 rams to G. Milville, Parkes; and 2 rams to H. Arnold, Leeton. At the Orange Ram Sales, held on 23rd January last, Mr. Kerr topped the sales (including Merinos and British Breeds) with a stud ram at 40 gns. His flock rams sold to 11½ gns.

Members of the Australian Corriedale Sheepbreeders' Association are reminded to send in their annual returns for the year ended 31st December, 1944. As the financial year of the association commenced on the 1st January, any person desirous of becoming a member should make application in the near future. Delay might result in such applications being overlooked until outside the period allowed by the rules. During the past few months several new Corriedale flocks have been established and it is definitely in the interests of the owners to link up with the association as soon as possible.

Mr. L. F. Bennett, of Killarney stud, Nubba, N.S.W., reports the following sales of Corriedales:—33 stud ewes and 1 stud ram to Harley Goodacre, Penrose, Woodstock, N.S.W.; 60 stud ewes and 1 ram to W. B. Carter, Wingrove, Burgooney, N.S.W.; 20 stud ewes to Rocky Ridge Pastoral Co. Ltd., Woodstock; 1 stud ram to H. Goodacre, Felton, Canowindra, N.S.W.; 5 stud ewes to A. Mancy, Burgooney; 10 selected rams to C. Chew, Stockinbingal, N.S.W.; 5 flock rams to E. Knight, Ardlethan, N.S.W.; 13 flock rams to F. Hill, Ariah Park, N.S.W.; 2 rams to J. Thine, Murrumburrah, N.S.W.; and 10 selected rams to A. Grumitt, Wallendbeen, N.S.W.

### British Breeds

Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Adelaide, recently effected the sale to Messrs. H. R. Walsh and Son, of Mount Barker, S.A., on account of Mr. J. Webb, Taihape, N.Z., of one stud Cheviot ram, 1943 drop.

Two stud Border Leicester rams were recently sold to a Western Australian breeder, Mr. P. H. Harper, of Gingin, by Mr. H. W. Kelly, of Yelki, Smithfield, S.A., the sale being negotiated by Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

Messrs. R. P. and S. R. Currie, of Bonnie View, Wasleys, S.A., recently sold 20 stud Suffolk ewe lambs by Allendale 718 to Mr. A. S. Wearing, of Weetulta, S.A. The selling agents concerned were Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. Ltd., Adelaide, report the sale on account of Mr. W. S. Martin, of Balmoral, Sandy Creek, S.A., of 20 stud Dorset Horn ewes, 1941-42 drop, mated to stud rams, to Mr. Rex Miles, of Naracoorte, and also 20 stud ewes of the same drop to Mr. W. G. Kirk, of Cockaleekie, Eyre Peninsula, S.A.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell and Co., secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association (Eng.), advise that the winner of the society's recent Flock Competition was Mr. W. C. Andrews, of Stretton Court, Hereford; reserve was Mr. J. Hamer Davies, of Montford, near Shrewsbury; and highly commended Mr. Richard Everall, of Ensdon House, Montford Bridge.

A draft of Ryeland rams from the Patrician Stud, Nandillyan Ponds, Orange, N.S.W., bred by Miss Pat Welsh, was possibly one of the most even and best prepared teams at the recent Orange Ram Sales. Barely 17 months old, these well grown rams were a true exhibition of quality and a credit to their breeder. One pen of five averaged 4½ gns. and a further quintette averaged 5½ gns., a very good result for flock rams at the end of a sale.

Messrs. H. Gillett and Son, of Wetmore, Ross, Tas., have recently imported a stud two-tooth Romney Marsh ram from Victoria. Messrs. Gillett founded their stud in 1938 with fifty ewes in lamb secured from Mr. R. Oakley, of New Zealand, and the ram abovementioned is from the well-known Bolobek stud of Mr. A. J. Syme, of Macedon, Vic. The Bolobek stud was established in 1915, and additions to it have been made from other well-known Victorian studs as well as from England.

At a meeting of the council of the Border Leicester Sheepbreeders' Association of New South Wales in Sydney last week arrangements were made to carry out a publicity campaign during the ensuing year. Part of the campaign will be the publication of a full list of members of the association, which will not only serve the purpose of stressing the importance of Border Leicester buyers making all their purchases from registered studs, but also of bringing prominently before them the names of association members in the State. The Publicity Committee comprises Messrs. W M. Walker (president), E. A. Elliott (State Sheep and Wool Expert), and C. C. Bradly.

Messrs. F. C. and N. L. Griffith, Toonallook, Albury, N.S.W., report the delivery of two one-year-old top stud Romney Marsh rams to Mr. G. K. Halford, Nigretta, Hamilton, Vic., early last month. One of the rams, Toonallook W659 of 1943, is by Messrs. Griffith's well known imported sire, Waio Winston, and is a twin to a ram which is being retained in the Toonallook stud. The Nigretta stud, whose sheep have made a name for themselves in the Western District of Victoria, was founded in 1937 on Toonallook ewes and rams. The abovementioned is the sixth draft of stud sheep from Toonalook, including four lots of ewes and six stud rams.

At the New Zealand stud sheep fairs held at Masterton and Feilding on 16th and 17th January some interesting purchases were made on behalf of Messrs. F. C. and N. L. Griffith for their well-known Toonallook Romney Marsh stud near Albury, N.S.W. At Masterton the second highest priced ram in Sir William Perry's draft was purchased at 320 gns. This ram, Penrose 376 of 1943, is exceptionally well bred and will be a valuable addition to the two high priced Penrose rams personally selected in New Zealand about 12 months ago by Mr. Fred Griffith. At the Feilding sale another high priced ram was purchased from the Kamano stud of Mr. H. B. Johnston, whose rams sold at up to 600 gns. Arrangements were made 12 months ago for the first selection by Messrs. Griffith of 50 of this season's stud hogget ewes from Kamano and all the above sheep are expected to arrive in Australia shortly. The

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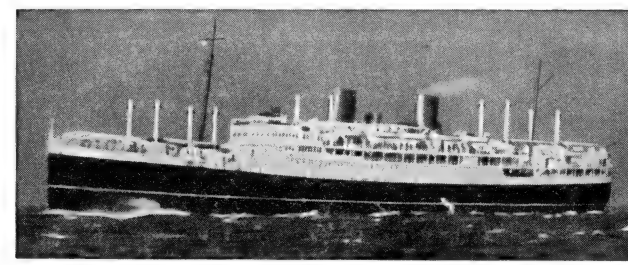

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## Cattle

### Shorthorns

At the Shorthorn Society's two days' event at Reading (Eng.) in November females averaged £273 and bulls £193. Messrs. John Thornton, Hobson and Co. secured these figures for close on 50 cows and heifers and 120 bulls. Keenest competition was experienced for the reserve male champion, Mr. C. A. Brown's Glympton Wild Waterloo, which changed hands at 1200 gns.

Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Adelaide, recently sold five Shorthorn bulls to Messrs. Webb Bros., of Mt. Riddock, via Alice Springs, Cent. Aust., on account of Messrs. C. P. Fairbairn and Co., Woomargama, Albury, N.S.W. Messrs. Webb Bros. have also recently obtained three bulls from Mr. D. R. McCaughey's Coonong stud at Borambola Park, Wagga, while from Victoria they have secured 2 bulls from Mr. L. M. Dugdale's stud at Bacchus Marsh.

An important sale of Shorthorn stud heifers has been completed by Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance Co. Ltd., Sydney, on account of H. C. Stevenson and Co., of Narra Allen stud, near Boorowa, N.S.W., to the Executors of the late John Simson, of Gurley Station, in the Moree district. The sale comprised 26 stud heifers, about 18 months old, by the top sires on Narra Allen, namely, Collynie Spectrum (imp.), Coombing Park Firefly 2nd, and Narra Allen Hugo.

At the dispersal at the autumn sale of Shorthorns from Scottish herds in Aberdeen (Scot.) of the well-known Tarves herd on account of the Estate of the late J. Duthie Webster, a four-year-old Eliza cow and her heifer calf by Aldie Conqueror brought 1220 gns. The cow was bought by Mr. Finlay MacGillivray, while the calf went to Captain Fletcher, of Saltoun, for 600 gns. Altogether 19 head from the Tarves herd were sold at up to 700 gns. with an average of £231 11s.

Recent advices from Chicago (U.S.A.) state that 85 purebred Shorthorn bulls were sold in five hours for a total of $63,250 (about £A19,765 at current rate of exchange) at the International Shorthorn Congress in Chicago in December. Edellyn Royal Leader 11th, owned by Mr. Thos. E. Wilson, of Edellyn Farms, Illinois, U.S.A., won the grand championship at Chicago, and was sold at the subsequent sales for $6750 (£A2109). Incidentally the first 60 bulls sold averaged $1030 (£A322) per head.

An important sale has just been announced of 12 Coonong (N.S.W.) stud Shorthorn heifers to Mr. Frank Hood, of Kwyanna Stud, Albury. The sale is the largest private transaction ever made in stud cattle by Mr. McCaughey, and it involves the sale of some females from imported blood never previously offered. Mr. Hood made his final selection from imported blood, including the Crocus, Broadhooks, Martha, Cherrywood, Jealousy and Fancy Lady families. Among the dozen is a good breedy type dark red, Coonong Cherrywood 3rd from Cherrywood 10th (imp.) by Calrossie Red Baronet (imp.). She is full sister to Coonong Marshall, winner of the 18 months class last Sydney Exhibition and sold at auction for 1750 gns. to Messrs. Taylor Bros., of Harrow, Queensland. An equally grand red by the same sire from Calrossie Broadhooks Landlady (imp.) shows breeding and is a half sister to the dam of Coonong K.C.B., the 1500-guinea stock bull now owned by the Whitney Pastoral Co. Another heifer in the draft by Baronet is the dark roan Campanula from Coonong Carnation by Calrossie Mascot (imp.). This is a particularly deep, square, soft coated heifer and hard to fault in formation. Heifers in the consignment by Coonong K.C.B. are particularly good, among the tops being Martha Butterfly, a deep red from Coonong Martha by Baronet, while a most promising and interesting heifer is the white Coonong Jealous Maid from the 1942 Sydney Junior and Senior Champion female, Coonong Jean Jealousy by Calrossie Mascot (imp.). A full brother a year older won the championship at the Tasmanian National Show a few months ago. The good red Coonong Lustre Belle 2nd, closely related to the champion bull Coonong Kiltie and from a good breeding dam, Coonong Luida 2nd by Calrossie Mascot, looks as good as her pedigree. None of these heifers has been joined to bulls, and in spite of the worst season on record, with a rainfall 4 in. less than in 1902, they are in nice condition. They are all grand colours and show quality and Mr. Hood is deserving of every success for his enterprise. The sale was made through the agency of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd., Sydney.

### Herefords

Messrs. Hays Bros., of Bexley, Narrabri, N.S.W., have sold two stud Hereford bulls to Mr. R. V. Green, of Yarrandabbie, Cobbadah, N.S.W. One is from Bexley Fancy 8th (17646) and the other from Bexley Gamester Beauty 7th (17645).

Mr. S. B. Innes, of Barolin, Bundaberg, Q., has sold the stud Hereford bull Barolin Masterstroke to the Fairymead Sugar Co. Ltd., Bundaberg, Q. Masterstroke is by Barolin Forest King Jnr. (2515), and from Barolin Daylight 12th (12230).

Mr. D. S. Richards, of Glenoak, Dawson's Hill, Singleton, N.S.W., has sold the Hereford bull Glenoak Real Dandy to Mr. B. Buchan, Springton, Goowarra, Q. This bull was born 19.9.1943, and is by the imported sire Real Prince 1st, from Glenoak Waxey (15362).

Mr. H. W. Curtis, of Llangothlin, New England, N.S.W., has sold the Hereford bull Llangothlin Gobles 3rd to Mr. J. D. Carson, of The Downs, Glen Innes, N.S.W. Gobles is by Milton Bradman 2nd (2730), born 6.10.1943, and from Llangothlin Maud (11398).

Col. M. F. Bruxner, of Roseneath, Tenterfield, N.S.W., reports the sale of three Hereford bulls to Mr. Crome, of Bookookoorara, via Tenterfield, and they are Roseneath Lawless 2nd, ex Guyra Miss Minerva 8th (11941); Roseneath Richard, ex Roseneath Duchess (15897); and Roseneath Duke, ex Guyra Duninald Duchess 3rd (9196).

Mr. J. H. White, of Timor, Murrurundi, N.S.W., has reported the sale of five Hereford heifers to Miss T. McMaster, of Dalkeith, Cassilis, N.S.W. They are Timor Olive 38th, ex Timor Olive 13th (12349); Timor Hope 12th, ex Timor Hope 5th (13386); Timor Diamond 20th, ex Timor Diamond 11th (12352); Timor Lioness 6th, ex Timor Lioness 2nd (8860); and Timor Laura 29th, ex Timor Laura 2nd (7586).

Mrs. E. M. C. Watt, of Bellevue House, Bellevue, Q., reports the following sales of Herefords:—25 bulls to the Galloway Plains Pastoral Co., Calliope, Q.; 6 bulls to Mr. W. P. Hamon, Clifton, Ubobo, Q.; 3 bulls to Sir Earle Page, Advancetown, Nerang, Q.; 3 bulls to Mr. H. Mort, Franklyn Vale, Grandchester, Q.; 2 bulls to Mr. A. G. Hine, Dundas, Fernvale, Q.; and 1 bull each to Messrs. A. Conroy, Bryden, Q.; H. Spann, Dundas, Fernvale; P. M. Conroy, Castleholme, Bryden; J. Luck, Blenheim, Forest Hill, Q.; and O. Beutel, Hatton Vale, Laidley, Q.

Mr. R. C. H. Creed, of Cleveden Hereford stud, Raglan, Q., reports that despite the bad season the calving has been quite good at Cleveden and that the calves by Windsor Gauntlet are very promising. Mr. Creed hopes to be able to take a few of his calves to Brisbane to the next show, and also a small team to Rockhampton if the show society there decides to hold a show this year. He adds that he has just sold six stud bulls and six herd bulls to Messrs. Ryan and O'Donohoe, of Comet Downs, Springsure, Q. The stud bulls were all by Me Mel Regulator. He also sold five herd bulls to Queensland Investments Pty. Ltd.

Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance Co. Ltd., Sydney, report the sale of two high class stud Hereford heifers on account of Hobartville Stud, N.S.W., to Mr. H. N. Volkmann, of Pioneer Hereford Stud, Wallumbilla, Q. One of the heifers sold was First Day 73rd, by the champion bull Ringmaster, ex First Day 48th, by Eyton Duke (imp.), while the other is a full sister to Hobartville Majestic—sold to Geo. Armstrong and Son Pty. Ltd. at a high figure—by Ringmaster ex Lioness 117th by Eyton Meddler (imp.). Both these heifers are now mated to Hobartville Caldecott, a high class young sire recently purchased privately by Mr. Volkmann from Hobartville.

The Hereford bull Cuppa Centaur has been sold by Mr. F. N. Snow, Cuppacumbalong, Queanbeyan, N.S.W., to Mr. J. T. McKee, Camden, N.S.W. Mr. Snow has also sold the bull Cuppa Commando, born 19.9.1943, by Cuppa Commander 3rd (3662), from Cuppa Waratah 2nd

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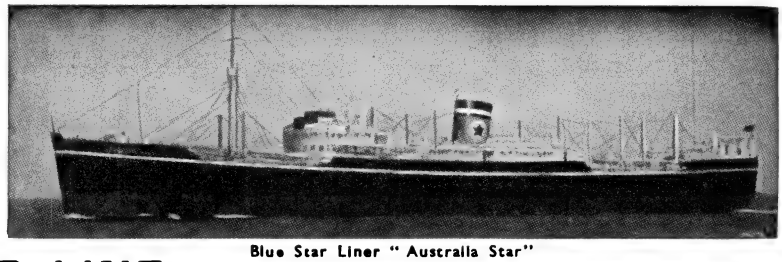

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(14260), to Mr. P. W. Freebody, Gowan Brae, West Lynne, via Cooma, N.S.W. Other sales from Cuppacumbalong include one bull each to Mr. J. T. McKee, Theresa Park, Camden, N.S.W., and Mr. A. McPhie, Cooma, N.S.W.; three bulls to Mr. J. R. E. Hyles, Uriarra, A.C.T.; ten cows and heifers to Major T. M. Walcott, Aston, Bombala, N.S.W.; and eleven heifers to Mrs. Eccleston, Cottage Creek, Cooma, N.S.W. Mr. Snow has some very nice calves running with their mothers, sired by Golf Hill Absolute, who is by Pertonlute (imp.) from Golf Hill Cora 22nd, by Free Town Director (imp.).

Messrs. E. A. R. and W. G. Bligh, of Anchorfield Hereford Stud, Brookstead, Q., have recently acquired a fine prospective stud sire and seven stud heifers from Red Hill Hereford Stud, owned by Herbert Field Pty. Limited, of Red Hill, Adjungbilly, N.S.W. The bull is Red Hill Maestro, c. 19.8.43, by Hobartville Royal Chief from Me Mel Rapture 2nd, a granddaughter of the famous imported sire, Eyton Loyal. Four heifers, by Red Hill's junior sire Hobartville Merry Monarch, are R.H. Daylight 8th, Daylight 9th, Springtime and Lady 7th; two heifers, R.H. Cider and Linnet, are by Hobartville Royal Chief; and Midgeon Phyllis (a calf at foot acquired at the Midgeon dispersal sale) is by Midgeon General. The heifers were mated, before purchase, with Golf Hill Pastmaster and Golf Hill Wonder. The sale was made through the agency of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd., Sydney office.

The Colly Creek stud, N.S.W., have sold to Mr. L. Latham, of the Ellerston Pastoral Co., of Scone, N.S.W., two young stud Hereford sires in Colly Creek Emulation and Colly Creek Eland. These are both by Bexley Editor, the son of Free Town Statesman (imp.). Emulation, calved 5.9.1943, is from Colly Creek Prudence 24th, and Colly Creek Eland, calved 8.11.1943, has for his dam Colly Creek Prudence 15th, by Golf Hill Proud Monarch. The imported cow Sugwas Viola 3rd has dropped a heifer calf at Colly Creek by Timor Brigadier. The imported cows Sugwas Pearl 3rd and Sugwas Viola 3rd, which were selected in England by Mr. Weatherly, have both bred well, and have founded two valuable families. These cows were bred by Messrs. Morgan Jones and Son, of Sugwas Court, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford, Eng., who are at the present time consistent winners at Hereford shows and from whose stud Sugwas Dandy has been purchased at a high figure for export to Australia.

### Polled Herefords

In a good quality cattle market at Wagga, N.S.W., towards the end of last month, the centre of keen interest and subsequent spirited bidding was a consignment of Polled Hereford bullocks from Wantabadgery East, the property of Wantabadgery East Pastoral Co. Pty. Ltd. These bullocks easily topped the sale, making up to £28 11s., while the lightest pen realised £24 3s. 6d., this figure being well above top price for any other bullocks yarded. Just four years old, bred and fattened on Wantabadgery East, by bulls of the company's own breeding, this draft paid eloquent tribute to the Polled Hereford, while the fact that with the temperature at 108 degrees these heavy weights were so well competed for by both local and Sydney buyers proves that they were not of the over-fat wasteful type.

Not only his owner, Mr. L. F. Leake, of Cudgeena Polled Hereford Stud, Cudgewa, Vic., but the Polled Hereford breed in general, have sustained a great loss by the death from blood poisoning of Cudgeena Svengali 2nd (by Cudgeena Svengali—champion Sydney Royal 1941—from C. Heroine 5th, reserve champion Melbourne Royal 1939). This bull had been used at Cudgeena and was in great shape for the sales in Sydney in April, where Mr. Leake expected him to be prominently to the fore in the show ring and subsequently at the sales. Svengali 2nd's death resulted from a 4-inch nail penetrating its whole length into his foot. Cudgeena stud has not exhibited since the 1941 Sydney Royal, but has a promising team doing nicely for the Sydney Show and Sales at the end of April if their owner can get them there. The stud groom is in the A.I.F. and Mr. Leake is looking after this team himself. Numbers of bulls and females are booked for sale. but the dry season is holding up delivery, the only animals delivered in January being two quality young bulls to the Premer Pastoral Pty. Ltd., of Premer, N.S.W.

## RABBIT EXPORT LEVY

### Exemption Extended for 12 Months

Promising last week that the Federal Government would sponsor a determined drive to eradicate the rabbit pest as far as possible, the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. Scully) stated that as a first step, after consultation with the Australian Rabbit Skins Board, he had determined that the present exemption from export levy on rabbits skins shipped from Australia, which was due to end on 31st March, 1945, would be extended for another year. The rate of levy that was applying prior to the present exemption was 1s. 6d. per lb.

The well-known old-established stock and station business of W. H. Wheatley, Goulburn, N.S.W., with branches at Crookwell and Taralga, has been acquired by Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. Ltd., and as from 1st April will be carried on by that company. The present staff and organisation of W. H. Wheatley will not be disturbed, and the business will be carried on as in the past under the immediate control of the present principals. Messrs. Albert and Leslie Wheatley.

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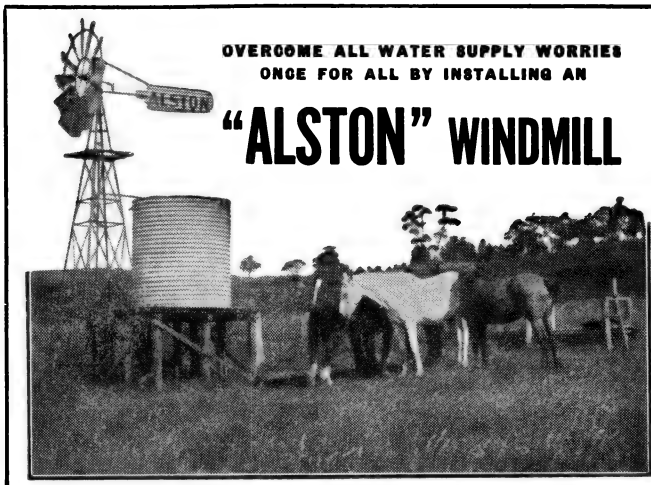


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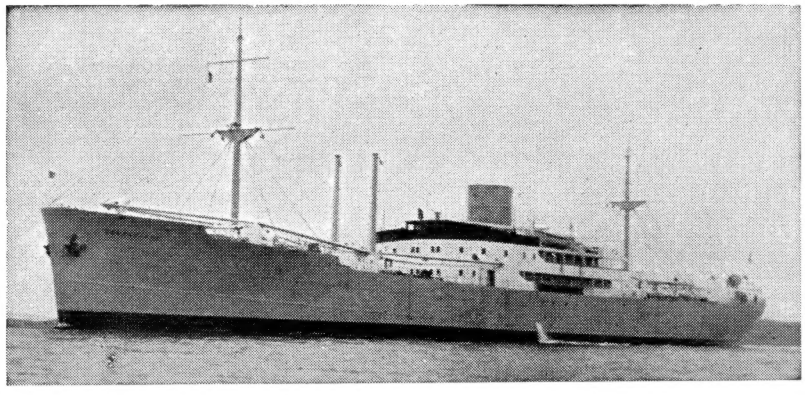

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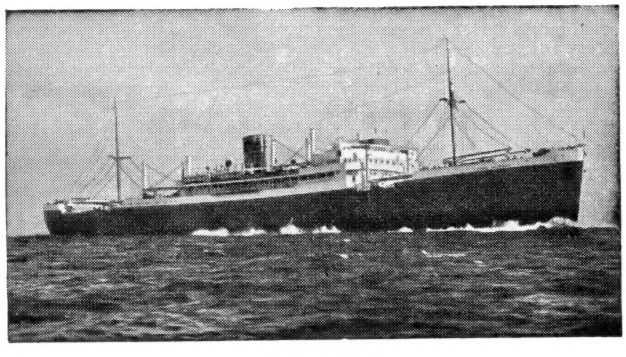

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# Land Sales

### Queensland

**Banumba**, comprising some 2300 acres near Tara, has been sold by Mr. N. G. Winks to Mr. S. R. Smith.

**Bexley**, a grazing property of 40,000 acres about 25 miles from Longreach, has been purchased, subject to approval by the Federal Treasurer, by Mr. W. G. Allen from Mr. T. Scanlan.

**Glenallen**, comprising 20,000 acres near Morella, has been sold by Mr. W. G. Allen to Mr. J. W. Heussler, whose Denton property adjoins. The sale was made subject to approval by the Federal Treasurer.

**Cooroolyn**, a well-improved grazing property about 20 miles from Stanthorpe, has been sold, subject to Treasury appproval, to Messrs. Nankervis and Co., of Charleville. The selling agents were Messrs. Lawson and Co., of Stanthorpe.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Jondaryan Estates Company of Australia (Pty.) Ltd. having passed a resolution winding-up the company voluntarily, and Mr. W. Kent having been appointed liquidator, the company's **Jondaryan Station** is in process of subdivision. It is understood that about 36,000 acres is now being disposed of, mostly to returned servicemen.

### Tasmania

Allan Stewart Pty. Ltd. report having submitted by public auction at their rooms in Launceston on the 30th January, under instructions from a representative of the Estate of Malcolm Wardlaw, those two properties known as **Woodlawn** and **Storth**, comprising 1000 acres or thereabouts and situate close to St. Marys. There was a good attendance and bidding ceased at £5100, but eventually the property was sold to Mr. Garth Napier at a satisfactory price.

## FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

### A Subject of Vital Importance

An advertisement appearing on page iii of this issue deals with units for the combating and suppression of bush fires, and the story which lies behind their development seems well worth the telling. Some years ago—just prior to the war to be exact—a Sydney firm introduced to Australia the now very well-known trailer fire engine. A number of these units had been brought to this country by the Australasian agents for Coventry Climax Engines Ltd., of Coventry, England, and it was intended that they would be supplied to graziers and country bush fire brigades. Almost coinciding, however, with the arrival of the units came the war, and very naturally the trailer fire engines were taken by the Commonwealth to revert to their normal roles of A.R.P. equipment. From then on these units, imported in some hundreds by Messrs. A. J. Ellerker, of Sydney, as sole representatives of the suppliers, played their part in the protection of vulnerable areas in Australia. Other units of the same make were taken by Australian, and later by American, forces to forward areas and were often amongst the first groups of war material to be landed on enemy-held territory.

Late in 1944, at the request of the Forests Commission of Victoria combined with the Bush Fire Brigades Association of the same State, Messrs. A. J. Ellerker designed and developed a small, portable, light-weight pumper which was intended specifically to meet the requirements of bush fire brigades. This research and development was classed as a matter of considerable urgency by the Commonwealth Government, who accorded high priority to the enterprise. At the end of several months of almost continuous working around the clock the unit now known as the "Quench Quick" resulted and has been adopted by the Bush Fire Brigades Association of Victoria as their standard power pumper. Similarly, at a later date, the same unit was selected by the New South Wales Bush Fire Advisory Committee for use in many parts of that State.

Messrs. A. J. Ellerker claim to be the only firm in Australia who specialise in the supply of all classes of power fire-fighting equipment for rural usage and it is their intention to extend their present activities by locally manufacturing other kindred lines, so that a complete range of equipment can be offered to all users and for all classes of usage. They are hopeful, we understand, of putting into early production the famous "Indian" knapsack pump which has deservedly gained a high reputation overseas, while another unit which the firm believes should meet with success in this country is the Darley front-mounted high pressure pump. This, as the name denotes, is a pump designed for fitment on to the front of any standard type of vehicle from the light utility truck up to the heaviest lorries. As such, it should give those users whose type of country demands extremely high pressures—so that atomised water fog can be used—just what they need.

# Publishers' Department

A message from London towards the end of last month stated that the ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. reported profit of £245,459 for the year ended 30th June, 1944, after transferring £50,000 to the pensions reserve account. Unchanged ordinary dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, was recommended.

AUSTRALIAN, MERCANTILE, LAND AND FINANCE CO. LTD. earned profit of £stg.56,961 for the year ended 30th June, 1944, compared with £stg.52,227 in the previous year. Profit is arrived at after providing £58,000 for U.K. taxation (£50,000 in 1942-43), and dividend is unchanged at 6 per cent., less U.K. tax.

## EXPORT STOCK SLAUGHTERINGS IN S. AUSTRALIA

Following are the latest figures in connection with the slaughter of lambs and sheep for export at the abattoirs, Gepp's Cross, and Port Lincoln works, S. Aust. Figures in parenthesis are those for the same period last year:—

Lambs, Gepp's Cross—Slaughtered, 701,936 (657,370); rejects 59,396, 8.46 per cent. (42,337, 6.44 per cent.); approved, 642,540, 91.54 per cent. (615,033, 93.56 per cent.), 1st grade, 283,827, 44.13 per cent. (313,717, 51.01 per cent.); 2nd grade, 200,012, 31.13 per cent. (172,890, 28.11 per cent.); 3rd grade, 158,701, 24.70 per cent. (128,426, 20.88 per cent.). Average weight, 31.34 lbs. (32.29 lbs.)

Mutton, Gepp's Cross—Slaughtered, 372,264; rejects, 34,276, 9.21 per cent.; approved, 337,988, 90.79 per cent. 1st grade, 328, 0.1 per cent.; 2nd grade, 44,496, 13.16 per cent.; 3rd grade, 33,936, 10.04 per cent.; Eastern trade, 29,472, 8.72 per cent.; dehydration, 83,074, 24.58 per cent.; canners, 146,682, 43.49 per cent.

Lambs, Port Lincoln—Slaughtered, 139,740 (120,109); rejects, 14,779, 10.58 per cent. (9569, 7.97 per cent.); approved, 124,961, 89.42 per cent. (110,540, 92.03 per cent.). 1st grade, 35,538, 28.44 per cent. (38,627, 34.95 per cent.); 2nd grade, 66,241, 53.01 per cent. (53,996, 48.84 per cent.); 3rd grade, 23,182, 18.55 per cent. (17,917, 15.21 per cent.). Average weight, 29.73 lbs. (29.84 lbs.).

## PRIMARY INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE MOOTED

The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) last week informed Mr. Fadden, leader of the Country Party, that he is prepared to convene a primary industries conference.

This undertaking was given by Mr. Curtin in response to a telegram from Mr. Fadden in which he stated that primary industries were equally entitled with secondary industries to be taken into the Government's confidence concerning immediate and post-war plans, and that the question of export trade should be fully discussed.

**The Humble Dutch Herring**, by W. Preger, is dedicated to all Dutch seafarers who, in the words of the author, "for four long and homeless years have courted death that others might live." Starting with the discovery by a Dutch fisherman of how to preserve the herring, the author shows how this contributed to the expansion of Dutch shipping, commerce and colonisation. He goes on to describe the role played by Holland's merchant marine in the history of the country and the vital part it is playing in the defeat of our enemies to-day. Profusely illustrated—some of the pictures are of a striking nature—the get-up of this publication reflects the greatest credit on the publishers, F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, from whom our copy was received. The Australian price of the book is 9s. 6d.

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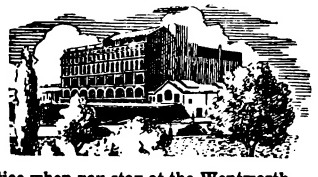

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